

BIOGRAPHIES
OF
Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and
now given in the present Form,

TO THE
Library of Hahnemann Medical College
OF PHILADELPHIA

BY
Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.
For Many Years its Librarian

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It is hoped that they may never be mutilated by literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

TABER, GEORGE A

DR. GEORGE A. TABER, 55 years old, one of the best-known homeopathic physicians of Richmond, Va., died in his home, 105 West Grace Street, Dec. 14, 1907. DR. TABER was born at Union Spring, Cayuga county, N. Y., January 3, 1853. He received his early education there, but later graduated at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was a professor in that institution before he engaged in the practice of his profession at Victory, N. Y. He lived there a few years and then went to Richmond, Va. DR. TABER was unusually successful. He stood high in his profession and was esteemed by all who knew him.

Cleveland Med & Surg J1 Jan 1908

GEORGE A. TABOR, M. D.

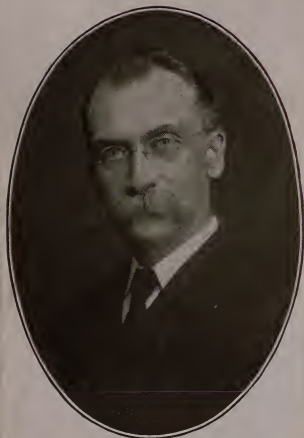
George A. Taber, M. D., was born at Springport, New York, on January 3, 1853. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1877 with the degree of M. D., and taught for one year there as Assistant Professor of Materia Medica. From 1878 to 1880 he was associated in practice with Dr. Samuel A. Jones of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

In 1880 he opened an office in Victory, Cayuga County, New York, and practiced there until 1885, when he removed to Richmond, Va. He soon built up a very fine practice in Richmond, and at the time of his death had one of the largest clienteles in the city. In 1886 he was appointed as one of the Homœopathic members of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and served on the Board for eight years. He was at one time President of the Virginia Homœopathic Medical Society. He died in Richmond, Va., on December 14th, 1907.

He was a close follower of Hahnemann, using only the single remedy in the minimum dose, and was a most accurate and successful prescriber. He did much for homœopathy in Richmond, having started four of the present practitioners there, and at the time of his death having two students in college. He was a high-toned Christian gentleman, and was universally beloved. He has left a gap which it will be hard to fill.

A I II 1908

—Dr. Harry B. Baker.



GEORGE A. TABER

Ledger March 11.95

Adolph J. Tafel.

Adolph J. Tafel, senior partner in the firm of Boericke & Tafel, homoeopathic apothecaries, known not only in the United States, but throughout the world, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 1320 Jefferson street. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death.

Mr. Tafel was born September 13, 1839, at Ulm, Germany. Having a liking for science, he studied chemistry for two years, and, when but 14 years of age, came to America. He studied pharmacy in this country and was for a while in the drug business at Cincinnati. For three years he served in the army during the civil war, being a private in Company K, 27th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Colonel Gustave Tafel, of Cincinnati, a brother of Adolph, was a well-known soldier in the war of the Rebellion.

The firm of Boericke & Tafel has its main branch at 1011 Arch street, and there are also supply stations in New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Baltimore and Cincinnati. Mr. Tafel had intended going to the house in Pittsburg on Friday, but a premonition of illness deterred him. He leaves a wife, four sons and four daughters.

Ever since 1887, when the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board was established, he was its Treasurer, and on the day preceding his death received a notification of his reappointment by Governor Hastings. He was a member of the New Jerusalem Church, Twenty-second and Chestnut streets; of the Art Club and the Turn Verein. His funeral will occur on Wednesday.

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Item. March 11.1895.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

To the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania :

The undersigned, your Committee on Legislation, would respectfully report, that the best work they were able to accomplish during the late session of the Legislature was to retard objectionable medical legislation, and to further the appropriations received by the Pittsburgh Homoeopathic Hospital and Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital in Philadelphia, though these were in much less amounts than asked for, but the best obtainable at this time.

Two bills, one to regulate pharmacy in the State, and one to

regulate "Homœopathic Pharmacy in the State," were before the Legislature—the one proposed by the old school and the other by our own. We were successful in retarding the passage of the old school bill until they consented to our own, when both bills were finally passed—our own, however, to be vetoed by Governor James A. Beaver, on the ground that the one bill covered the whole ground and all the necessities of pharmacy. He, however, consented to appoint a homœopathic pharmacist on the board, and did so in the person of Mr. A. J. Tafel, of Philadelphia.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1887.

A. J. TAFEL.

On Saturday, March 9, Mr. A. J. Tafel, senior member of the firm of Boericke & Tafel, homœopathic pharmacists and publishers, departed this life in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He arose on the morning of that day apparently as well as ever, but in a short time was seized with pains about the heart. Physicians were summoned and towards evening he seemed to be very much better, but about twenty minutes after five o'clock he gave a gasp and his life in this world was terminated. That this sudden ending of an active and useful life was a great shock, and a greater sorrow, to his family and wide circle of friends, it is needless to state—there were none but poignantly felt this sudden departure of a dear friend.

The term "departure" is here used instead of "death" because of Mr. Tafel's religion. He was a life-long member of the New Church, in which the word "death" is not recognized in the commonly accepted meaning of the term. In the New Church it is believed that when the Lord in His wisdom calls one from this world it is not a termination of active life, but an entry into a higher and fuller life. There is a natural body and there is a spiritual body; when man is called to the spiritual world he finally and forever leaves the natural body and it returns to

earth from which it was formed, and the man enters into his spiritual body to live forever in a world of light, warmth and intense vitality unknown in this world of matter. Those who leave this world as infants grow to the flower of young manhood or womanhood and so remain forever; those who leave bowed down with a weary load of physical ills leave these behind them and gradually return to the brightness and joy of the spring-time of life. To them even the best that this life can give is cold and dark by comparison. Firmly holding this faith "death" had no terrors for Mr. Tafel, and his family, while naturally sorrowful at their loss, are not bowed down into the hopeless abyss of those who can only think of their dear ones as remaining in the cold earth. Hence, too, the absence of the deep lustreless black that is usually the accompaniment of departures to a better land.

Mr. Tafel was born at Ulm, Wurtemberg, Germany, on September 13, 1839. His father was a professor of languages, and few men in his day, or since, have mastered as many tongues as he.

When about the age of fourteen, in 1853, he, Mr. A. J. Tafel, came to this country and entered into the drug trade as apprentice, being employed during his early years both in homœopathic and allopathic pharmacy, mastering both professions. He was so employed when the war broke out. Like hundreds of thousands of other men he dropped all else and enlisted, one of that mighty northern host that so suddenly arose. He saw much active service and was in the thick of that furious flood-tide of war, Gettysburg. At the close of this era he entered in the business of homœopathic pharmacist at Philadelphia, purchasing the pharmacy at 48 North Ninth street, of his brother-in-law, Dr. F. E. Boericke. In a few years the two consolidated and Mr. Tafel

took charge of their New York branch. From that time the firm slowly but surely enlarged its scope until it easily led the world in the pharmacy of homœopathy. The roots of this reach far back. In the early days, with no pharmacopœia, no pharmacists, no traditions, homœopathic pharmacy was necessarily a very tentative profession. The early members of the firm in question, however, had the friendship of the father of homœopathy in America, Dr. Constantine Hering, and under his eyes and those of the other pioneers the infant pharmacy grew to vigorous life. The tradition of those early years have been maintained and have guided the house ever since. In time Dr. F. E. Boericke retired and was succeeded by his sons, one of whom, F. A. Boericke, M. D., remains in the business and succeeds to the post of senior partner. The other partner is Mr. A. L. Tafel, son of Mr. A. J. Tafel. Thus after many years the firm has come into the hands of the second generation. Fortunately both the present partners have been thoroughly grounded in the traditions of the house and both of them have worked their way through all the various steps of business from lowest to highest, and are in all particulars fully competent to uphold the ancient and honorable house.

As said before, there is necessarily much natural grief at the sudden termination of such an earthly career, yet, as intimated, there is another and a brighter side to the picture. Mr. Tafel often expressed the wish that when he was called he might be permitted to respond promptly. His wish was fulfilled. He lived an active life up to the very last, laid it down without a struggle and, who can deny?—entered upon a richer and completer life that stretches on to the incomprehensible eternity.

Anshutz. Hon. Envoy. April. 1895.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

VOL. X. PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER, APRIL, 1895. No. 4.

OBITUARY.

Adolph J. Tafel.

Mr. A. J. Tafel, senior partner of the firm of Boericke & Tafel, publishers of this journal, departed this life on Saturday, March 9th. He had all his arrangements made for starting on a business trip to Cincinnati and Chicago, on Friday evening, March 8th, but on going home he found a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury on Monday as a witness in a suit that the Pennsylvania State Board of Pharmacy, on which he was the representative of Homœopathy, were bringing against several druggists for violation of the pharmacy law. This subpoena put a stop to his proposed journey. On Saturday morning he arose apparently well as ever, but while reading, as was his custom before going to his office, he was suddenly taken with severe pain at the heart. The nearest physician was summoned and also his family physician. The case was seen to be a serious one, but towards the evening the patient seemed to be getting much better, but at 5:15 o'clock he gave a gasp and fell back dead.

Mr. Tafel had so large a circle of personal and business friends that his sudden death was a severe shock to many; men who had parted with him the day before, when he was in the full enjoyment of apparent health and vigor, could hardly realize that one short day had terminated that busy life.

Mr. Tafel was born at Ulm, Germany, on September 13, 1839, and was consequently in his fifty-seventh year. He came to this country when about fourteen years of age, and was at different times engaged both in homœopathic and allopathic pharmacy, mastering them both. When the war broke out he en-

listed in the 27th Pennsylvania Regiment and participated in much of the hard service experienced by the Army of the Potomac and was present at Gettysburg. At the close of the war he married and bought the Homœopathic pharmacy, at 48 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., and also tentatively engaged in the publishing business. In a few years he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. F. E. Boericke, who had for many years run what might be called the pioneer homœopathic pharmacy of Philadelphia. Soon after Mr. Tafel removed to New York and took charge of the new firm's business there. Other pharmacies were purchased or established, and the firm's reputation for fair dealing and for the superior quality of their goods made almost each venture a success. Early in the eighties, owing to ill health, Dr. F. E. Boericke, the founder of the firm, retired and was succeeded by his two sons, one of whom, Dr. F. A. Boericke, remains in the firm and, by the death of Mr. Tafel, becomes senior partner. In 1891, Mr. Tafel's son, A. L. Tafel, was admitted to partnership. The firm, therefore, now consists of F. A. Boericke, M. D., and Mr. A. L. Tafel.

Before taking his degree Dr. Boericke had served a full and complete apprenticeship in the homœopathic pharmaceutical profession and understands it thoroughly from the ground up; the same may be said of his partner, Mr. A. L. Tafel. Both are men of experience, thoroughly grounded in the tradition of the house and fully competent to maintain it on the high level to which it was raised by their fathers in other years. The business, pharmaceutical, publishing and importing, will be conducted as in the past. No changes of policy will be made unless it be clearly seen that such changes are conducive to the better service of the medical profession.

Mr. Tafel left the business so well organized and in the hands of employees thoroughly trained and skilled by years of service in their various departments that the remaining partners will have no difficulty in conducting it as in the past.

SAFE ROBBERS OBTAIN \$8200.

False Keys Used to Enter
the Store of Boericke
& Tafel.

\$8000 IN REGISTERED BONDS.

The Rest of the Haul Consisted of
\$190 in Cash and \$10 in Postage
Stamps—Safe Doors Torn
from Their Fastenings.

In the stillness and quiet of a Sunday morning, yesterday, when other people were at early church services, robbers broke into Boericke & Tafel's store, 1011 Arch Street, smashed open a safe, stole bonds for \$8000, \$190 in cold cash and \$10 in postage stamps and escaped.

Saturday afternoon had been a busy time at Boericke & Tafel's store, and the money which came in after banking hours was placed in one of the two safes. The store was closed about 6.30 o'clock as usual, and the firm said their help went home. Some time yesterday morning, the exact hour is uncertain, robbers opened the front door of the store with false keys. To make the policemen believe that the door was locked the robbers fastened the door behind them, but did not turn the lock. The two safes are behind a partition which is hardly visible from the street, and the robbers were able to work without fear of interruption. They must have had professionals' tools with them, for they bored several holes and inserted iron "clamps" into the safe doors and then tore the latter from their hinges with levers.

The bonds taken away consisted of two certificates of deposit with J. S. Morgan & Co., of Philadelphia & Reading Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, registered in the name of F. E. Boericke, and made out for \$3000. The other securities were bonds of the Philadelphia

Traction Company, for \$5000, three in the denomination of \$1000 each, and four in denomination of \$500 each, all registered in the name of Anna A. Tafel.

Another safe, the key of which had been left in the lock, was examined, but the contents, chiefly papers, were undisturbed. The robbers probably escaped by forcing a door at the rear of the store, and jumping a wall fronting on Academy Street. When the watchman visited the store several hours later, the discovery of the robbery was made.

The police say that the robbers will find it a difficult matter to raise money on the bonds, or collect the interest on them, as the numbers of the bonds are known. It is believed that the thieves belong to the New York gang who have done nearly half a dozen safe robberies, in similar style this Winter, in the central part of the city. One specialty of the gang is, that they invariably operate on fire-proof, not burglar-proof safes, and that they are supposed to size up the kind of a safe by going into the store in which they are about to operate, and making a trifling purchase.

Press. Jan 27. 96.

ADOLPH J. TAFEL

Was elected an honorary associate member of the Institute in 1889, at its session at Minnetonka Beach. He was born in Ulm, Germany, September 15, 1839. When 14 years old he came to this country, and was employed in the Homœopathic pharmacy of his brother-in-law, Dr. F. E. Boericke, and later in drug stores in the West. During the war he enlisted in the 27th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in most of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. He was later assigned to the hospital corps, where his knowledge of medicine and pharmacy was of service. At the close of the war he opened a Homœopathic pharmacy in Philadelphia, which was afterward consolidated with his brother-in-law's on the formation of the second firm of Boericke & Tafel and the purchase of the business of Wm. Radde. Mr. Tafel died suddenly at his residence, March 9, 1895. *Am. Inst. Trans.* 1895

A. J. T.

I'm sitting alone in the gloaming,
O, friend of my earlier days,
And memory, weary with roaming
Through dusty and devious ways,
Comes back to me laden with treasures
Of pictures, so wondrously fair,
Of faces and places and pleasures;
I gaze, and, behold! thou art there.

In one of those pictures we're sitting
Together with Comforter Kohn,
The moments so pleasantly fitting
We sigh when the last one has flown,

For Comforter Kohn in his cellar
Had something--well, call it divine,
For it was a trouble-dispeller
That came from the banks of the Rhine.

What though that small room was a kitchen?
We didn't go there for the style;
We knew just what vintage bewitchin'
Would suit us, and quickly beguile
The cares (that were writing their wrinkles)
To leave us alone for that hour:—
Ah, yes; when the wineglass once tinkles
It breaketh the spell of their power!

But where is the genial old fellow
Who met with us once in a while?
He wasn't obliged to get mellow
When he had a care to beguile;
For he gave his whole life to Duty,
Each moment he husbanded well,
Till he sank like a sunset whose beauty
No palette of pigments can tell.

And thou; oh, that thou too should'st leave me!
 Thou, younger and haler than I!
 Oh, doth not false rumor deceive me
 My strength and my courage to try?
 But, no; I can not be the dupe, or
 A dreamer of beautiful dreams;
 I know from the shock and the stupor
 The story is all that it seems.

And sitting alone in the gloaming,
 O friend of my earlier days,
 My memory, weary with roaming
 Through dusty and devious ways,
 Comes back to me laden with treasures
 Of pictures, so wondrously fair,
 Of faces and places and pleasures;
 And, blessed be God! thou art there.

S. A. J.

Ann Arbor, 3rd of August.

[Editor of the RECORDER: The writer desires to fling this little flower on the grave of him that was A. J. Tafel. "Comforter Kohn" has long since passed away. He was an Hungarian exile who kept his rare wines in an humble place on Broome street, and many are the hours we passed there. The "genial old fellow" was (alas!) Samuel Lilienthal, and he met with us to talk over the make-up of the "next number of the North American." The last of the trio is my lonely little self; but, yet a little while and the call cometh. Even so, Amen!]

Hom Recorder Sept 1895

OBITUARY.

MR. A. J. TAFEL, senior partner of the pharmaceutical and publishing house of Boericke & Tafel, died March 9th, at the age of sixty-seven years. Mr. Tafel served in the Army of the Potomac during the civil war, shortly after which he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Boericke, in the pharmaceutical and publishing business, which has grown to immense proportions. Both of the founders of the firm have passed away, the business now being conducted by their sons, Dr. F. H. Boericke and A. L. Tafel. No change of policy will be made in conducting the business, which since its organization has been conducted with such energy, honesty and correct business judgment as to secure for it marked success.

N Y Times May 1895

OBITUARY—A. J. TAFEL.

Mr. A. J. Tafel, senior member of the firm of Boericke & Tafel, died in Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. on Saturday, March 9th. He arose that morning apparently as well as ever but soon afterwards, while reading, was seized with severe pains about the heart. Physicians were at once summoned but the pain continued with greater or less severity throughout the day until 5:15, when he suddenly fell back dead from angina pectoris.

This sudden ending of an accurate and useful career was a great shock, not only to his family, but to his large circle of business and personal friends, and to the profession at large, with whose interests he had long been closely identified.

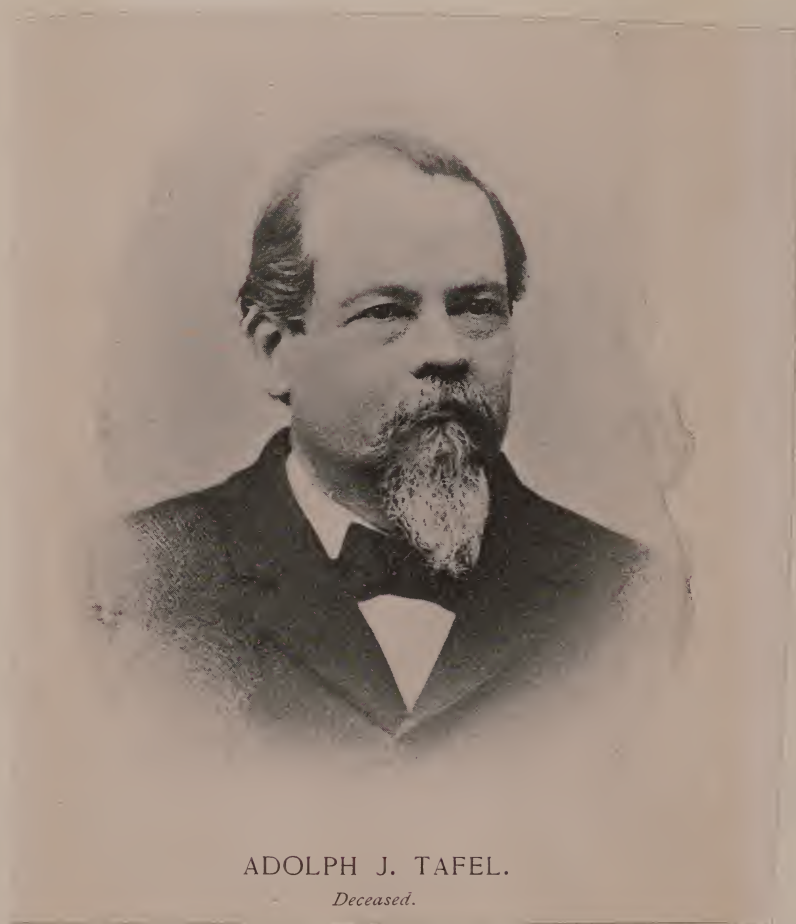
Mr. Tafel was born at Ulm, Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 15th of September, 1839, and was, therefore, in his fifty-sixth year of age. At about the age of fourteen years he came to this country and was first employed in the homeopathic pharmacy of his brother-in-law, Dr. F. E. Boericke. Afterwards he was employed in drug stores in the West and thoroughly mastered both the allopathic and homeopathic branches of pharmacy. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and served through most of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, being present at Round Top on the third day of the great battle of Gettysburg. Later on in his army career owing to his knowledge of medicine and pharmacy he was promoted to a position on the hospital corps, and was looked upon by the men as a better one to whom to go for advice and medicine than even the regimental surgeon; this owing to his administration of homeopathic remedies. Shortly after the close of the war he engaged in the business of a homeopathic pharmacist at No. 48 Ninth street, Philadelphia. It was here that he began his career as a publisher, bringing out several works that in their day were very noticeable. After several years he formed a partnership with Dr. Boericke, and the two pharmacies were afterwards operated under the now widely known firm name of

Boericke & Tafel. Very shortly before this Dr. Boericke had bought the pharmacy and publishing business of William Radde, of New York, and Mr. Tafel moved to that city to assume charge of that branch of the business, which he conducted for many years with great success. In time pharmacies were established by the new firm in Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Minneapolis. Most of these are still controlled by the firm, but others have been sold to former managers and are generally very successful institutions.

Mr. Tafel always took great interest in the publishing of homeopathic books, and probably the firm of which he was a member has issued a greater number of books than all other firms in the business. Among his last ventures, as the readers of the CENTURY know, was combining with this journal to issue the Homeopathic Text-Book of Surgery, to take the place of the favorite old work of Dr. Helmuth, of which the firm has published five editions. It was deemed best to do this rather than have two rival works in the field, and negotiations between Mr. Tafel and the CENTURY resulted very satisfactorily to all parties.

Of the original firm of Boericke & Tafel Dr. F. E. Boericke alone remains. He retired from business, owing to ill health, a good many years ago, and was succeeded by his sons, only one of whom, Dr. F. A. Boericke, remains. The other remaining partner of the firm is Mr. A. L. Tafel, son of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Tafel who left his business well organized, with a corps of employes who have grown up in it from boyhood to manhood. It will be continued, without interruption, on the policy of the old firm. Mr. Tafel was a lifelong member of the New Jerusalem Church, two of his brothers having been ministers in that body. His father was a noted professor of languages, having taught in many of the schools both in Germany and in this country. Mr. Tafel resided in Philadelphia as senior member of his firm since the year 1884, which position will now be taken by Dr. F. A. Boericke. He was at once the best type of homeopathic pharmacist, a truly good and honest man, a noble husband and father. He was the only active lay honorary associate member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

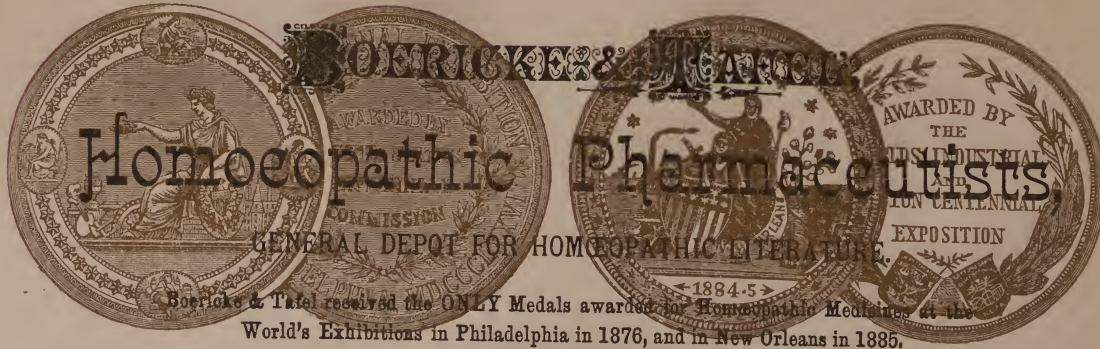
Med Cent'y Apr 1 1895





A. J. TAFEL.
F. L. BOERICKE.
F. A. BOERICKE.

Business Established in 1835.



Philadelphia, 1011 Arch Street, April 20th 1892

Dr. R. L. Bradford

1862 Frankford Av.

Dear Sir!

That is a very interesting article or rather quotation about Tanners pharmacy, but in printing it I would suggest that you add your remark that it is written by Dr. Hull.

Dr. H. M. Smith of N. Y. claims that Hull also arranged his father to go into the pharmacy business which now seems to be rather doubtful.

Please make me a large sum for the lot of German journals mentioned on pp. of your catalogue.

I have to go to Baltimore to day will be back tomorrow night and leave on Saturday to be back on the 1st.

Truly Yours
A. J. Tafel

Minna Hom
Mag May
1895

A. J. Tafel, of the well known firm of Boericke & Tafel, died suddenly March 9 at his home in Philadelphia, of heart disease. Mr. Tafel was born Sept. 13, 1839, at Ulm, Germany. Having a liking for science, he studied chemistry for two years, and when but 14 years of age came to America. He studied pharmacy in this country and was for a while in the drug business in Cincinnati. For three years he served in the army during the civil war, being a private in Company K, 27th Pennsylvania volunteers. Col. Gustave Tafel, of Cincinnati, a brother of Adolph, was a well known soldier in the war of the rebellion.

Visitor.

A. J. Tafel, of the well known firm of Boericke & Tafel, died suddenly, March 9, at his home in Philadelphia, of heart disease. Mr. Tafel was born September 13, 1839, at Ulm, Germany.

The following item from the firm of Boericke & Tafel will explain itself: "It may be of interest to our readers to know that the death of Mr. A. J. Tafel, of the firm of Boericke & Tafel, will make no difference in the business of that firm, which will be conducted by the surviving partners on the same lines as in the past. The corps of employes remains unchanged." **Denver J1 Hom Apr 1895**

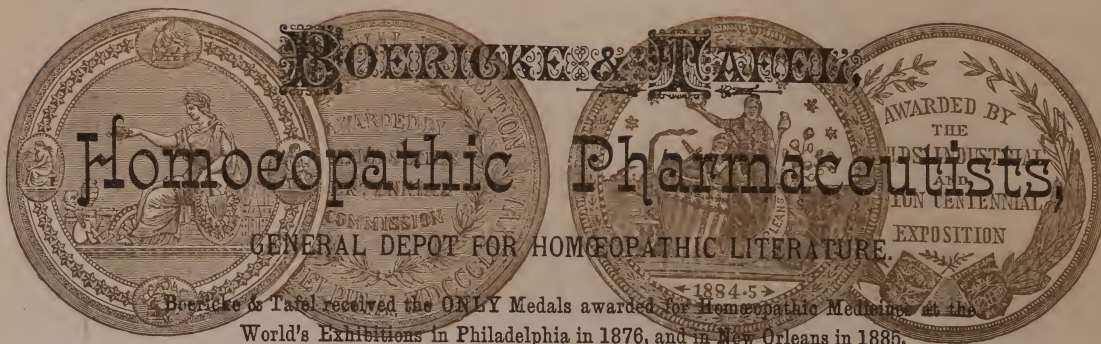


A. J. TAFEL.

Deceased.

A. J. TAFEL
F. L. BOERICKE.
F. A. BOERICKE.

Business Established in 1835.



Philadelphia, 1011 Arch Street, April 8 1892

R. L. Bradford M.D.
City

Dear Doctor
in N. York

Sorry I was away yesterday - I
enclose a translation of everything
in the correspondingblatt relating
to the meetings of the "Verein der
Freunde der 'Arznei'".

Very Yours
A. J. Tafel

CINCINNATUS A. TAFT, M.D., Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Taft was born at Dedham, Mass., in 1822. He was a half brother of Dr. Gustavus W. Taft, who lost his life at New Orleans in 1847, in the heroic attempt to prove the power of homœopathic medication over yellow fever.

He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1846, and settled in Hartford, Conn., the same year. He had studied with his brother and went to a field which the great ability and enthusiasm of that brother had rendered somewhat favorable to homœopathy. He was the third homœopathic physician to settle in the city and the seventh in the State.

From the first, Dr. Taft devoted himself to his profession with a fidelity that left no room for outside interests. Attending strictly to business, seldom absent from the city, even for a day, scrupulously exact in keeping his office hours, he was not long in obtaining the recognition which his genuine ability merited. His business rapidly increased, and as the years passed by he undoubtedly acquired the largest practice in the city, chiefly among the cultivated and the wealthy, and was justly regarded as its leading physician. Dignified in manner, with a rare beauty of countenance and elegance of figure, calm under the most trying circumstances, somewhat austere outwardly, yet sympathetic at heart, he possessed to the utmost the confidence of his patients, which contributed not a little to the large measure of success which attended his efforts.

For several years before his death there were indications that the unceasing labor of so many years was beginning to impair his health, yet he held himself closely to his work with but a brief respite in summer, till the spring of 1884, when absolute illness confined him to the house. After a sickness of several weeks, he died on June 26, 1884, at the age of sixty-two years, literally worn out by unremitting labor. His death caused wide-spread sorrow, and it has been averred that "probably the death of no other single person could have carried grief into so many houses in the city in which he lived."

He joined the Institute in 1848.

Dr. Taft had two children, a son and a daughter. The son survived him but a few weeks; his widow and daughter are still living.

A. I. H. 1886

GUSTAVUS M. TAFT, M.D.

Was born in Dedham, Mass., December 7, 1820. He read medicine with Dr. Josiah F. Flagg, of Boston, and afterward with Drs. Hull and Gray in New York. He graduated at the University of New York in 1842, and began practice at Hartford, Conn., being the second practitioner of Homœopathy in the State. His health failing, he went South in November 1845, and entered upon the practice of Homœopathy in New Orleans, being the first one of the New School there also. His success in treating yellow fever brought him many cases, so that worn down with over-work he was attacked with the disease, and unwilling to abandon several critical cases and take necessary rest, he was obliged to succumb. He began to treat himself, and with success, declaring that the fever would subside the following day, but delirium set in, and as there was no other Homœopathic physician in the city, a physician of another school was called, the treatment changed, and his death took place August 10, 1847. He was one of the original members of the Institute, and was a member of the "Correspondence Committee" for 1844.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

The arrival of Dr. Gustavus M. Taft, of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1845, gave a sudden and remarkable impulse to the new system in New Orleans. Dr. Taft was an elegant and accomplished gentleman, a thoroughly educated physician, and to a fascinating address he added the charm of a fine personal appearance. He acquired rapidly an immense business, and his sudden death, of yellow fever, in 1847, was regarded as a public calamity.

W.C.

TAFT, FRED P



FRED P. TAFT,
Aug., '92-Feb., '94.

TAFT, FRED PEASLEE

P

Fred. ~~R.~~ Taft, I think, the smallest man in the class, always good-natured and happy. Another of the men who was liked by all. His answer to my letter would lead me to think that he had sobered down wonderfully, but I can scarcely believe it. The deviltry was certainly born in him, and there to stay. He was born at Richfield Spa, N. Y., was married April 16, 1896, and has a boy nearly six years old.

From August, '92, to February, '94, he was at the State Hospital for the Insane, Minn. From August, '94, to March, '99, he practiced at Rothsay, Minn.; from April, '99, to March, 1900, at Whitehall, Wis., and from May, 1900, to date at Longmont, Col., where he was obliged to move on account of his wife's health. He writes me that he makes a specialty of diseases of the lungs, and is doing very well in spite of a great deal of opposition.

TAFT, MARY FLORENCE

TAFT, MARY FLORENCE, M.D., of Chicago, Illinois, was born in the town of Putney, Vermont.

Her early education was received in the schools of Somerville and Boston, Massachusetts. Her attention having been directed to medicine she entered the Boston University School of Medicine in the year 1883, and after attending three courses of lectures graduated from that institution in the year 1886, with honor to herself and numerous friends.

Dr. Taft served her time as house surgeon in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, from July, 1886, to July, 1887, making many friends by her uniformly courteous and gentle manner. The Doctor then located at Middletown, Connecticut, where she practiced four years, and succeeded in building up a fine practice. Her next field of labor was Waterbury, Connecticut, where she remained one year. In the fall of 1892 she removed to

Chicago to accept the chair of Gynæcology and Diseases of Women in the Hering Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, which position she ably filled during the entire session of 1892-93.

Dr. Taft is an active member of the International Hahnemannian Association, of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, of the Connecticut State Medical Society and of the Materia Medica Club of Chicago.

Although a recent comer to Chicago Dr. Taft has succeeded in laying the foundation of a business that will eventually surpass her eastern experience.



MARY FLORENCE TAFT, Newtonville, Massachusetts, born Putney, Vt., June 19, 1853; literary education, Somerville High School; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1886; ex-professor of diseases of women, Hering Medical College, Chicago; member of International Hahnemannian Association.

TAHNAGE, JOHN BURR

JOHN BURR TAHNAGE, Columbiana, Ohio, born Chesterville, Ohio, March 26, 1866; student Battle Creek (Mich.) College, 1887-1889; student Ohio Normal University; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1903; member of the board of health; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

TAIT, ALEXANDER

DR. ALEXANDER TAITT, aged 58 years, of Kensington avenue and Cambria street, died suddenly yesterday. He was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, with the class of '75. He formerly resided on Fifth street, near Jefferson, and about ten years ago he removed to Kensington, where had established a lucrative practice. He was a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society.

AUG 16 1902

Hewittville, Mass.

July 13, '91

Dear Sir:

In your the. catalogue you
advertise Allen & Norton Ophthalmic
Therapeutics \$1.00 Have you it still
so as I would like it and if
you will send it I will remit
or if you don't care to do that if
you will charge me on account
I will remit.

Respectfully

Geo. W. Ballou M.D.

ISRAEL TISDALE TALBOT, M.D.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Dr. Talbot was one of thirty-three new members of the Institute elected at the session in Cleveland in 1853. One may get an idea of his activity and work done in the Institute from the references, over one hundred in number, from the recently compiled index of the Volumes of Transactions. He was elected Provisional Secretary in 1859, and was General Secretary in the years 1866-67-68-69, Vice-President in 1865, President in 1872, and presiding officer at the International Homœopathic Congress held at Atlantic City, 1891. Dr. Talbot was born at Sharon, Mass., October 29, 1829. He was of English ancestry. The following account of the first of his family is taken from the "Medical Student" (Vol. XII, No. 3) for January, 1900:

"The first of his family, Peter, was born in Lancashire, England, and, while a youth at a boarding school in Edinburgh, he, with two other of his fellow students, were seized one day, while out in a boat, by a press-gang and taken on board a man-of-war bound for the American coast. When near Rhode Island he escaped from the vessel in the night, and by swimming reached the mainland in safety. From his place of landing he traveled north-erly and finally arrived at Dorchester, where he considered himself safe from pursuit. Here, by industry and frugality, he secured the means to return home, never intending to settle in New England. He paid his passage and took his effects on board, himself staying on shore during a storm, which detained the vessel from leaving. Early in the morning the vessel sailed and took all his effects away, and his hard earned passage money was lost. He bore his misfortune with courage, and soon after married. Again he made preparation to return to England, this time taking his wife with him, but, strange though it may seem, from the same cause as before, the vessel sailed away without him, again depriving him of all his property. Hearing after-ward that the vessel with all on board was lost, he concluded that it was intended that he should remain in New England, and made no further attempt to return home. Some years after his marriage he removed to Chelmsford, Mass. During his residence in Chelmsford, while he and his eldest son were

absent, the Indians came to his home, seized his wife and carried her away with them, first killing her infant child. The Indians were pursued by the townspeople, and Mrs. Talbot was soon rescued and returned to her home. The other children were playing out of doors when the Indians appeared, and safely hid themselves in a ledge of rocks not far from the house. The eldest son was killed while fighting the Indians. After these disasters the family returned to Dorchester and made it their future home. Thus, by these unusual and providential circumstances was the Talbot family preserved to the colonies. The lineage runs: Peter, George, Ebenezer, Josiah, Josiah, Jr. Dr. Talbot's grandfather, Deacon Josiah Talbot, was a revolutionary soldier, and was in the march to Saratoga."

When in his fifteenth year young Talbot went to Baltimore and established a private school. From Dr. John Morris he derived his enthusiasm for the medical profession, and continued his classical studies at South Woodstock, Conn., and at Worcester Academy, fitting himself to enter the Sophomore Class at Harvard, and by teaching and other means earned a considerable sum toward paying for his college course.

In the winter of 1850 he entered the office of Dr. Samuel Gregg, of Boston, spent three summers in the Tremont Street Medical School, attended two

courses in Harvard Medical School and one winter in Philadelphia, taking select lectures in Jefferson Medical College and the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1853, and continued his studies at Harvard, where he graduated in 1854. The following fifteen months were spent in hospitals and schools of Europe.

Unable to secure aid from the Massachusetts Legislature for a Homœopathic Hospital, and the State Medical Society refusing to admit any one to membership who acknowledged a belief in Homœopathy, an effort was made by the Homœopaths to procure from the State a charter for a State Society, giving its members all the legal rights and standing granted by the old-school society. The Legislature of 1856 granted charters to the State Homœopathic Society and a Medical Dispensary, which were promptly organized, and, after continuing in successful operation in its work, Dr. Talbot took prominent part, and through his active assistance in March, 1859, a public fair was held which netted the Dispensary \$1,300. Other endowments followed. A lot of land was granted by the city, a building erected, and property secured valued at \$100,000. In 1870, fifteen years after this charter was granted, a small hospital was opened, which was the nucleus of the present one.

On the organization of the Boston University School of Medicine in 1873, Dr. Talbot was appointed to the Chair of Surgery and made Dean of the Medical School.

On the reorganization of the Institute, at the first meeting after the Civil War, Dr. Talbot submitted a plan for its reorganization, his aim being to make it a national delegated body, extending its usefulness by establishing, first, a Bureau of Materia Medica; second, a Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Zymoses; third, a Bureau of Organization and Statistics, the Institute not to meet every year. The plan was referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Talbot, Witherell, J. P. Dake, W. T. Helmuth and D. S. Smith, whose report, with modifications, was adopted by the meeting. The plan suggested and the changes made in publishing the Transactions were carried out until 1880, when the former plan of publication was resumed.

In 1856 Dr. Talbot married Emily, daughter of Columbus and Lydia Tinkham Fairbanks, of Winthrop, Me. They have four living children: Miss Marion, Mrs. Dr. William L. Jackson, Dr. Winthrop Tisdale and Rev. Henry Russell. Dr. Talbot died July 2, 1899.

I finish this sketch with the following report of Drs. Kellogg, Helmuth and Allen, Committee of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, to prepare a memorial of our deceased colleague, presented November 9, 1899:

"When so prominent a man as Dr. Talbot dies his loss affects, not only his own city and state, but the community at large. It is fitting, therefore, that we, the Homœopathic physicians of New York County, should join in the universal expression of sorrow for his death, and unite with the whole profession in paying our tribute of admiration and gratitude for his eminent services to our common cause."

Dr. Talbot was born about seventy years ago, just at the time when Dr. Gram brought to this country its first knowledge of Hahnemann's Law of Cure, so that his life has been coeval with the history of Homœopathy in the United States. Its first converts were necessarily restricted to private practice and teaching for the demonstration of the merits of the new school. As they increased in numbers they began to establish Homœopathic dispensaries, to organize Homœopathic societies and to publish Homœopathic journals. In 1844 they founded our present National Society, the American Institute of

Homœopathy, which is the oldest national medical society in our country. That first generation of pioneers have gone to their reward. It was left to the next generation of Homœopaths to build upon their foundations the hospitals and asylums, both private and public, which now are daily proving the value of the new school of medicine. Foremost in this second generation of practical workers stands the figure of Dr. I. T. Talbot, of Boston. His name and face have been familiar to us during all our professional lives. He had a genius for work, constructive, organizing work; and he has left a deep and broad impress upon our polity and institutions. For forty-five years he was a potent force in our National Society, repeatedly honored by high office, always at his post, always serving on important committees, always ready with his report, always alert and suggestive, always enthusiastic and eager to promote its growth and usefulness. To him, more than to any other man, is due the fact that the Boston University School of Medicine is a Homœopathic school. He was its Dean from its inception in 1869 to the date of his death; a period of thirty years, during which he was indefatigable and self-sacrificing in his devotion to its best interests. He always took an active part in his home societies, state and county, and rendered valuable service in the establishment of the Insane Asylum at Westboro. To him chiefly does the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital owe its existence. For years he threw his heart and soul into that noble work; and to his contagious enthusiasm and indomitable energy is largely due its successful completion and rich endowment. The Lord was gracious unto him and allowed him to live to see the full fruition of his labor of love, embodied in that Hospital with its Dispensary, Training School and Maternity; as magnificent a monument to his memory as his heart could desire. "By their works ye shall know them." And he was happy in the manner and time of his death. We are all the better for such a life as his; for he has shown how much one man can do who consecrates himself (to use his own words) "to the good of the profession and of humanity." In thus briefly expressing our admiration of his career, our gratitude for his great services and our love for him as a man and friend, we would also individually and as a society, tender our profound sympathy to his family, and especially to his widow, who for so many years was so inspiring a force in his work and life.

.A I H 1900

OBITUARY.

DR. I. TISDALE TALBOT, Dean of the Boston University School of Medicine, died on July 2nd, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was born in Sharon, Maine, Oct. 29th, 1829. He opened a private school in Baltimore in 1848, which proved a very successful venture and procured means for him to prosecute his own studies. In March, 1851, he entered the Harvard Medical School and graduated therefrom in 1854. The intervening two years were spent at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia whose diploma he obtained in 1853. Four years were spent in perfecting himself in European schools and clinics. The most of his professional life was spent in Boston where he was engaged in an extensive practice and where he did much to organize and support the homeopathic institutions of Massachusetts.

Med Adv Sept 1899

Dr. Israel Tisdale Talbot.—Resolutions of Committee of
American Institute of Homœopathy.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the President of the American Institute of Homœopathy to draft Resolutions on the death of Dr. Israel Tisdale Talbot, the following were presented and adopted :

In accordance with the inexorable law which governs all created things, our colleague and ex-President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Israel Tisdale Talbot, M.D., has been called to rest from his labors ; therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of one who, having the deepest interest in the cause of Homœopathy, had done more than any other member to insure the growth and success of this Institute. Possessing great executive ability, eminently gifted in the organization and government of large bodies, to him this Institute is indebted for its admirable constitution and code of by-laws.

We shall miss him at our gatherings, as he was rarely absent from our meetings ; miss his words of counsel, his matured judgment in all matters appertaining to the furtherance of this body, miss his cordial greeting and his interest in each individual.

He could truly say "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." We are confident "that henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of righteousness."

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy extends to his widow and family the deepest sympathy in their great bereavement ; that these resolutions be entered on our record, and a copy be transmitted to his family.

Hahn Mo
Oct 1899

HENRY E. SPALDING, M.D.,	} Committee.
HIRAM X. CHASE, M.D.,	
CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, M.D.,	
ADELINE B. CHURCH, M.D.,	
FRANK C. RICHARDSON, M.D.,	

I. Tisdale Talbot, M.D.—Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, Dean of the Boston University School of Medicine, and Director of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, died suddenly at his summer home in Hingham, Mass., late on Sunday evening, July 2, 1899, at the age of 69 years, as a result of apoplexy. He was in his usual health up to the moment he was stricken by the disease, and died almost instantly.

The news of Dr. Talbot's death was a great shock to the officials of the Boston Homœopathic Hospital, of which he had been so long the director. He was in the hospital on Saturday, and his apparently sound physical condition gave no intimation that death was near. The grief and feeling of real deprivation was universal among the attaches of the institution he had served so faithfully and so long.

Dr. Talbot was born in Sharon, Me., October 29, 1829. Being thrown upon his own resources to obtain an education, he went to Baltimore at the age of 18 years, and there opened a private school. This proved very successful, and with teaching occasionally he obtained means to continue his own studies.

He entered Worcester Academy, where he fitted himself for the sophomore class at Harvard. Circumstances, however, prevented him from completing his classical course, and in March, 1851, he entered the Harvard Medical School.

He passed one winter in Philadelphia, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1853, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1854. From 1854 to 1858 he continued his medical studies in Europe.

From 1848 to the time of his death Dr. Talbot made Boston his place of residence, his office being at 687 Boylston Street. He had an extensive practice, and did a great deal to organize and establish homœopathy in that city. He originated the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, chartered in 1886, and, except during his absence in Europe, acted as its secretary up to the time of his death.

He did much for the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, of which he was trustee, secretary, and vice-president, as well as President of its Medical Board during several years.

He was instrumental in securing the establishment by the State of the Westboro Insane Hospital, which is under homœopathic control. He was active in organizing the Boston Uni-

versity School of Medicine, of which from its commencement he was the dean, as well as Professor of Surgery.

He had occupied the positions of Secretary and President of the Boston Homœopathic Society, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and was General Secretary to the American Institute of Homœopathy from 1866 to 1869, and its president in 1872.

He was Vice-President of the International Homœopathic Congress held in London in 1881, and president of a similar congress held in Atlantic City in 1892.

He established, and from 1867 to 1873 was the editor of the *New England Medical Gazette*. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals.

Aside from active membership in many medical and other societies, he was an honorary member in twelve State medical societies, and in the national homœopathic societies of Great Britain, Germany and France.

In 1856 Dr. Talbot married Miss Emily Fairbanks, of Winthrop, Me.

The funeral of Dr. Talbot was held in Trinity Church, Boston, and he was buried at Mount Auburn. A delegation of medical men from different parts of the country were present. There were vocal selections by the regular choir of the church, as well as by the boys' choir of St. Stephen's. The following-named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers at the interment: Col. C. R. Codman, Col. H. S. Russell, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Dr. Conrad Wesselhoft, Hon. Alden Speare, James M. Bugbee and Winslow Warren. The ushers were Capt. Frank H. Delano, Talbot B. Aldrich, Amos Binney, Dr. J. E. Briggs, Dr. F. P. Batchelder, E. W. Colburn, E. T. Colburn, Dr. J. L. Coffin, Dr. George D. Rice, Dr. Horace Packard, Dr. N. Emmons Paine, Dr. W. F. Wesselhoft and Winthrop Wetherbee.

There was a meeting of the Faculty of Boston University on the morning of the 3d to take action on the death of Dr. Talbot. President Warren presided. Dr. Sutherland stated briefly the object of the meeting, and in a few words spoke feelingly of the loss the University had sustained by the death of its dean. He said in part: "We had become accustomed to look upon Dr. Talbot's help as essential to the welfare of the school. His excellent judgment, foresight, tact, energy and fearlessness

made him a very tower of strength in our midst." President Warren also made eulogistic remarks. The Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, Boston Homœopathic Society, and the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society conjoined also in a memorial service, which was presided over by Dr. Richardson, the president of the former society.

Resolutions were then adopted by the faculty on the death of Dr. Talbot, in which a tribute was paid to the great work he had accomplished in directing and sustaining the university. A copy of these resolutions is to be presented to his family. At the close of the meeting a committee was appointed to arrange for a memorial service to be held in the autumn.

The Executive Committee of the Boston University Corporation have placed on record their expression of affectionate regard for the character and manifold services of their late colleague and homœopathic leader, Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot.

We, the members of the Consulting Board of the Westboro Insane Hospital, shocked and profoundly saddened by the sudden loss of our honored Chairman, Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, desire to express our grief and our sense of personal bereavement in the sundering of the close ties which have so long united us as men, as physicians, and as workers upon this Board, as well as our keen realization of the loss to this Institution of his wise counsels, his ever active interest, and his ripened experience.

We desire, also, to tender to her who labored with him for the welfare of this hospital, as in many other fields of usefulness, and to the other members of his family, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

HOWARD P. BELLOWES,

CHARLES L. NICHOLS,

JOHN PRENTICE HAND,

For the Board.

Dr. Talbot's Championship—(From minutes adopted by Boston University Executive Committee).—Unfortunately for the organic unity and harmony of the profession in this Commonwealth, a great controversy arose in the Massachusetts Medical Society over the toleration or non-toleration of the ideas and practices known as homœopathic. On the one side, good and great men asserted that these ideas and practices, if left to the scientific and practical testing of each individual member of the society, could live no longer than they might show themselves

deserving to live. On the other hand, others no less conscientious, though less hospitable to new ideas, contended that the new doctrines and practices were so at variance with well-ascertained results of experience, and so adapted to give those who accepted them a partisan attitude, an animus over against those who did not, that mutual fellowship in one and the same medical body was out of the question. After a long and acrimonious controversy, the champions of the latter view were found to outnumber their opponents, and by means of an exciting legal process the minority, including Dr. Talbot, were ejected from the society, and deprived of what they considered

most manifest personal and professional rights under the State-given charter of the body and the existing laws of the Commonwealth.

If any supposed that this would be the end of the new movement, they were not a little mistaken. It was rather the beginning. For the first time in Massachusetts a strong body of educated and experienced physicians, closely knit in sympathy, found themselves in unsought isolation from former colleagues, and standing by themselves as representatives of homœopathic principles. They also had behind them a strong and sympathetic clientèle, including many of the wealthiest and most intelligent families in Boston and its vicinity. In the eyes of this clientèle the new association stood for fairness in professional intercourse and for freedom of scientific inquiry. In Dr. Talbot, more than in any other, the movement found a leader of immense executive ability. Charters were secured for a medical school, a dispensary and a hospital, to be organized and conducted according to the new and freer spirit. Before the first was accepted and organization begun, it was found that a majority of the trustees of the financially embarrassed New England Female Medical College belonged to a clientèle of the expelled physicians, and that the same was true of the founders and organizers of the just-chartered Boston University. Furthermore, in the governing boards of these two institutions even those members who employed as physicians men of the lately-victorious party believed that if there was to be a new medical school in Boston it would be decidedly in the public interest to have it under the government, not of a body of associated physicians, but rather of a non-partisan university corporation, and subject to the broad, humanistic influences and

scientific spirit of a metropolitan university. As a result of negotiations, the Legislature made over to Boston University the oldest woman's medical college in America for reorganization upon a coeducational basis and for conduct as a medical department. On their part, the trustees of the university expressly reserved to themselves the right to establish any other medical departments that might at any time appear expedient; and, as a further illustration of their entire catholicity in the matter, adopted statutes that opened the way for students trained in the department to be promoted to the doctor's degree under old-school or new-school auspices, as they might prefer. From the beginning, in 1873, until the date of his death, the annually elected dean of the school was Dr. Talbot. Dr. Talbot was made an honorary member of our Society in 1868. **Tr. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1899**

We received a few days since the following resolution :

"We, the members of the Consulting Board of the Western Insane Hospital, shocked and profoundly saddened by the sudden loss of our honored chairman, Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, desire to express our grief and our sense of personal bereavement in the sundering of the close ties which have so long united us as men, as physicians and as co-workers upon this Board; as well as our keen realization of the loss to this institution of his wise counsels, his ever active interest and his ripened experience.

We desire, also, to tender to her who labored with him for the welfare of this hospital, as in many other fields of usefulness, and to the other members of his family, our sincere and heart-felt sympathy."

Am. Med. Mo. Aug. 1899

HOWARD P. BELLOWS,

CHAS. L. NICHOLS,

JOHN PRENTISS RAND,

For the Board.

DR. I. T. TALBOT.

WITH very great regret we have to record the departure of one of the great figures of American homeopathy. The name of Dr. I. T. Talbot of Boston has been a household word among homeopaths for a generation, and his removal will be felt as a personal loss by many who have never seen his face. The following brief notice is taken from the *New England Medical Gazette* of July.

"As we go to press comes the sad news of the sudden death by apoplexy of Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot. Though not in the most robust health for the past few years, he has of late seemed better and stronger than for some time past, and the knowledge of his demise comes with appalling suddenness.

"Death has taken from our midst one who has been the most prominent figure in the homeopathic profession during the last half century. A most successful practitioner, attending with most scrupulous care to the details of a large private and consulting practice, he was nevertheless the acknowledged leader in all prominent movements for the advancement of homeopathy and in the establishment and maintenance of its institutions. The following we clip from the *Boston Herald* :—

"Dr. Talbot was born in Sharon, October 29, 1829. Being thrown upon his own resources to obtain an education, he went to Baltimore at the age of fourteen years, and there opened a private school. This proved very successful, and with teaching occasionally he obtained means to continue his own studies. He entered Worcester Academy, where he fitted himself for the sophomore class at Harvard. Circumstances, however, prevented him from completing his classical course, and in March, 1851, he entered the Harvard Medical School. He passed one winter in Philadelphia, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1853, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1854. From 1854 to 1858 he continued his medical studies in Europe. From 1848 to the time of his death, Dr. Talbot made Boston his place of residence. He had an extensive practice, and did a great deal to organise and establish homeopathy in this city. He originated the Homeopathic Medical Dispensary, chartered in 1856, and, except during his absence in Europe, acted as its secretary up to the time of his death. He did much for the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, of which he was trustee, secretary, and vice-president, as well as president of its medical board during several years. He was instrumental in securing the establishment by the State of the Westboro Insane Hospital, which is under homeopathic control. He was active in organising the Boston University School of Medicine, of which, from its commencement, he was the dean, as well as its professor of surgery. He had occupied the positions of secretary and president of the Boston Homeopathic Society, the

Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homeopathy, all of which prospered under his direction. He was vice-president of the International Homeopathic Congress, held in London in 1881, and president of a similar congress held in Atlantic City in 1892. He established and, during several years, was the editor of the *New England Medical Gazette*, and was a frequent contributor to medical journals. Aside from active membership in many medical and other societies, he was an honorary member in twelve state medical societies and in the national homeopathic societies of Great Britain, Germany, and France. In 1856 Dr. Talbot married Miss Emily Fairbanks, of Winthrop, Me."

Homeopathic World.
August 1, 1899.

THE LATE DR. I. T. TALBOT.

In all the tributes that have been paid to the late Dr. I. T. Talbot, great admiration and stress has been laid on his tremendous energy, physical strength, and endurance for and love of, hard, unremitting work. This was the characteristic that appeared most prominently to his acquaintances and to his profession, so prominently indeed as to overshadow other and perhaps finer attributes of his character. That those finer sentiments were present in his life which made such a life possible, and, above all, the recognition of a directing power higher than himself, is amply shown by his own words in the following letter, which we have the author's permission to publish : —

HINGHAM, September 5, 1899.

My Dear Doctor Coffin, — The appreciative tribute recently made by Dr. H. C. Clapp to the services and character of the late Dean of Boston University School of Medicine, Dr. Talbot, is a noteworthy statement of many interesting features of his life. In that tribute Dr. Clapp lays special emphasis upon the physical endurance and ability to work possessed by Dr. Talbot as being the secret of success in his undertakings.

While this conclusion has the appearance of truth, it is but partially true. At the age of twenty-six he thus wrote to me : "Life is for me no blank. It was not given for nought. There are high and holy duties for me to perform, duties to those around me, duties to my God for which he will hold me accountable. There is a long life of usefulness before me, and till it closes, it is for me to rise above the trials which may fall to my lot. The God who has ever been my hope and trust will be with me if I am faithful in the use of the powers which he has given."

Thirty-five years later he wrote to an old professional friend and adviser of his early youth : "I am now in my sixty-first year, but I hope to live to see some of the plans consummated which are now under way, for *the good of the profession and for humanity*." Thus in his own words, written in the flush of manhood, is stated the principle upon which his life's work was begun and carried forward — an ever-present sense of his responsibility to the Power that made him. Late in life, when his career was nearly ended, he truly said : "These things which I have attempted to do, and which I have done, have been for the advance of the profession and the good of humanity."

This, then, I should be glad to say to the young men in the profession he so loved, that during the forty-five years of his life which it was my privilege to observe, he never wearied, but was ever keenly sensible of his duties and responsibilities to his Creator, and *this* was the inspiration of all his labors and *the* secret of his success. His

vision was not only clear, but single — that God's work for him to do, as long as he should live, was "for the profession and for humanity," and he never faltered in doing this work. With him it was ever onward, without haste, without rest, to the last second of his probation here on earth. Ideals, then, akin to these, must vivify work and consecrate it, whatever the self-denial, whatever the cost. By this way only can such a success be achieved as was won by Dr. Talbot in the medical profession at home and abroad and in the confidence of the community in which he lived and labored.

Fa thfully yours,

EMILY TALBOT.

N. E. Med. Gaz., Oct. 1899

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the President of the American Institute of Homeopathy to draft resolutions on the death of Dr. Israel Tisdale Talbot, the following were presented and adopted:—

In accordance with the inexorable law which governs all created things, our colleague and ex-president, Israel Tisdale Talbot, M. D., has been called to rest from his labors, therefore.

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of one who, having the deepest interest in the cause of homeopathy, has done more than any other member to insure the growth and success of this Institute. Possessing great executive ability, eminently gifted in

the organization and government of large bodies, to him this Institute is indebted for its admirable constitution and code of by-laws.

We shall miss him at our gatherings, as he was rarely absent from our meetings, miss his words of counsel, his matured judgment in all matters appertaining to the furtherance of this body, miss his cordial greeting and his interest in each individual.

He could truly say "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." We are confident "that henceforth there is laid up

Talbot Station Now.—The station known as Hospital Station, and more recently as Westboro' Hospital, Mass., has been changed to that of "Talbot," the change taking effect on Thursday, Feb. 15th. The name Talbot is given in honor of the late Dr. I. T. Talbot, who was instrumental in establishing the Homœopathic Hospital in Westboro', and also the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital and College in Boston. The name Westboro' Hospital, which was changed from Hospital Station about two years ago, was not satisfactory to the hospital authorities.

TALBOT, I TISDALE

THE NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE

No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1899.

Vol. XXXIV.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. I. TISDALE TALBOT.

The memorial service to the late Dr. Israel Tisdale Talbot was held in Association Hall, Boston, October 30, 1899. The program was as follows, the music, under the charge of Dr. Geo. B. Rice, being rendered by a male choir under the leadership of Mr. L. M. Bartlett :—

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MUSIC, "Integer Vitæ," Horace, Ode XXII.

F. Fleming

(By a chorus of male voices.)

"He who is upright, kind, and free from error
Needs not the aid of arms or men to guard him;
Safely he moves, a child to guilty terrors,
Strong in his virtues.

"What though he journey o'er the burning Syrtes,
Or climb alone the dreadful, dang'rous Gaimas,
Or taste the waters of the famed Hydaspes?
Gods will attend him."

PRAYER

Rev. C. H. Brent

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Frank C. Richardson, M.D.

President Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society

ADDRESS

Wm. F. Warren, LL.D.

Representing Boston University

VOL. XXXIV.—No. 12.

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ADDRESS

Col. Charles R. Codman

Representing the Laity

MUSIC, "Forever Blessed"

Mendelssohn

"Forever bless'd are they which die in the Lord, from henceforth,
oh blessed forever.

Thus the spirit saith to us, that they may rest from all their labor
and sorrow."

ADDRESS

Pemberton Dudley, M.D.

Representing the Profession at Large

ADDRESS

Conrad Wesselhoeft, M.D.

Representing the Faculty of Boston University School of Medicine

MUSIC, "Chorus of Pilgrims"

Wagner

"Once more, dear home, I with rapture behold thee,
And greet the fields that so sweetly enfold thee;
Thou, pilgrim staff, may rest thee now,
Since I to God have fulfilled my vow.
By labors long I have atoned,
And God's pure law my heart hath owned;
My pains hath he with blessing crowned,
To God my song shall aye resound.
Once more, dear home, I with rapture behold thee,
And greet the fields that so sweetly enfold thee;
Yes, pilgrim staff, thy toil is o'er,
I'll serve my God, forevermore. Hallelujah, forevermore."

ADDRESS

J. H. McClelland, M.D.

Representing the American Institute of Homœopathy

ADDRESS

John L. Coffin, M.D.

Representing the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society

MUSIC, "When for Me"

Lewis

"When for me the silent oar
Parts the silent river,
And I stand upon the shore
Of the strange Forever,
Shall I miss the loved and known?
Shall I vainly seek mine own?"

TALBOT, I TISDALE

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"Can the ties that make us here
Know ourselves immortal
Drop away like foliage sere
At life's inner portal?
What is holiest below
Must forever live and grow.

"He who plants within our hearts
All this deep affection,
Giving, when the form departs,
Fadeless recollection,
Will but clasp th' unbroken chain
Closer when we meet again."

Dr. F. C. Richardson, President of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, presided. The addresses in full were as follows:—

Introductory Address of F. C. Richardson, M.D.

Ladies and Gentlemen,— In the preparation for this memorial your committee has been especially impressed by two facts; namely, that those who gathered here this evening would represent but a small fraction of the very many men and women throughout the world who would gladly unite with us in a tribute to the memory of Dr. Talbot, so far-reaching has been the influence of his life. Again, that that influence is not of transient character, but that it must leave upon all our affairs a lasting impress; not alone by reason of the good work accomplished, but because of the inspiration his life has afforded to others. Although we have been deprived of the fellowship of a leader, a colleague, a friend, we have still to guide and stimulate us the memory of his well-spent life; and the meeting this evening should have a twofold object, not only that we may pay tribute to the memory of that life, but also that we may have more fully impressed upon us its inspiring example, its steadfast purpose, its splendid accomplishments. The trials, the heartaches, the sacrifices incident to such a life are too sacred for our consideration, but we are privileged to dwell upon its grand achievements. Our meeting, therefore, should not be of sombre tone, but, on the con-

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Col. Charles R. Codman
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Mendelssohn

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Pemberton Dudley, M.D.

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Conrad Wesselhoeft, M.D.

iversity School of Medicine

Wagner

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J. H. McClelland, M.D.

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trary, triumphant, in the knowledge that there has lived amongst us a good man, who, to our lasting benefit, has fulfilled to the utmost the high destiny of his life, the guiding precept of which has ever been responsibility to God and duty to his fellow man. With such thoughts as these in the minds of speakers and hearers, this occasion cannot, I am sure, fail to be edifying in the highest degree to all those who participate.

Address of Wm. F. Warren, LL.D., President of Boston University.

In order that I may be certain not to overpass the time limit which every speaker on so extended a program as the present ought carefully to observe, I have put in writing what my heart prompts me to say of the beloved friend whom we are met to honor.

Israel Tisdale Talbot was, first of all, a manly man. In all the years of my association with him, I never knew him to betray an ignoble aim or to resort to an unworthy measure. As a consequence he was trusted; and this unwavering trust in his manly honor was the foundation of his wide and ever wider influence.

Again, his self-regimen was notable. The first time I ever saw him was under circumstances in which, by reason of an apparent invasion of his professional prerogatives by another, few men could have retained the coolness of self-control. His deportment under the extraordinarily trying conditions evidenced a self-mastery rarely met. To this hour I have retained the impression then made upon me.

The history of the movements which led to the opening of the Medical Department of Boston University in 1873 have been outlined in a memorial minute adopted last summer by the authorities of the university. It is too long for rehearsal here. From the opening of the department till the date of his death, Dr. Talbot was annually elected by the trustees to the deanship of the faculty. In this position he showed rare

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skill and a loyalty to the university's interests worthy of one who had been the beloved family physician of at least two of its founders. As a teacher he was able; as an administrator, tactful; as a counsellor, beloved. He was a firm believer in coeducation. At the time of the struggle for the opening of facilities for college preparation to girls in Boston, he rendered the cause of progress a valued service. Many a man would have shrunk from the risk and responsibility of conducting the then untried experiment of coeducation in medical and surgical instruction, but he did not. The issue abundantly vindicated his faith and courage. He lived to see the newest and strongest institutions, universities like the Johns Hopkins and Cornell, following the example first set in Boston University.

Dean Talbot was by instinct a leader. He was ready for the highest practicable advances. Accordingly, when it was suggested that the time had come to advance the standard of medical education in America by establishing a curriculum four years in duration, in place of the meagre courses of two, or at most three, years then maintained in the old institutions, he saw the need and the waiting opportunity, and under the inspiration of his advocacy not only his colleagues in our faculty were won to the measure, but also in a short time the governing authorities of the homœopathic colleges throughout the country. Had he been less responsive to high ideals, Boston University would have missed the honor she now enjoys of having been the first of American institutions to provide and maintain a four years' course preliminary to a doctorate in medicine and surgery.

Some leaders accomplish their victories by organizing cliques and parties, and so giving to partisan aims and enthusiasms the concentration and force of organization. Such victories are always partisan and seldom permanent. Dean Talbot's broad spirit chose nobler aims and wiser instrumentalities. He discountenanced narrowness of every sort. He opposed carrying even the college feeling, college badges, college headquarters, and such like into the state, national, and international conferences. He strove to unify all inter-

ests, all local and personal forces, in harmonious coöperation for the good of the profession, and for the benefit of the public. The abundant testimony as to his success will be given you this evening by many witnesses.

The generosity of his nature revealed itself in many an experience of his active life. He loved to praise the merits and the successes of his many colleagues. Only a day or two ago I unexpectedly came upon a letter of his written from New Hampshire two years ago last Saturday. He had just returned from his year in Europe. I had sent him upon his arrival a note of welcome and of congratulation on the improved condition of his health. His reply well illustrates his habitual love of his colleagues and his habitual delight in their successes. He says :—

I had hoped ere this to pay my respects to you in person, but though I am much better than when I went away, yet I have not the strength to do a tithe of the things for which I have the inclination.

It is a great satisfaction to be at home again among the activities and to see others do well what I cannot perform. It has been a great source of rejoicing to me that affairs connected with the school have gone on so well in my absence. I am delighted to find in Dr. Sutherland a man of so much keen insight and executive ability in his relations to the students, and should feel no hesitation in relinquishing my duties to him, assured they would not in any respects suffer at his hands.

How loyal and spontaneous a word was this. And it was spoken in ready recognition of a colleague young enough to have been his pupil in the earlier years of the school. In the very next paragraph he goes on, as follows :—

We have a superb set of men in the faculty, earnest, conscientious, painstaking, and ambitious to do the best possible in their work.

Instead of supposing that the school must have missed him during the year and suffered from his absence, his indestructible modesty and optimism prompt him to say : “ The standard of instruction has steadily improved from the beginning

and perhaps at no time more than during the past year." What wonder we all loved so unselfish an associate, so generous a friend.

Such was the man who, in the maturity of his powers and influence, has been taken from us. Well may words of honor and affection be spoken on both sides of the broad Atlantic. In the words of Matthew Arnold by the grave of his father fifteen years after the separation, many a questioner will cry:

O strong soul, by what shore
Tarriest thou now? For that force
Surely has not been left vain!
Somewhere, surely, afar
In the sounding labor-house vast
Of being is practised that strength,
Zealous, beneficent, firm!

Yes, in some far-shining sphere,
Conscious or not of the past,
Still thou performest the word
Of the Spirit in whom thou dost live —
Prompt, unwearied, as here!
Still, like a trumpet dost rouse
Those who with half-open eyes
Tread the borderland dim
'Twixt vice and virtue; revivest,
Succorest! — this was thy work,
This was thy life upon earth.

Address of Col. Charles R. Codman.

I am here to speak of Dr. Israel Tisdale Talbot as his neighbor and his friend, and as having had exceptional opportunities from much confidential intercourse with him of knowing and understanding the motives that influenced his actions. It is, however, comparatively recently that I have been brought into intimate relations with him. I know nothing, except by reading their record, of the active controversies of his early medical life; but since I have known the man for a period of now more than twenty years, I have become convinced that it was from no love of strife and con-

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tention that he was foremost and most aggressive in the advocacy of the cause in which he believed. Nothing but love of the truth, as he was given to see it, and a consuming desire that his fellow men should receive those benefits which the new system of therapeutics seemed to him to promise them, could have led him to give so much time and such untiring energy to its propagation, and to make other sacrifices greater to him than the loss of time or of money. More than once I have heard him express his sorrow, that fidelity to his convictions had compelled him to part company with the larger number of his professional brethren. Let no one imagine that he did not keenly feel the obloquy and the contempt that so many of them exhibited towards him. I know that it saddened him; and I also know the dignity and the courage with which it was endured. If it never checked his zeal for his cause, it was because he was fully possessed of the true spirit of the martyrs. He could be brave not only against open and violent assault; but, more than that, he was ready to give up social amenities and personal friendships, and to submit to cold looks and constrained behavior from those whose sympathy and regard he would have been only too glad to retain.

But as time went on, old prejudices and animosities became modified, and Dr. Talbot was with us long enough to "live" them down. He continued his propaganda to the last, faithfully and vigorously; he never stooped to personal abuse, he called no names; but he never relaxed his efforts, and never lowered the standard that he carried. There was no one of his most censorious critics that he was not willing to forgive; there were no overtures towards peace and conciliation that he was not ready to welcome; and if he did not hold professional intercourse with his brethren of the "regular" school, it was because they, and not he, refused it. He came at last to command their respect; but he never made a concession that could compromise the cause for which he stood.

In these times when the "odium theologicum" has passed away, and when even the "odium medicum" has lost much

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of its virulence, the younger members of the medical profession and of the community can hardly realize the bitterness that was felt and expressed towards the homœopathists, less than fifty years ago. If all this has been changed for the better, and if hostility has given way to more kindly feeling, it only proves that courage and sincerity are sure at last of appreciation and of respect.

The pioneers in a worthy cause often have to trust to posterity for their vindication and to leave the world apparently no better than they found it; but it was Dr. Talbot's singular happiness to live long enough to see and to enjoy the fruits of his persistent and self-sacrificing efforts — an experience that is not given to all reformers.

It may be said of much the greater part of the institutions and societies for the advancement of homœopathy in this country with which Dr. Talbot was concerned, that they have attained success within the period of his activity. Of none is this more true than of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, an institution of which I may speak from an intimate knowledge of twenty years. This is not the proper time to detail the good work that it has done, which is well understood and recognized by the people of Boston. It is enough to recall its humble beginning when, in 1870, the corporation hired and fitted up a small house in Burroughs Place as a hospital for sixteen patients; and to point now to the stately and well-equipped building, in East Concord and Stoughton Streets, in which is given the best medical and surgical treatment to two hundred patients.

Dr. Talbot has served this institution as one of its founders, as its most active promoter and advocate, as an officer in its government in the capacities of trustee and director, and as a member and chairman of its medical board. This activity and energy were unbounded in all these departments. His large private practice never prevented his giving full attention to all the duties imposed upon him by his connection with the hospital. These duties included not only the great professional responsibilities which as a physician

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and surgeon he might have been expected gladly to assume, but also the business administration of the hospital, in which he always took the leading and the most active part. The largest gifts that the hospital has received have been due to his tact and wisdom in laying its claims before those generous members of our community who have been its benefactors. He has been its successful leader in all its applications to the state or the city for financial aid. He shrank from no details; and those things that no one else could or would do, he was always ready to take upon himself, however trivial and however burdensome. And we know well that the same conscientious thoroughness marked his care of all the institutions in which he had any interest as representing the homœopathic school of medicine. It was indeed amazing how much work he did, and how well he did it, up to the very end of his toilsome life.

I must not fail to speak of Dr. Talbot as a family physician, in which capacity I have known him since 1878. Nothing could exceed his attention or his care; and as a somewhat late believer in the advantages of the homœopathic system, and therefore, as one who has had experience of non-homœopathic methods, I must give my testimony to his singular success, where others seem to me to have failed. He was a physician of sane and sound judgment, and he knew well how to bring his large knowledge and experience to bear upon his cases. His consideration and his tenderness for those whom he attended were very great, and he never manifested impatience or irritation when his patients or their friends misjudged him as a physician. I suppose that physicians are often misjudged; but I am sure that all do not bear injustice with the same magnanimity that I have seen in Dr. Talbot.

But when all this has been said, what is it that is most worthy of our admiration in the man whose memory we would honor to-night? It is not only the singleness and honesty of his purposes, and his unwearied persistence in carrying them out, nor even the natural power of his intellect and of his will, which was far above that of ordinary men; it is rather his high-minded unselfishness. The

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desire to relieve suffering was the great motive that animated his life. If he threw his whole soul into what he believed was a needed reform, it was neither because he loved controversy nor because he coveted fame and reputation. It was the actual suffering of the men and women that he saw, which he thought was not sufficiently alleviated or prevented by the old therapeutic methods, that kindled and sustained his desire for the success of his cause; and, as it gained ground in the respect of his fellow citizens, and he saw it heartily approved by many laymen of character and intelligence, intense as his satisfaction must have been, he never gave utterance to a word of personal triumph.

It is not surprising that his loss to the cause is deplored everywhere and that testimonials of regard and sorrow come to us from across the seas.

We commemorate to-day a man of perfect integrity and of lofty motive, who has done his life's work, and has performed faithfully and fully the duty that his conscience and his convictions laid upon him. Surely there can be no better eulogy than is expressed by these simple words:—

"After 'life's fitful fever' this brave champion and leader sleeps well. He has outlived and conquered the honest prejudices of many honest men, and he leaves a name unstained and altogether honorable. Those who follow him and who are to continue his work may well feel the inspiration of his example. He has shown what great things a single man can do who never flinches, who never despairs, and who is always conscientious. Peace to him as he enters into the immediate presence of the Master, and may he have many earnest followers as brave and as devoted as himself."

Address of Pemberton Dudley, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Let me, at the beginning of these remarks, express my appreciation of the Executive Committee's kindness in permitting a tribute to the memory of Dr. Talbot from one who had been honored with his personal friendship for nearly

twenty years, and who had been guided by his kindly, yet faithful, criticism and sagacious counsel in more than one period of difficulty and uncertainty. The departure of the distinguished physician who is the subject of our thoughts to-night brings to me, as to so many others, a sense of personal loss and bereavement.

But I am here to speak, not for myself, but in behalf of that large body of humanitarian toilers of which Dr. Talbot formed so conspicuous a feature, and who owe to every such leader as he was a large meed of admiration and a large debt of gratitude.

It is proper that mention should be here made of the fact that our departed colleague was an alumnus of the institution with which I have the honor to hold official relation, and that his character, his scholarship, and his life work have reflected high credit upon his Alma Mater and made her justly proud of her relationship to her distinguished son. And yet, Dr. Talbot's interest in medical education was too broad to be restricted to any single institution. He belonged to all the twenty homœopathic colleges of the United States, and labored earnestly for the efficiency and prosperity of all of them.

In the chronicles of the ancient Hebrews, in the course of a history of general unfaithfulness on the part of official leaders, and of indifference on the part of their subjects and followers, there springs into almost startling prominence the story of a faithful, devoted, laborious, self-sacrificing priest, whose only official thought seems to have been to lift up his people and bring them under the protecting favor of the Almighty. We read that when the faithful Jehoiada died, "they buried him in the city of David, among the kings, because he had done good in Israel." These ancient and not very cultivated people must have recognized a principle that even some of their descendants are prone to forget: that true kingliness of character finds its expression and its province in that form of leadership which thrusts aside self and selfish ambitions and seeks only to elevate and bless others. No matter where or amid what surroundings of natural beauty

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or of artistic taste the mortal remains of Dr. Talbot await the resurrection call, in the hearts of those who knew him best and comprehended him most, his memory is enshrined among the kingly ones of earth, "because he had wrought good in Israel." For a memorial eulogium of such a man as he, what text more appropriately suggestive could be chosen than the simple words, "They buried him among the kings"?

It is difficult to separate a worker from his work. That men make history is not more true than that history makes men. The man is a part of the event; the event a part of the man. Every reminiscence of Dr. Talbot brings up before the mind the great medical school, the hospital, the medical journal, the local, state, and national societies, the inter-collegiate organization, the elevation of medico-educational standards, the coeducation of the sexes in medical colleges, the advocacy of philosophical methods in medical instruction, and the battle in defence of liberty of conscience in medical practice. Whenever to one familiar with recent medical history the name of Dr. Talbot is mentioned, some one or more of these great beneficent movements and enterprises comes before the mental vision as if to complete the picture of the man. We cannot dissociate him from what he accomplished.

It is very easy to judge the quality of certain great public movements by the character of the men who originate and propagate them. Conversely it ought to be possible to explain the character of a public man by the nature of the tasks and projects to which he applies his thoughts and energies. We who knew the quality of Dr. Talbot's inner nature are not surprised that after his practical manifestation of interest in his own Alma Mater and in the great school he aided in founding, his unsatisfied aspirations still reached forth to uplift all the homœopathic schools in existence and to elevate educational ideals all over the land.

The man's character explains his work. Will not the man's work also explain him? What was Dr. Talbot, aside from his more public activities? What was he before — what was he underneath these labors and enterprises? What was in him to make him concern himself in enterprises of such

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peculiar pith and moment? We are speaking for the profession at large; and the profession is concerned—deeply concerned—in learning how such men are produced, and out of what sort of material. We see in him a man of clean lips and of pure life; of kindly disposition and of courtly bearing; of fine literary taste and scholarship and of broad scientific attainment; of skill and devotion in his professional duties, and of all the qualities that are essential to the make-up of the successful physician. But no one of these admirable qualities nor all of them combined could have made him so influential a leader in professional progress and in the educational and benevolent enterprises in which he was so peculiarly distinguished. In connection with all his more external qualifications there must have existed an inner consciousness of the almost divine import of his professional relations and responsibilities—a conviction that his mission was exalted, and that his field was the world of humanity lying in the throes of disease. When with all his energy he entered into the movement to establish the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, he was well aware that to him it meant anxious hours, toilsome days, and sleepless nights; that it involved the sacrifice of private business, the expenditure of private means, and the diminution of the hours to be spent amid the delights of the home circle. Only the broadest humanitarian spirit could have impelled him to such an undertaking.

The key to an understanding of Dr. Talbot's public career, then, is not to be sought in his brilliant capacity, his comprehensive outlook, or his tireless energy, though these were doubtless essential to the wise formation of his plans and the successful accomplishment of his purposes. Undoubtedly the primary and foundational factor in determining the quality and extent of his public service and the distinction he attained was an extraordinarily accurate and exalted conception of the medical man's responsibility and of his relation to human happiness and welfare. Resting upon this conviction there must have been ardent hope, high purpose, and indomitable courage. These were the fundamental elements in the building up of his high character and in determining his

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extraordinary career of public and professional usefulness. And it is to these qualities and characteristics that we must primarily attribute the historic fact that Dr. Talbot's name and his noble deeds are to-day known and honored and loved throughout all the borders of American and European civilization. True it is that Dr. Talbot's entrance into medicine occurred under conditions better adapted to nurture and develop the finer and nobler aspirations and purposes than are those that influence the young physician of the present day. There was less temptation to forget the higher and holier objects of medical study in the mad struggle to acquire the ability to answer all sorts of questions from memory, and to pass all sorts of examinations. There was less of the spirit of medical commercialism to allure him and less of the crude and repressive spirit of legalism to irritate and embitter him. He was regarded more as the coming friend of the poor and the suffering and less as an object of governmental suspicion. Beyond all question, the practice of medicine presented far more favorable conditions for the development of the spirit and habit of public and private benevolence in those earlier days than it does now.

It must not be assumed that these moral attributes of Dr. Talbot's character, to which we are ascribing so much influence in the determination of his career, were combined in a sort of flabby, namby-pamby sentimentalism. Very far from it! Dr. Talbot's whole being was full of alertness, plan, purpose, determination, courage, fearlessness. He was in more than usual degree one of the sort of men who bring things to pass — not a dreamer, but possessed of executive energy in every fibre of his being. This was peculiarly and beautifully illustrated when in 1873 the battle for freedom of medical opinion and practice was fought in the Supreme Court and — lost; and when Dr. Talbot and his handful of associates, quick to discern and interpret the drift of popular sentiment and sympathy, wrung out of the very jaws of defeat that mighty victory, the establishment of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital and the Boston University School of Medicine. It constituted, not merely the creation of a sys-

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tem of homœopathic education for all New England, but the centre of an uplifting influence which is felt in every medical college throughout the United States. It was the most blessed defeat that homœopathy ever enjoyed, and its magnificent results exhibit Dr. Talbot in a light that can be adequately expressed by but a single term — "Genius."

To the young physician, what a lesson is presented in the life and character of this distinguished man! Many a brilliant young practitioner has failed to reach the goal of his ambition or to justify the expectations of his friends simply and only because he lacked the requisite *moral* qualities. Medicine is a means, not an end. The physicians' realm is a realm of service. A greater Physician than Dr. Talbot once said, "If any man will be great among you, let him be your ministering servant." In the domain of medical practice, the Master's rule is not only imperative; it is also nearly or quite unailing. The pathway to medical distinction lies directly through service and self-sacrifice.

Let us be thankful for such a character as the one we are paying honor to to-night — thankful for such a career, for such a man; and let our humanity earnestly invoke the God of all grace for more men like him.

Address of Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, of Boston, Mass.

As it is my privilege to speak of Dr. I. T. Talbot in behalf of the Boston University School of Medicine, it seems to me that I can best fulfil this request by alluding to Dr. Talbot's connection, not only with that school, but also with the various organizations in which he had been so influential for so many years; at the same time permit me to allude to the methods of his work and his great ability in performing it.

My associations with Dr. Talbot, dating back for more than forty years, enable me to call back in memory various phases of his influence during that time. My first acquaintance with him began in 1857 or 1858 at the meetings of the Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine — a small society compared

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Thankful for such a character as the one we are to-night — thankful for such a career, for such a life — our humanity earnestly invoke the God of the universe to bless more men like him.

Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, of Boston, Mass.

privilege to speak of Dr. I. T. Talbot in behalf of the University School of Medicine, it seems to me to fulfil this request by alluding to Dr. Talbot's connection not only with that school, but also with the various institutions in which he had been so influential for so long. At the same time permit me to allude to the work and his great ability in performing it. His connection with Dr. Talbot, dating back for more than thirty years, enables me to call back in memory various phases of his life during that time. My first acquaintance with him was in 1857 or 1858 at the meetings of the Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine — a small society compared

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with our societies of to-day. Fifteen or twenty of us would come together to talk over our plans and the best methods of treating the sick. It was a common experience in those meetings that Dr. Talbot's presence always infused new life and energy into the proceedings, which were apt to lag in his absence; this, however, was very rare indeed. This society continued until it took a new departure by becoming merged into an organization known to-day as the Boston Homœopathic Society. Omitting the details of how all this came about, it is only necessary to say that at that time it was moved and carried to do away with the idea that homœopathy was merely a creed, and that it was an established method of therapeutic science. Dr. Talbot, though not the originator of this movement, was most influential and enthusiastic in establishing the Homœopathic Medical Society on this more liberal basis in accordance with which, and contrary to previous usage, and contrary to the usage of the other school, all well accredited physicians could be admitted without pledging themselves to a belief, so long as they agreed to work on the lines laid out by the society. It is easy enough to suggest an idea, but to make practical application of it is not the gift of every one. Dr. Talbot possessed it in a high degree, and to his aid the Boston Homœopathic Society is indebted to the honor of being the first of its kind to enjoy a constitution and by-laws which declare science to be free.

In connection with the organization of the Boston Homœopathic Society, I recall the time in 1857 or 1858 when the need of a homœopathic dispensary began to be felt by the public as well as by physicians. That idea was at once taken up by Dr. Talbot and most vigorously acted upon. You may remember what fairs were in those days; they required a great deal of work and realized but small amounts of money, so that eight or nine hundred dollars were considered as a successful result. Dr. Talbot thought otherwise, for he saw in it an opportunity to realize much more; and the result exceeded even his expectations, because that first fair for the dispensary netted ten thousand dollars, which formed the nucleus of the present property of that institution. Many of

you who are present will remember the skill and industry which Dr. Talbot displayed at that time. But you will remember more distinctly, because it is nearer in point of time, the greater event which followed, and to which the speakers before me this evening, Colonel Codman and Professor Dudley, have so aptly alluded. The trial of the homœopathic members of the Massachusetts Medical Society and their expulsion from the same — it must have been in the seventies — led to a general uprising of the friends of homœopathy which resulted in another great fair, greater than was ever held anywhere. In this, as in the previous one, Dr. Talbot took the lead in its organization, seeming to be everywhere at the same time. The fair lasted a whole week, and netted its promoters no less than eighty-five thousand dollars — a sum unheard of thus far in the annals of fairs. I remember how much we were all interested, and how that interest was stimulated by Dr. Talbot's example, method, and practical tact. He showed us just how to do it, and it was so easy to do it under his guidance, it was one of those achievements in which he was the moving spirit; still he did not seem to be very prominent; one saw more of those whom he had set at work than one saw of him.

But I think that the most important work of Dr. Talbot's life, and one which he carried out and perfected to the highest degree, was the Boston University School of Medicine. The plan of such a school had slumbered with us for some years since it was first broached, I think in 1850. Nothing was done about it except that when it was mentioned it was always received with a good deal of appreciation; but there was one with us to whom that suggestion grew into a firm resolution, and when the time had ripened it, the college was organized. It came about through fortuitous circumstances of a medical school for women; desiring to dispose of its grounds and buildings, it was at once seized upon and secured chiefly through the forethought and practical skill of Dr. Talbot, who upon its organization became dean of the faculty of this now flourishing medical school, and retained this office up to the time of his death with great credit to himself

and to the entire satisfaction of all connected with this institution. In this connection the names of David Thayer, E. B. de Gersdorff, and D. G. Woodvine, who have all gone before, deserve to be mentioned.

I was asked to speak also of Dr. Talbot's methods of work, and think that the whole secret of his success lay in his energy and tact, combined with method and foresight. Thus he would proceed to see personally every man and woman within his reach in the profession, and arouse their interest in his plans. That was one great factor. His next step would be to get the community at large interested. This he generally did by sending out circulars. These seemed to some perhaps perfunctory and insignificant, but the sender knew their purpose, for the way had been prepared for them; they told everybody just what was to be done, and prepared people's minds for the event. Still another step was to call a meeting. Now, there is always a great deal of difference between meetings where everybody is informed and well posted as to the object of the meeting, and those in which nobody knows the object and only comes from curiosity if he comes at all. In those meetings called by Dr. Talbot, every one knew just what was wanted and what was to be done, and the result was harmony, decision, and rapid transaction of business, for everything had been prepared by one mind that knew how to impress others. These principles played a great part in Dr. Talbot's manner of organization in regard to the dispensary, hospital, and college, while in the organization of societies he proceeded on a plan adopted by him in the reorganization of the American Institute of Homœopathy. This institution had languished somewhat for several years. The attendance was small, and the meetings were held at irregular periods, especially during the war, when for a year or so no meetings were called up to the time of the memorable one at St. Louis, when new light was infused into this work by Dr. Talbot's skill in organization; and the institute to-day, instead of having on its rolls a few hundreds, now counts as its members nearly two thousand homœopathic physicians of the United States. This was done by crystal-

lization, having for its avowed purpose the general advancement of medical science.

Strong in the belief that "the destiny of organization is in the achievement of great ends—quite impossible to individual efforts," he devoted his matchless energies to the work of creating a distinct advance along the whole line of professional progress.

Thus in whatever capacity he was called to serve, he conscientiously did his duty, giving freely of his time and best energies. He never sought office or preferment, but was ready for work always.

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lizing the various branches of science into groups or sections, each section having its chairman and secretary. The result was a great increase of very progressive work, in which not only the materia medica, but all branches of medical science were represented. The plan was that of Dr. Talbot, and in the execution of it his methods were followed.

At one time the interest in our local society failed somewhat, but Dr. Talbot's watchful eye soon saw and remedied the fault. Thus one evening he appeared with a paper of rules and reformatory by-laws which, though introduced in the most quiet and perfunctory manner, soon infused new light and ambition into the meetings, which have ever since been most profitable. While before this time the work done at these meetings was of a most desultory character, it now became regular and interesting under the supervision of chairmen and active secretaries, and the attendance all that could be desired.

In closing, let me say that we shall cherish the memory of our dear friend as long as we live, and shall always allow the spirit of the works he had inaugurated to guide us henceforth.

Address of J. H. McClelland, M.D., Pittsburgh.

It is a fitting thing that we should gather from near and far to strew flowers upon the last resting place of our dear friend; to speak of his worth and achievements and to pay tribute to his revered memory.

I have been asked to refer to Dr. Talbot's work in our national body, the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Looking over the flood of years, memory brings to mind my first impressions of the men and the work of the American Institute. This was in June of the year 1866, at the session which met in my native city. As an undergraduate I was not yet eligible to membership, but I was none the less interested in taking the measure of those whom I found engaged in the active work of the session, and with whom I was later to be associated.

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There were Dake and Ludlam and Helmuth, Kellogg, D. S. and H. M. Smith, Paine, Belcher, Wesselhoeft, McManus, and many more who had earned place in the front rank of their profession. It was a time of reorganization after the interruption caused by the Civil War. The earnest men of the institute were endeavoring to get the machinery in order for active work, measures were being discussed, and the future operations of the society outlined. It soon became evident to me from my position as a semi-outsider that the man of the hour was Dr. I. T. Talbot, of Boston.

He seemed to take in every situation at a glance, and in debate his reasoning was logical and forceful. I was drawn to him by his evident sincerity of purpose and unflagging enthusiasm in pursuit of the objects in view.

To be sure, I worshipped from afar off, for I did not then presume upon a close acquaintanceship, but, during all the years since, as my knowledge of the man has increased and my friendship grown closer, the opinion then formed has remained unchanged. Nay, a nearer and clearer knowledge of the man, his character, his work, and his attainments, have but served to increase my love and admiration. Emerson says, "It is natural to believe in great men," and, "when nature removes a great man people explore the horizon for a successor, but none comes"—and I fear none will.

The service of Dr. Talbot in the American Institute was long and honorable. He became a member the year of his graduation in medicine from Old Hahnemann in the famous class of 1853. He was a believer in the value of organization, and early devoted his talent to the upbuilding of our national body. He found it as a society few in membership and without a definite purpose. He, more than any other man, made it a mighty engine for the uplifting of his profession, having for its avowed purpose the general advancement of medical science.

Strong in the belief that "the destiny of organization is the achievement of great ends—quite impossible to individual efforts," he devoted his matchless energies to the work of creating a distinct advance along the whole line of profes-

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was a great increase of very progressive work, in which not only the *materia medica*, but all branches of medical science

sional attainment. The committee on reorganization which reported at this meeting in 1866 consisted of Drs. Talbot, Dake, Helmuth, Witherel, and D. S. Smith, and history tells how well they succeeded. A little later the contest for higher and better scholarship was inaugurated. It was then Dr. Talbot led with an intrepid leadership the heroic struggle for higher medical education, and succeeded in securing through the powerful influence of the institute advanced requirements for graduation, with unbroken uniformity in all our colleges. So that, beginning with the Boston University School of Medicine, which was practically his own creation, and of which he was the honored Dean, a greatly extended course of medical instruction was first required by the homœopathic colleges of our country. They became pioneers in the cause of medical education and secured the honor of being the first medical colleges in the United States which made a four years' course obligatory.

He also did much to secure suitable legislation in and out of the institution, both as a member of the legislative committee and in his individual capacity.

He was ever on the alert lest legislation inimical to our school should prevail, and exerted all his energies toward securing enactments that were just and equitable to all. While the young giant homœopathy was his special care, he was ever just in his respect for the rights of others.

For almost a lifetime he devoted unstinted labor upon the work of the Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics, formulating plans and carrying many of them into effect. Enormous labor was necessary for the gathering and arranging of data in this department, but he never shirked from assuming his full share of the burden.

In an index being prepared by Dr. Henry M. Smith, of New York, of the papers and debates of the American Institute, page after page is devoted to recording the work of Dr. Talbot. We find scarcely a volume in all these years (forty-six) that does not contain valuable contributions from his pen. The mere naming of them would require more time than there is at my disposal.

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The Bureau of Surgery comes in for many of these important contributions. We find he early recognized the value of antiseptics in surgery, and among the instructive papers from his hand are the following: on spinal curvature, hernia, staphylorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, etc.

Dr. Talbot's ability was recognized not only on the floor where he was earnest, logical, convincing, and always courteous, but also for his excellent judgment as a presiding officer. His enormous capacity for committee work was so well known that he was in constant demand for this arduous service. Long after adjournment, away into the night, it was his wont to labor over any task that was assigned him. As a result of this a report coming from him was thoughtful, comprehensive, and to the point. Dr. Talbot's capacity for work was something extraordinary, making applicable to him Cecil's remark concerning Sir Walter Raleigh; namely, "I know that he can toil terribly."

He served the institute with conspicuous ability as President in 1872, having previously declined the honor when it was sought to be conferred.

He was chosen Vice-President in 1865, was for years the General Secretary, and had previously served as Provisional Secretary.

When it was proposed to erect a memorial to the memory of Hahnemann, Dr. Talbot, by my request, was placed on the committee. He entered earnestly upon the work and gave most valuable assistance in the delicate task of selecting a design. His last letter to me, written but a day or two before his death, was full of encouragement and promise of active help this coming winter.

I had the honor of being associated with him recently in the effort successfully made of securing the adoption by the institute of the original rendering as given by Hahnemann of his famous dictum, "*Similia similibus curentur*."

Thus in whatever capacity he was called to serve, he conscientiously did his duty, giving freely of his time and best energies. He never sought office or preferment, but was ready for work always.

In the international congresses he was an acknowledged leader, and was largely instrumental in their success. He was President of the phenomenally successful convention held at Atlantic City, 1891.

That the American Institute of Homœopathy owes its present commanding position to Dr. Talbot more than to any one who has ever been enrolled in its membership all will concede. He labored for its advancement early and late, and year following year, for nearly half a century. He guarded it in its days of weakness, and proudly rejoiced in its maturing strength and growing influence.

If for naught else than his devotion to the American Institute, his memory should descend to latest generations as one who dedicated his life to the advancement of his beloved calling and to the service of his fellow men.

Can it be possible that he will no more go in and out among us? Then must precious memories be our heritage. He is not with us, but of a truth, "His works do follow him."

His beautiful life and nobility of character, his devotion to the true and the good, his gentle sinking to rest at the close of day, suggests to us the sun at its going down, leaving the sky all aglow with the reflection of its glory — sure prophecy of a more glorious to-morrow.

To have known him and his great manly heart was the privilege of a life. He called me his friend, *and I loved him.*

Address of John L. Coffin, M.D.

Character in its fullest development, permeated by an individuality rich in conscious strength and filled with love for its fellow man, always commands the respect and admiration of mankind, and therefore it is that we are gathered together *in memoriam* — in memory of a man and a physician. Of a man who, sustained by an unfaltering trust in God, rounded out, to within a few months, the allotted span of man's life;

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of a physician who for forty-five years gave himself, body and soul, to the service of suffering humanity and to the cause he so thoroughly loved.

It is not within my province, even if it were within my ability, to try to form any just estimate of the character whom we honor to-night. Rightly and justly to do this is hardly possible at this time, for to fairly estimate the value and influence of a man's life upon the time in which he lives, that life should not be viewed at too short range. Like a beautiful picture or a fair landscape, it should be seen from a sufficient distance to merge any distracting details into one grand harmonious whole of beauty. We come together not to examine motives, to criticise actions, to measure successes, but to pay to the memory of our friend and co-worker a loving tribute of respect, of honor, of affection.

In behalf of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, for which I speak, I cannot do better than to show the great debt we owe our honored associate by a brief résumé of the work done by him for and amongst us.

On February 16, 1841, five physicians, brave men, having the courage of their convictions — Drs. Samuel Gregg, Josiah Foster Flagg, Charles Wild, John P. Spooner, William Cutler, and Luther Clark — having "faith in the future of the therapeutic law whose guidance they had adopted," formed a society known as the Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity. In 1851, ten years after its birth, it had thirty-three members and the name was changed to the present one of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. On May 17, 1853, Dr. I. T. Talbot was elected a member. In the following *September* he was elected Assistant Secretary. December 13 he reported a case. January 10, 1854, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer. The next March, with four others, only one of whom survives him, he was appointed on a committee to select two or more drugs for proving by the society. April 11, 1855, he resigned the Secretaryship to go to Europe. On October 23, 1855, he read a paper entitled "On the Establishment of a Public Hospital and Dispensary," in which he speaks of the progress towards

those members believing in the homœopathic law, he made a most stirring speech, the beginning of which I cannot refrain from quoting. He says: "It is not homœopathic physicians merely that are concerned, but it is the liberty of the whole medical profession — not the question whether one man cures

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the establishment of a hospital, the length of time it *must* take to raise the funds and establish the same, and then showed that *meanwhile* something must be done by homœopathy and that something should be the establishment of a free dispensary. He shows the time to be especially propitious. The objections he forestalls by answering them before they are made. He arouses the enthusiasm of the society both by somewhat caustic criticisms of their existing lethargy and by promising undeniable success in the scheme, and thereby a widespread knowledge of homœopathy and its results among the everyday people. Finally he concludes by presenting a plan perfected even to small details for the practical establishment and working of the dispensary. Thus in less than three years after becoming a member of the society, he presents this address, in which he shows thus early that remarkable sagacity and political acumen which enabled him to see the ripeness of an occasion and to take advantage of it. It is almost superfluous to say that the society appointed a committee of which he was chairman, with full powers to act in the matter of a public homœopathic dispensary. January 15, 1856, he was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. In June, 1856, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society was incorporated under the laws of the State, Dr. Talbot's name appearing as among the charter members. He had then been a member three years and had missed but one meeting, except during the few months he was abroad.

June 25, 1856, on the first meeting of the incorporated society he was appointed chairman of the committee to draft by-laws and also substitute orator for the ensuing year. In 1857 he was on the committee on materia medica. May 5, 1857, he presented a paper on the "History and Uses of Some New Surgical Instruments." In 1859 he was elected substitute orator and in 1860 orator. From 1861 to 1866 inclusive he was Recording Secretary of the society. April 10, 1861, he delivered the annual address on homœopathy. October 8, 1862, he read a most valuable paper on "Tracheotomy in Croup" with a report of five cases, in which he says

TALBOT I T

Medical Gazette. December,

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in reporting the first case, that it was the first successful case performed by the Trousseau method in this country.

I have thus minutely sketched the work done in this society during the first ten years of his membership to show that in the very beginning of his professional career he showed remarkable aptitude and ability and willingness for constant, laborious, and valuable work. Interesting as it would be to follow thus minutely his course throughout his whole society life, time forbids and I can only mention a few of the more salient features.

In 1866 he was elected Vice-President, and in 1867, President. In the presidential address of that year he made a most urgent appeal for the proving of drugs and the more thorough education of the young physician. In 1868, as chairman of the Bureau of Surgery, he strongly advocated conservatism in surgery and mentions carbolic acid as a new and valuable agent.

In 1871, in the report of a committee to present a memorial to the Governor concerning the refusal of the Surgeon General, William J. Dale, to approve the appointment of Dr. Henry P. Shattuck, M.D., as medical director of the First Massachusetts Brigade on account of his homœopathic propensities, Dr. Talbot testified that the Surgeon General told him that if he, Dr. Talbot, would "ignore homœopathy — give it up entirely, he would approve of his appointment to any position in the army." It is needless to say that he was not appointed at that price.

In 1871 he was a member of the committee to draft resolutions of sympathy and solicit aid for professional brethren suffering from the Chicago fire.

At a special meeting, called February 15, 1872, to hear the report of the committee on legislation in reference to the action of the Massachusetts Medical Society in expelling those members believing in the homœopathic law, he made a most stirring speech, the beginning of which I cannot refrain from quoting. He says: "It is not homœopathic physicians merely that are concerned, but it is the liberty of the whole medical profession — not the question whether one man cures

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On October 9, 1872, Dr. Talbot presented a report for the committee concerning the need of a medical college, to the effect that a medical school in New England was demanded "in which physicians may be educated in the principles and practice of homœopathy as well as in the collateral branches of medical science." The report resulted in the appointment of a committee of five, including Dr. Talbot, with full powers. On April 9, 1873, Dr. Talbot for the committee reported that they had accepted the offer of Boston University to receive the college as one of its departments, with the prospect of acquiring the property of the New England Female College, for \$42,000; \$30,000 of which had already been raised. On April 15, 1874, he reports that the college is an entire success thus far, both in the number and character of its students.

Let me ask you to stop for one moment, and realize what this means. In six months from the time the subject of the establishment of a medical college was definitely considered, a committee of five men made an alliance with an already powerful university, and raised three quarters of the money sufficient to secure the necessary property. One year from that time the college was equipped and a success. There were five men on that committee, but those who were in the midst of affairs in those stirring times know, that the moving spirit which animated and directed and encouraged and upheld that committee and made this grand result possible, was the spirit to whom we pay a loving tribute of honor to-night.

In similar vein could I speak, did time permit, of his part in the establishment of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, the various dispensaries and the hospital for the insane at Westboro. Among many other labors which could with interest be mentioned are resolutions regarding homœopathy in the army and navy in 1884, the report of the committee on

TALBOT I T

Medical Gazette. December,

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acquiring the property of the New England Female College,
valued at \$20,000; \$30,000 of which had already been raised. On
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securing equal advantages for homœopathic students in public
institutions, and his success as chairman of the committee to
ask state aid for the hospital.

I have thus far spoken principally of executive matters of
which he was a part, but there are in the archives of the
society many valuable papers and essays on medical and sur-
gical subjects, showing that amidst the whirl and bustle of
the busiest of lives, he still found time for study and research,
of which he was ever ready and willing to give liberally for
the benefit of his fellow practitioners.

I have thus briefly endeavored to outline his work in this
society, but believe me, it is only an outline. Almost every
page of its history for the past forty years teams with evi-
dences of his labor, much of it of the character of drudgery.
There may be others who have done equal work or been of
equal service and value, but if so, the deponent knoweth not
the name thereof.

All honor to that brave fraternal band who in the face of
invective, of ridicule, of social and professional ostracism
founded this society, but following their noble work there
was the need of a strong, persistent, discerning, courageous
soul to advise, to direct, to govern, to encourage. That soul
joined the society May 17, 1853, its labors ceased July 2,
1899.

Neither the cunning of the sculptor's chisel nor the mar-
vellous skill of the painter's pencil could justly commemorate
the memory of this remarkable man. There is but one
worthy monument, and that is, the perpetuation of his own
work, the proper maintenance and care and development and
perfection of those institutions which were his especial pride,
and the continued dissemination of that medical faith to
which he untiringly and joyfully gave his whole life.

Servant of God, well done! They serve God well
Who serve his creatures; when the funeral bell
Tolls for the dead, there's nothing left of all
That decks the scutcheon and the velvet pall
Save this. The coronet is empty show.
The strength and loveliness are hid below,

The shifting wealth to others hath accrued,
 And learning cheers not the grave's solitude.
 What's done is what remains! Ah, blessed they
 Who leave completed tasks of love to stay
 And answer mutely for them, being dead!
 Life was not purposeless, though life be fled.

SOCIETIES.

BOSTON HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Business Session.

The regular meeting of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society was held at the Boston University School of Medicine, Thursday evening, November 2, 1899, at 8 o'clock, President Sarah S. Windsor, M.D., in the chair.

The records of the October meetings were read and approved.

The following persons were proposed for membership: Florella Estes, M.D., and Conrad Smith, M.D., both of Boston.

Drs. Henry F. Batchelder, Charles J. Douglas, Anna B. Davis, John A. Rockwell, Jr., and Solomon C. Fuller were elected to membership.

The following report of the Talbot Obituary Committee was read by the chairman, Dr. F. B. Percy: —

I. TISDALE TALBOT.

Whereas, In the dispensation of an all-wise God, we have been called upon to mourn the loss of our lamented and much-beloved colleague, Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot:

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot this society has lost a staunch champion, a wise counsellor, and a most indefatigable worker. That to him more than to any other member this society owes, not only its inception, but its ever-increasing usefulness.

Resolved, That the lesson of his life will ever be an incentive to all members of the profession, because of his unselfish devotion to that which was truest and best.

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Medical Gazette. December,

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which was truest and best.

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Resolved, That we extend to the family our deepest sympathy, and
join with them in the great satisfaction which a completed life brings
to us all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our
records, and one sent to his bereaved family.

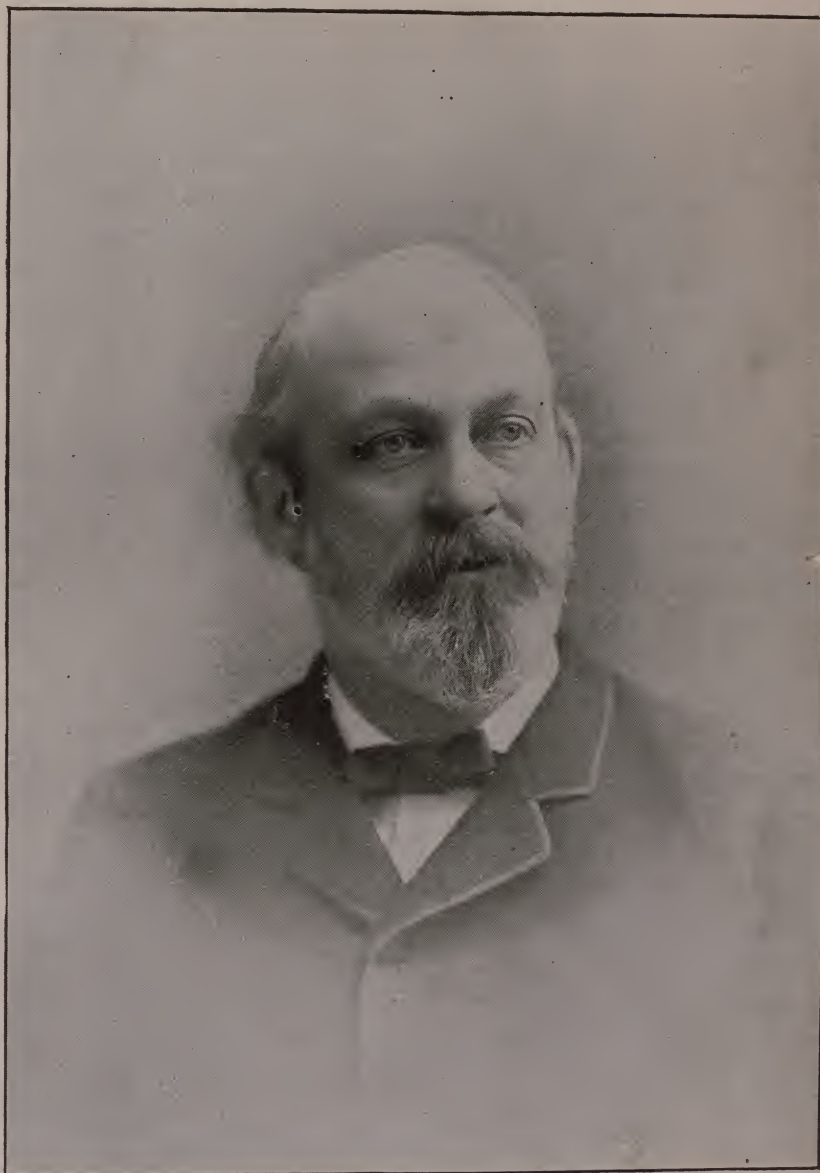
FRED. B. PERCY,
WALTER WESSELHOEFT,
J. W. HAYWARD,
Committee.

Biography of Dr. Talbot.

ISRAEL TISDALE TALBOT, M. D., late dean of Boston University School of Medicine and professor of surgery, ex-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, president of the International Homœopathic Congress in 1891, was born in Sharon, Mass., October 29, 1829. He was of English ancestry. The first of his family, Peter, was born in Lancashire, England, and, while a youth at a boarding school in Edinburgh, he, with two other of his fellow students, were seized one day, while out in a boat, by a press-gang, and taken on board a man-of-war bound for the American coast. When near Rhode Island he escaped from the vessel in the night, and by swimming reached the mainland in safety. From his place of landing he traveled northerly and finally arrived at Dorchester, where he considered himself safe from pursuit. Here, by industry and frugality, he secured the means to return home, never intending to settle in New England. He paid his passage and took his effects on board, himself staying on shore during a storm, which detained the vessel from leaving. Early in the morning the vessel sailed and took all his effects away, and his hard-earned passage money was lost.

He bore his misfortune with courage, and soon after married. Again he made preparation to return to England, this time taking his wife with him, but, strange though it may seem, from the same

cause as before the vessel sailed away without him, again depriving him of all his property. Hearing afterward that the vessel with all on board was lost he concluded that it was intended that he



*Very sincerely,
I. T. Talbot.*

THE MEDICAL STUDENT.

should remain in New England, and made no further attempt to return home.

Some years after his marriage he removed to Chelmsford, Mass. During his residence in Chelmsford, while he and his eldest son were absent, the Indians came to his home, seized his wife and carried her away with them, first killing her infant child. The Indians were pursued by the townspeople, and Mrs. Talbot was soon rescued and returned to her home. The other children were playing out of doors when the Indians appeared, and safely hid themselves in a ledge of rocks not far from the house. The eldest son was killed while fighting the Indians. After these disasters the family returned to Dorchester and made it their future home. Thus, by these unusual and providential circumstances was the Talbot family preserved to the colonies. The lineage runs: Peter, George, Ebenezer, Josiah, Josiah, Jr. Dr. Talbot's grandfather, Deacon Josiah Talbot, was a revolutionary soldier, and was in the march to Saratoga.

In early life the subject of this sketch was a facile scholar, and in September, 1844, then in his fifteenth year, went to Baltimore and established a private school which was successful. Here he made the intimate acquaintance of John Morris, who became a distinguished physician. During the Lincoln administration he was the postmaster of Baltimore, and for many years the efficient chairman of the Commission on Charities for the State of Maryland. From him young Talbot gained great enthusiasm for the medical profession, and determined upon it for his life-work. He continued his classical studies at South Woodstock, Conn., and at Worcester Academy until he was fitted to enter the Sophomore class at Harvard. Meanwhile, by teaching and other means, he succeeded in earning a considerable sum toward paying for his college course.

In the winter of 1850 the death of the only son of Dr. Samuel Gregg, a prominent physician of Boston, the first in New England to adopt the homœopathic method of treatment, gave a favorable opportunity to enter upon an extensive and thorough course of medical study, which for three years he pursued in the office of Dr. Gregg, spending three summers in the Tremont Street Medical School, two courses in Harvard Medical School, and one winter in Philadelphia, taking selected lectures in Jefferson Medical College and the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College. In this latter he thoroughly studied the theory and practice of homœopathy, and was firmly convinced of its great efficacy in the treatment of disease. He graduated from this college in 1853, and afterward continued his studies at Harvard, from which he graduated in March, 1854. The next fifteen months he spent in the hospitals and medical schools of Europe.

Having great natural mechanical ability he turned his attention to surgery, and in the first week of his return from Europe, on June 5, 1855, he performed a tracheotomy which proved to be the first successful one in America. It secured to him a reputation in this branch of surgery and a considerable surgical practice.

Continued study gave him a profound conviction of the great importance of homœopathy, and though it was then meeting with ridicule and obloquy he believed that it would yet demonstrate its importance to the world through its successes. Again he went to Europe for eighteen months to further investigate certain important medical and surgical subjects. On his return to Boston he found himself, with all other homœopaths, shut out from active part in all the established hospitals, societies, and medical schools, and he felt the one successful course to be pursued was to establish homœopathic societies and institutions in



which its principles could be cultivated and demonstrated.

In October, 1855, after an unsuccessful effort had been made to secure aid from the legislature for a homœopathic hospital, he read a paper before the then-existing Homœopathic Society, clearly setting forth what he considered the proper course of action. The state society had already refused to admit any one to membership, whatever might be their education or character, who acknowledged a belief in homœopathy. He recommended that the homœopaths should procure from the state a charter for a state society, giving to its members all the legal rights and standing granted by the existing state society. As there was no public institution in New England in which homœopathy was admitted, and as the establishment of a hospital required means beyond their ability, he proposed that a dispensary should be incorporated, and when it had secured sufficient funds for its permanent support it should be made the nucleus for a hospital, to be likewise permanently established. Afterward it might be quite possible to found a medical school which should give instruction in the principles of homœopathy in addition to the other branches of medicine.

The legislature of 1856 granted the charters to both the State Homœopathic Society and the Medical Dispensary, and the institutions under them were promptly organized and have since been in successful operation. The dispensary secured some small endowments, but during the financial panic of 1857 it became in debt and was near closing its doors. However, in March, 1859, at the instance of Dr. Talbot, and with his active assistance, a public fair was held which succeeded in netting to the dispensary \$13,000, which was invested as a permanent fund, and by careful management has enabled the institution to greatly extend its beneficent work to the present time.

Other endowments were secured, and with the lot of land granted by the city, on the corner of Harrison avenue and Stoughton street, a building was erected and property secured, valued at \$100,000. Up to January, 1900, it had cared for 335,208 patients and furnished 965,355 prescriptions, and is now one of the most prosperous dispensaries in New England.

It was the earnest wish of Dr. Talbot that an effort for a hospital should immediately follow this success of the dispensary, but the war of the Rebellion so crippled any effort of this kind that, much against his wishes, it was voted to postpone action, and though efforts were made at times to arouse interest it was difficult to unite the profession in any systematic plan until in 1870, fifteen years after its charter was granted, a small hospital was opened in Burroughs place, Boston, which bid fair to prove a success. The starting of this hospital indirectly aroused old prejudices which had been smouldering for years. Many of the regular profession conscientiously believed that homœopathy was either a fraud or a delusion and would rapidly pass away, while others were intensely bitter in their feelings toward it, and felt that it should be condemned in the most absolute manner by every member of the profession. It was a grievance to them that by the charter of the State Medical Society any physician of proper education and good moral character was entitled to membership, and could not be debarred therefrom. Inspired by the dogmatism and prejudice of the period, a resolution was passed by the society that any person who claimed to cure disease by spiritualism, *homœopathy*, or Thomsonianism was guilty of conduct unworthy an honorable man and member of the society. Under this resolution the censors refused to admit any who believed in homœopathy, but it was a question what could be done with those physicians who had

NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE.

Communications, Exchanges, and Books for Review should be addressed to
 I. T. TALBOT, M. D., Editor, 31 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.
 Subscriptions and Business Communications should be sent to
 S. WHITNEY, M. D., Treasurer, 3 TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON.

No. 31 Mt. Vernon Street,

Boston Feb. 16th 1870.

Dear Doctor;

Do you wish your name included in the list of Homoeopathic Physicians of Massachusetts? If so, will you fill out the accompanying blank and return it to me, and oblige

Very sincerely;

I. T. Talbot

I. T. Talbot M.D.

Dear Sir:

It would not be consistent for me to register myself Homoeopathic physicians as

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I am a graduate of the
Mass Med. College & a member
of Mass Med. Society.

Yours truly
J. Wilburth.

been members for many years who believed in homœopathy. The charter of the society forbade any member to be expelled without due trial and an opportunity of defense. Moreover, it would not allow any one to be expelled on account of medical opinions; and it was contended that, while they had no clear power to expel a member for such cause, the agitation of the subject would only do harm. There were others, on the contrary, who said that it was only the respectable position which such physicians held in the society that kept homœopathy alive, and that the Massachusetts Medical Society was responsible for it by retaining in full membership physicians who held such obnoxious opinions, and that if these members could be quietly expelled homœopathy would soon become a thing of the past.

While, from time to time, this subject was warmly discussed, and the party in favor of expulsion finally secured the ascendancy, on November 21, 1871, occurred the noted medical trial. Eight prominent homœopathic physicians of excellent standing in the community were summoned to a trial for "conduct unworthy of honorable men and members of the society." No specifications of the charge were made, but it was generally understood to be the belief in, and practice of, homœopathy. The trial was to be held in secret; the accused were not allowed any counsel, nor was any one permitted to be present who was not a member of the society. No press reporters or stenographers were allowed to make notes of the meeting. The persons summoned were told that they could avoid expulsion by resignation. They all claimed the right of trial and defense assured to them by the charter of the society, and also demanded a specification of the charges against them. The latter was refused, but they were told that they could have a trial, although it would make no difference in the result.

It was evident that expulsion was inevitable, but just at this moment a writ of injunction preventing summary expulsion was served upon the so-called "judges" by the Supreme Court. It placed the society in an awkward predicament, since they had entirely failed in what they had attempted to do. The public were aroused to indignation by the position which the society had taken, and universal sympathy was expressed at the result of the "trial." To express this sympathy in some tangible manner it was determined to endow the Homœopathic Hospital. A great public fair was held for this purpose which for two weeks filled Music Hall and Horticultural Hall with sympathizing friends, and netted for the Homœopathic Hospital \$80,000.

Following this Boston University established a medical school which it placed in the hands of the homœopaths.

The strenuous labors undertaken by Dr. Talbot towards securing the establishment of homœopathic treatment for the insane in this commonwealth called into activity qualities unusual for a medical practitioner in order to combat prejudices of the old school, and to conciliate the traditional proclivities of politicians. He threw his energies into two channels; first, by imparting information through circulars which were distributed throughout the state; second, by appealing to all classes to their sense of justice, and securing petitions, signed by thousands of voters, asking that the Homœopathic School of Medicine should receive official recognition by placing one of its institutions under the patronage of one of the societies which held chartered rights from the commonwealth. This proved to be the most difficult, the most perplexing, the most wearisome work ever conceived by Dr. Talbot, and was undertaken and carried to complete success by the efficient co-operation of the committee associated with him, who

represented the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society. In 1884 the Westboro Hospital was opened for reception of patients. The success of Dr. Talbot's sagacity in perceiving the advantages likely to accrue from the homœopathic treatment of the insane has been amply justified, the percentage of cures at present being higher than any other hospital of the kind in the state.

The hospital, from a little beginning, has steadily increased, and has now become a large and prosperous institution. In all these efforts Dr. Talbot took a leading part. He was an active surgeon in the hospital and chairman of its Medical Board. He was dean of the Medical School from its commencement in 1873, and professor of surgery. Under his leadership the Medical School and the institutions associated with it were very prosperous. The school has from the first taken a high stand in medical education. It has required a preliminary examination of all students before matriculation. From the first it has had a three-years' graded course of study, and was the first medical school in the United States to establish a four-years' course, with required attendance of eight months in each successive year. A large amount of its work is done in laboratories under the personal supervision of competent instructors. Its faculty at present numbers more than fifty, and its students exceed two hundred.

The dispensary has a large building of its own with twelve departments, some seventy physicians, and from one to two hundred patients in daily attendance.

The hospital, which has had its endowment greatly increased, has upwards of two hundred beds, a maternity, a training school for nurses, with a commodious home for the accommodation of the nurses.

Aside from extensive practice, Dr. Talbot did not limit his attention to these institutions. In

1866 he established the *New England Medical Gazette*, which for six years he sustained, the greater part of the time being its sole editor and publisher. It is still a successful journal. The American Institute of Homœopathy, the oldest national medical association in this country, had nearly ceased to exist when, in 1865, he succeeded in arousing in the profession a sense of its national importance. As secretary, and afterward as president, it was thoroughly reorganized, and has increased from a membership of two hundred to upwards of two thousand. Its departments embrace every branch of medical science, and it has had great influence in organizing the various societies, associations, and colleges which annually report to the institute. Of these there are at present some two hundred societies and medical associations, one hundred and fifty hospitals, eighty dispensaries, thirty-six medical journals, and twenty-one medical colleges.

As chairman of the Inter-Collegiate Committee for the last fifteen years he has been of great service in bringing the colleges into harmonious action for the elevation of medical instruction, all of the twenty-one colleges at present requiring preliminary examinations for matriculation and attendance upon four years of study of not less than six months each year, before graduation. The influence of these united requirements on the part of homœopathic medical colleges has done much to improve the status of medical education in all the medical colleges of the United States.

In 1856 Dr. Talbot married Emily, daughter of Columbus and Lydia Tinkham Fairbanks, of Winthrop, Me., whose father was born in historical Fairbanks house in Dedham, Mass. They have four children living: Marion, dean of Graduate Women, and professor in Chicago University; Edith, wife of Dr. William L. Jackson of Roxbury; Winthrop Tisdale, physician and associate professor

of pathology in Boston University School of Medicine; and Henry Russell, student at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Talbot was an honorary member of the National Homœopathic Associations of Great Britain, France, and Germany, and of many of the State Medical Societies and other associations in the United States.

The following tribute was paid him by the Homœopathic Medical Society of New York:

"Dr. Talbot was born about seventy years ago, just at the time when Dr. Gram brought to this country its first knowledge of Hahnemann's Law of Cure, so that his life has been co-eval with the history of homœopathy in the United States.

"Its first converts were necessarily restricted to private practice and teaching for the demonstration of the merits of the new school. As they increased in numbers they began to establish homœopathic dispensaries, to organize homœopathic societies, and to publish homœopathic journals. In 1844 they founded our present National Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, which is the oldest national medical society in our country. That first generation of pioneers have gone to their reward. It was left to the next generation of homœopaths to build upon their foundations the hospitals and asylums, both private and public, which now are daily proving the value of the new school of medicine.

"Foremost in this second generation of practical workers stands the figure of Dr. I. T. Talbot of Boston. His name and face have been familiar to us during all our professional lives. He had a genius for work, constructive, organizing work, and he has left a deep and broad impress upon our polity and institutions.

"For forty-five years he was a potent force in our National Society, repeatedly honored by high office, always at his post, always serving on im-

portant committees, always ready with his report, always alert and suggestive, always enthusiastic and eager to promote its growth and usefulness.

"To him, more than to any other man, is due the fact that the Boston University School of Medicine is a homœopathic school. He was its dean from its inception in 1859 to the date of his death, a period of thirty years, during which he was indefatigable and self-sacrificing in his devotion to its best interests. He always took an active part in his home societies, state and county, and rendered valuable service in the establishment of the insane asylum at Westboro. To him chiefly does the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital owe its existence. For years he threw his heart and soul into that noble work, and to his contagious enthusiasm and indomitable energy is largely due its successful completion and rich endowment. The Lord was gracious unto him, and allowed him to live to see the full fruition of his labor of love, embodied in that hospital with its dispensary, training school, and maternity, as magnificent a monument to his memory as his heart could desire. 'By their works ye shall know them.'

"He was happy in the manner and time of his death. We are all the better for such a life as his, for he has shown how much one man can do who consecrates himself (to use his own words) 'to the good of the profession and of humanity.'"

Miss America — "When our Americans go to China they build railroads, start enterprises, and are of great benefit to your country. When a Chinaman comes here he is content to open a laundry. How do you account for it?"

Mandarin Hit Rice—"Melicans need hleep more cleaning."

"A vertebrate is an animal having anything under six limbs." — C., '03.

THE TALBOT RESOLUTIONS.

WE, the members of the Consulting Board of the Westboro Insane Hospital, shocked and profoundly saddened by the sudden loss of our honored chairman, Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, desire to express our grief and our sense of personal bereavement in the sundering of the close ties which have so long united us as men, as physicians, and as workers upon this Board; as well as our keen realization of the loss to this institution of his wise counsels, his ever active interest, and his ripened experience.

We desire, also, to tender to her who labored with him for the welfare of this hospital, as in many other fields of usefulness, and to the other members of his family, our sincere and heart-felt sympathy.

Am Hom't
Aug 1 1899

HOWARD P. BELLOWES,
CHARLES L. NICHOLS,
JOHN PRENTICE RAND.
For the Board.

Memorial to Dr. Talbot.—More than 300 persons met in the Association Hall of the Y. M. C. A. building, Boston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1899, to pay a tribute in the form of a memorial to the late Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, who was dean of the Boston University School of Medicine from the date of its founding until his death last July.

Upon the platform there were, besides the speakers of the evening, prominent physicians from various parts of the country, including Pres. Warren of the University, Pemberton Dudley, M.D., of Philadelphia, J. H. McClelland, M.D., of Pittsburgh, Rev. C. H. Brunt, and John L. Coffin, M.D.

Introductory remarks fitting the occasion were made by Frank C. Richardson, M.D., President of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Pres. Warren spoke in behalf of the University, Col. Charles R. Codman for the laity, Pemberton Dudley, M.D., for the profession at large, Conrad Wesselhoeft, M.D., for the faculty of Boston University School of Medicine, J. H. McClelland, M.D., for the American Institute of Homœopathy, and John L. Coffin, M.D., for the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

The Committee of Arrangements were: Frank C. Richardson, M.D., Frederick L. Emerson, M.D., John F. Worcester, M.D., F. F. Batchelder, M.D., George B. Rice, M.D.

Hahn Mo Dec 1899

ISRAEL TISDALE TALBOT.

AGAIN the angel of Immortality has been busy with our profession. Another of the homeopathic giants has been laid by the heels in Life's joust. Israel Tisdale Talbot is no more. His labors are ended and his works do follow him. He has entered upon that rest which to him must be exceeding sweet, remembering that his trials, in a physical way, began a few years ago. He has not been Talbot for quite a while. He strove manfully against the

inevitable. He resigned his active labors—as much as such a man could lay off the activities of a long life; he went abroad to elude the inexorable huntsman; and in time returned, feeling better but far from well. He accepted place in the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital and was so engaged when the last summons came. We will never forget the wave of pity that went over us and our companions as we shook hands and spoke to this once great man at the Dennis at Atlantic City on the night of the New York College celebration. Talbot was not there. Only a shadow of his former self trod the boards. It was pitiable to see the ruin of this once great man being led about and watched and tenderly cared for by his loving wife. Better, therefore, that it is as it is. Better sudden death than living along after one's usefulness is at an ebb. Better to go while yet it is day; while the sun shines; while the heavens are unclouded; with the intellect clear and the powers of the body presumably intact. But he had touched the hem of the scriptural three-score-and-ten and every day in that long period was one of activity; no idleness; but loving labor for the upbuilding of the homeopathic school. His end, happily for himself and his beloved ones, was practically painless.

We are proud to have known this man. He was an efficient aid to us in many a troubled struggle. Many have been the letters that

passed between us. And only within the past month he greeted us with one of his characteristically frank epistles. In that regard he was very much like that other of the Little Fathers of our Institute—the late lamented Dake. There were few months of the year in which Dr. Dake did not communicate with us on personal and professional matters. These com-

munications had that delightful tendency of drawing us nearer together, and of enlisting and combining our efforts in a more determined way in any cause which might be before the profession as a whole, or the Institute.

And so it will come to each of us. Note, oh, men and brethren! how the sturdy oaks are falling in the forest of ancient craft Homeopathy. One after the other the Past Masters in our great art are falling out of the ranks to be seen no more of men. Think of that long list of worthies, whose names will always be household words in the homeopathic family, who have gone to their long sleep, in the last twenty years. One generation of men has come since our admission into the Mysteries of Medicine, and yet how many great names have disappeared in that time! Lilienthal, Dake, Ludlam, Hale, Mitchell, Talbot! And thus dying around us every day. Which of the strong men at Atlantic City who gloried in their strength and health will fail to answer when the next Institute rollcall is sounded? Ah, brethren! this business of ours, bringing us often in contact with that which the world dreads most—Death—makes us callous and careless, until in a moment the dread angel appears in our own family, or strikes down some friend and professional brother. Then we give pause for a brief moment. And then resume again the mad race with Death until he trips us up on the blade of his scythe.

We must not leave the gaps made in our fighting front to stand open. True, they can never be filled as they were once filled by our fallen heroes. But others must put their hands to the helm and help to bring the good ship of

Homeopathy safely into the harbor. Are we doing that? Are we growing a second growth of homeopathic timber that may in the fullness of time equal the giant oaks of the forest; those that have gone down before the fury of the storm of Death? Are we graduating and training future Ludlams and Mitchells and Talbots and Dakes? Are we earnest and honest as were these men to build up the stately edifice of Homeopathy? And when we too appear before the Master, shall we receive his "well done"? Must there always be hardship and privation and struggle almost to the death in order to make heroes? Cannot the periods of pros-

perity give us men as grand and stanch as these who have but latterly laid off mortality to put on immortality. Must it ever be that success destroys a profession, or a tenet, or a belief, as surely as it destroys a people? Peace hath her victories. But are they comparable to those growing out of the struggles which each man puts forth for his own existence and success? These earlier men became homeopaths because of heartfelt conviction. For its success they hazarded all that man counts worth having. But we, of the modern times, having no longer to struggle; for whom all ways have been opened by these forefathers of ours—how are we employing our inheritance? Are we as sure of our position as were the elders? Are we not giving way and permitting ourselves to stray from the honest and loyal path hewn for us through the wilderness of therapeutic difficulties? Look to it, brethren, that we sully not the heritage left us by Talbot and Ludlam and Dake, and the yet earlier and older of the Fathers in the Homeopathic Church. Let us again turn our faces Homeopathy-ward, with a firm and steadfast resolve that we will honor our dead by living the life they taught us to live. Let us see to it that our students are well-grounded in our LAW, so that we may have other Ludlams and Talbots and Dakes to lead us and direct us and our children.

Talbot's name will continue a blazing star in the galaxy of Homeopathy forever. He was known on both sides of the ocean, and wherever

known, he was respected, and by those who knew him well he was dearly beloved. His advice was sought and heeded. He was one of the acknowledged leaders in the Institute. Many of the standing committees of that body were of his fathering. And his absence from the Institute councils has been sadly felt and deplored. He was careful and painstaking in his counsel. He was a ready speaker, was Talbot, an earnest champion for the right, and zealous, at times to the point of intolerance, for the weal and welfare of the great American Institute of Homeopathy.

Farewell, Talbot! It was yours to see your assembled brethren once more—and in the place where you yourself presided with such signal success a few years before. It was yours to feel again the warm hands of your brethren as they gathered about you at Atlantic City, before, a few days later, the cold hand of Eternity was laid upon your tired heart. Farewell, dear brother and friend!

Am Hom't Aug 1 1899

MRS. EMILY FAIRBANKS TALBOT

BOSTON, MASS

Mrs. Talbot was elected an honorary associate member of the Institute at the meeting held in Saratoga in 1887. She was born Feb. 22, 1834, in Winthrop, Maine. With the spirit which pervades New England, and which has given to America so many brilliant men and women, she early imbibed a love of knowledge and was given a thorough mental training. She was engaged in teaching in the city of Baltimore in 1854. It so happened that Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot came to Baltimore about this time on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Richards, before his departure to Europe to continue his medical studies. Here he met Miss Fairbanks, and on his return from Europe, he claimed her as his bride. They were married Oct. 29, 1856. The young people made a prolonged stay in Europe, finding much that was congenial in the old trodden paths, and ever keeping in view the acquirement of useful knowledge along chosen lines.

Returning to their native land, they settled in Boston, there to inaugurate the great work which together they were to accomplish.

The first public work for the cause of homœopathy, and humanity as well, that engaged the attention of Mrs. Talbot was in connection with the fair held in 1859 for the Boston Homœopathic Medical Dispensary. From this on, in spite of the cares incident to a large family, she actively co-operated with her husband during the succeeding years in his labors as editor of the New England Medical Gazette and General Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy during the critical time of its re-organization. Later the organization of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital led to various successful efforts to secure means and friends for its support, and from this time forward she took an active part in the many enterprises undertaken in its behalf.

A member of the first Board of Trustees of the Westborough Insane Hospital, she gave earnest attention to shaping the plans and policy of the institution, her large experience and well balanced judgment making her a most valuable officer of the hospital to the end of her useful life.

In the year 1887, Mrs. Talbot was elected an honorary associate member of the American Institute, in appreciation of the services she had rendered to the Institute and the cause of homœopathy. She was the organizer and first president of the Meissen Society, which has proven so valuable an adjunct to the American Institute. Nor did her initiative and organizing power stop

there; she was mainly instrumental in adding to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital the Maternity, also in founding the Boston Latin School for Girls, the Collegiate Alumnae, the well known association of literati, the Round Table Club of Boston. She was actively interested in and a director of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, and as secretary of the educational department of the American Social Science Association she consulted with the famous scientist, Charles Darwin, and gave the first real impetus to child study in a systematic way in America.

Such in brief outline was Mrs. Emily Talbot and her work. It is the record of a life devoted to the good of her kind; it indicates the wonderful resources of a splendid intellectual endowment governed by impulses thoroughly good. It indicates a power of initiation with a remarkable degree of executive force in reserve by which great plans are conducted to continued development and success.

A. C. C.

Am Inst Hom 1902

THE DEATH OF DR. I. TISDALE TALBOT.

We, the members of the Consulting Board of the Westboro Insane Hospital, shocked and profoundly saddened by the sudden loss of our honored chairman, Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, desire to express our grief and our sense of personal bereavement in the sundering of the close ties which have so long united us as men, as physicians and as co-workers upon this Board; as well as our keen realization of the loss to this institution of his wise counsels, his ever active interest and his ripened experience.

We desire, also, to tender to her who labored with him for the welfare of this hospital, as in many other fields of usefulness, and to the other members of his family, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Hom Recorder Aug
1899

HOWARD P. BELLOWS,
CHAS. L. NICHOLS,
JOHN PRENTICE RAND,
For the Board.

OBITUARY.

DR. I. T. TALBOT, another veteran in our ranks, another giant in Homœopathy, has fallen, at the ripe age of nearly seventy years. He was born October 29th, 1829, graduated from Hahnemann College in 1853, from Harvard in 1854, became a member of the American Institute in 1853—a member forty-six years—and died July 2nd, 1899. He was a tireless, indefatigable worker in the College, the hospital, in city, state and national societies, and dispensary; in fact, in every thing pertaining to the advancement and welfare of Homœopathy. To him is due the introduction of the resolution constituting the various bureaus of the American Institute, thus entirely changing the original intention of its founders. He has been an acknowledged leader in this association for nearly half a century and will be sadly missed from its councils. **Med Advance July 1899**



Prof. I. Tisdale Talbot, M.D., Dead.

Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, Dean of the Boston University School of Medicine, and Director of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, died suddenly at his summer home in Hingham, Mass., late on Sunday evening, July 2, 1899, at the age of 69 years, as a result of apoplexy. He was in his usual health up to the moment he was stricken by the disease, and died almost instantly.

The news of Dr. Talbot's death was a great shock to the officials of the Boston Homœopathic Hospital, of which he had been so long the Director. He was in the hospital on Saturday, and his apparently sound physical condition gave no intimation that death was near. The grief and feeling of real deprivation was universal among the attaches of the institution he had served so faithfully and so long.

Dr. Talbot was born in Sharon, Maine, October 29, 1829. Being thrown upon his own resources to obtain an education, he went to Baltimore at the age of 18 years, and there opened a private school. This proved very successful, and with teaching occasionally he obtained means to continue his own studies.

He entered Worcester Academy, where he fitted himself for the sophomore class at Harvard. Circumstances, however, prevented him from completing his classical course, and in March, 1851, he entered the Harvard Medical School.

He passed one winter in Philadelphia, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1853, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1854. From 1854 to 1858 he continued his medical studies in Europe.

From 1848 to the time of his death Dr. Talbot made Boston his place of residence, his office being at 687 Boylston Street. He had an extensive practice, and did a great deal to organize and establish homœopathy in that city. He originated the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, chartered in 1886, and, except during his absence in Europe, acted as its Secretary up to the time of his death.

He did much for the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, of which he was Trustee, Secretary, and Vice-President, as well as President of its Medical Board during several years.

He was instrumental in securing the establishment by the State of the Westboro Insane Hospital, which is under homœopathic control. He was active in organizing the Boston University School of Medicine, of which from its commencement he was the Dean, as well as Professor of Surgery.

He had occupied the positions of Secretary and President of the Boston Homœopathic Society, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy, all of which prospered under his direction.

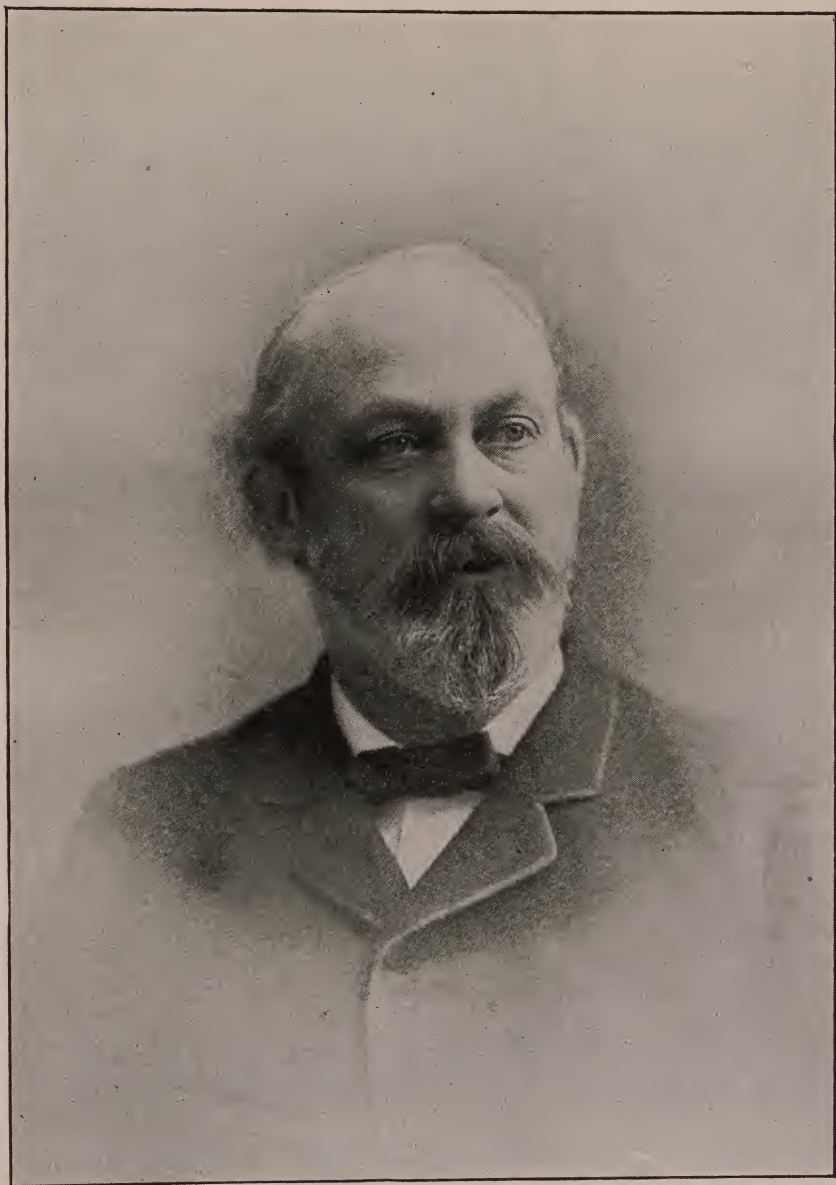
He was Vice-President of the International Homœopathic Congress held in London in 1881, and President of a similar congress held in Atlantic City in 1892.

He established, and during several years was the editor of the *New England Medical Gazette*, and was a frequent contributor to medical journals.

Aside from active membership in many medical and other societies, he was an honorary member in twelve State medical societies, and in the national homœopathic societies of Great Britain, Germany and France.

In 1856 Dr. Talbot married Miss Emily Fairbanks, of Winthrop, Me.

The funeral of Dr. Talbot was held in Trinity Church, Boston, and he was buried at Mount Auburn. A delegation of medical men from different parts of the country were present. There were vocal selections by the regular choir of the church, as well as by the boys' choir of St. Stephen's. The following-named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers at the interment: Col. C.



Very sincerely,
J. F. Talbot.

R. Codman, Col. H. S. Russell, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, Hon. Alden Speare, James M. Bugbee and Winslow Warren. The ushers were Capt. Frank H. Delano, Talbot B. Aldrich, Amos Binney, Dr. J. E. Briggs, Dr. F. P. Batchelder, E. W. Colburn, E. T. Colburn, Dr. J. L. Coffin, Dr. George D. Rice, Dr. Horace Packard, Dr. N. Emmons Paine, Dr. W. F. Wesselhoeft and Winthrop Wetherbee.

There was a meeting of the Faculty of Boston University on the morning of the 3d to take action on the death of Dr. Talbot. President Warren presided. Dr. Sutherland stated briefly the object of the meeting, and in a few words spoke feelingly of the loss the university had sustained by the death of its Dean. He said in part: "We had become accustomed to look upon Dr. Talbot's help as essential to the welfare of the school. His excellent judgment, foresight, tact, energy and fearlessness made him a very tower of strength in our midst." President Warren also made eulogistic remarks. The Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, Boston Homœopathic Society, and the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society conjoined also in a memorial service, which was presided over by Dr. Richardson, the president of the former society.

Resolutions were then adopted by the faculty on the death of Dr. Talbot, in which a tribute was paid to the great work he had accomplished in directing and sustaining the university. A copy of these resolutions is to be presented to his family. At the close of the meeting a committee was appointed to arrange for a memorial service to be held in the autumn.

The executive committee of the Boston University Corporation have placed on record their expression of affectionate regard for the character and manifold services of their late colleague and homœopathic leader, Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot.

We, the members of the Consulting Board of the Westboro Insane Hospital, shocked and profoundly saddened by the sudden loss of our honored chairman, Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, desire to express our grief and our sense of personal bereavement in the sundering of the close ties which have so long united us as men, as physicians, and as workers upon this Board, as well as our keen realization of the loss to this institution of his wise counsels, his ever active interest, and his ripened experience.

We desire, also, to tender to her who labored with him for the welfare of this hospital, as in many other fields of usefulness, and to the other members of his family, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

HOWARD P. BELLOWS,
CHARLES L. NICHOLS,
JOHN PRENTICE RAND,

For the Board.

Dr. Talbot's Championship.—(From minutes adopted by Boston University Executive Committee.)—Unfortunately for the organic unity and harmony of the profession in this Commonwealth, a great controversy arose in the Massachusetts Medical Society over the toleration or non-toleration of the ideas and practices known as homœopathic. On the one side, good and great men asserted that these ideas and practices, if left to the scientific and practical testing of each individual member of the society, could live no longer than they might show themselves deserving to live. On the other hand, others no less conscientious, though less hospitable to new ideas, contended that the new doctrines and practices were so at variance with well-ascertained results of experience, and so adapted to give those who accepted them a partisan attitude, an animus over against those who did not, that mutual fellowship in one and

the same medical body was out of the question. After a long and acrimonious controversy, the champions of the latter view were found to outnumber their opponents, and by means of an exciting legal process the minority, including Dr. Talbot, were ejected from the society, and deprived of what they considered most manifest personal and professional rights under the State-given charter of the body and the existing laws of the Commonwealth.

If any supposed that this would be the end of the new movement, they were not a little mistaken. It was rather the beginning. For the first time in Massachusetts a strong body of educated and experienced physicians, closely knit in sympathy, found themselves in unsought isolation from former colleagues, and standing by themselves as representatives of homœopathic principles. They also had behind them a strong and sympathetic clientèle, including many of the wealthiest and most intelligent families in Boston and its vicinity. In the eyes of this clientèle the new association stood for fairness in professional intercourse and for freedom of scientific inquiry. In Dr. Talbot, more than in any other, the movement found a leader of immense executive ability. Charters were procured for a medical school, a dispensary and a hospital, to be organized and conducted according to the new and freer spirit. Before the first was accepted and organization begun, it was found that a majority of the trustees of the financially embarrassed New England Female Medical College belonged to a clientèle of the expelled physicians, and that the same was true of the founders and organizers of the just-chartered Boston University. Furthermore, in the governing boards of these two institutions even those members who employed as physicians men of the lately victorious party believed that if there was to be a new medical school in Boston it would be decidedly in the public interest to have it under the government, not of a body of associated physicians, but rather of a non-partisan university corporation, and subject to the broad, humanistic influences and scientific spirit of a metropolitan university. As a result of negotiations, the Legislature made over to Boston University the oldest woman's medical college in America for reorganization upon a coeducational basis and for conduct as a medical department. On their part, the trustees of the University expressly reserved to themselves the right to establish any other medical departments that might at any time appear expedient; and, as a further illustration of their entire catholicity in the matter, adopted statutes that opened the way for students trained in the department to be promoted to the doctor's degree under old-school or new-school auspices, as they might prefer. From the beginning, in 1873, until the date of his death, the annually elected dean of the school was Dr. Talbot.

Dr. Talbot's Correspondence.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1900.

Kindly permit me to use your columns to ask such of your readers as may at any time have been in correspondence with the late Dr. I. T. Talbot, of Boston, and have preserved his letters, to be so good as to send them, or copies of them, to me. It is proposed to prepare a fuller Memoir than has yet appeared of that most useful life, and the editors of that Memoir have requested me to collect, for this purpose, all letters of his that relate to his methods and his work. These letters will, of course, be returned to their owners.

E. M. Kellogg, M.D.

115 EAST 37TH STREET.

Hahn
Monthly
Mar
1900

The death of DR. I. TISDALE TALBOT called forth many testimonials to his memory. The following from the Consulting Board of Westboro (Mass.) Insane Hospital is a fair expression of the rest. Every word coming far from a comprehensive idea of his unceasing activity in the cause of others.

"We, the members of the Consulting Board of the Westboro Insane Hospital, shocked and profoundly saddened by the sudden loss of our honored chairman, Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, desire to express our grief and our sense of personal bereavement in the sundering of the close ties which have so long united us as men, as physicians and as co-workers upon this Board; as well as our keen realization of the loss to this institution of his wise counsels, his ever active interest and his ripened experience.

We desire, also, to tender to her who labored with him for the welfare of this hospital, as in many other fields of usefulness, and to the other members of his family, our sincere and heart-felt sympathy."

Hahn Advocate Aug
15 1899

HOWARD P. BELLOWS,
CHAS. L. NICHOLS,
JOHN PRENTICE RAND,
For the Board.

Death of Dr. I. T. Talbot.

We, the members of the Consulting Board of the Westboro Insane Hospital, shocked and profoundly saddened by the sudden loss of our honored chairman, Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, desire to express our grief and our sense of personal bereavement in the sundering of the close ties which have so long united us as men, as physicians and co-workers upon this Board; as well as our keen realization of the loss to this institution of his wise counsels, his ever active interest and his ripened experience.

We desire, also, to tender to her who labored with him for the welfare of this hospital, as in many other fields of usefulness, and to the other members of his family, our sincere and heart-felt sympathy.

Med Arena Aug 1899

HOWARD P. BELLOWS.
CHARLES L. NICHOLS.
JOHN PRENTICE RAND.

TALBOT, I. T.

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DR. TALBOT HONORED AT BALTIMORE.—A distinguished visitor in Baltimore, Dec. 13th, was Professor I. T. Talbot, of Boston, Mass., who visited that city for the purpose of inspecting the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The Boston college is recently in receipt of \$120,000 from the State, to be appropriated to the hospital, and enabling it to increase its capacity to two hundred beds.

Dr. Talbot was entertained at dinner by the Faculty of the Southern College, the collation being served at the residence of Dr. Elias C. Price; and he was later tendered a reception by the Maryland Homœopathic State Society, at their rooms, 323 North Paca Street, at which short addresses were made by Dr. Talbot, on "Homœopathy in Boston;" Elias C. Price, on "The Maryland Homœopathic State Society, and Its Progress;" Dr. N.W. Kneass, on "The Maryland Homœopathic Hospital;" Dr. Henry Chand-

lee, "Our New Dispensary;" Dr. Eldridge C. Price, "The New Materia Medica," and Dr. F. C. Drane, "The Southern Homœopathic College."

H. M. Jan. 1891

DR. I. T. TALBOT.

In the death of Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, the Homœopathic school has lost one who has long been a leader in its ranks. A gentleman of sterling quality, a teacher, a man who was in every way in the front rank of his profession, a friend to the student and an untiring worker. He has done much for Homœopathy in the East and although during the later years of his life was unable to labor with the same energy as in earlier days, his name and his influence were still potent. The following resolutions from the consulting board of the Westboro Hospital for the Insane show the esteem with which he was regarded by those who knew him best. They are as follows:

Resolved, That we, the members of the consulting board of the Westboro Insane Asylum, shocked and profoundly saddened by the sudden loss of our honored chairman, Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, desire to express our grief and our sense of personal bereavement in the sundering of the close ties which have so long united us as men, as physicians, and as workers upon this board; as well as our keen realization of the loss of this institution of his wise counsels, his ever active interest and his ripened experience.

We desire, also, to tender to her, who labored with him for the welfare of this hospital, as in many other fields of usefulness, and to the other members of his family, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

HOWARD P. BELLOWES,
CHARLES L. NICHOLS,
JOHN PRENTISS RAND.
For the Board.

Clin. Reporter, Aug 18 99



J. Tisdale Sabbot, M.D.

You are invited to attend a
MEMORIAL
to the late
Dr. I. TISDALE TALBOT
to be held at
Association Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building
Boylston and Berkeley Streets
Boston
Monday Evening, October Thirtieth
1899
At eight o'clock

Presentation of this
Invitation is necessary
for admission

F. L. EMERSON, M.D.
50 Hancock Street, Dorchester
Secretary of Committee

ORDER OF EXERCISES



MUSIC, "Integer Vitæ," Horace, Ode XXII. F. Fleming

(By a chorus of male voices.)

"He who is upright, kind, and free from error
Needs not the aid of arms or men to guard him;
Safely he moves, a child to guilty terrors,
Strong in his virtues.

"What though he journey o'er the burning Syrtes,
Or climb alone the dreadful, dang'rous Gaimas,
Or taste the waters of the famed Hydaspes?
Gods will attend him."

PRAYER

William F. Warren, LL.D.

ADDRESS

Col. Charles R. Codman

MUSIC, "Forever Blessed "

Mendelssohn

"Forever bless'd are they which die in the Lord, from henceforth,
oh blessed forever.

Thus the spirit saith to us, that they may rest from all their labor
and sorrow."

ADDRESS

Pemberton Dudley, M.D.

ADDRESS

Conrad Wesselhoeft, M.D.

EXERCISES

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MUSIC, "Chorus of Pilgrims"

Wagner

" Once more, dear home, I with rapture behold thee,
And greet the fields that so sweetly enfold thee;
Thou, pilgrim staff, may rest thee now,
Since I to God have fulfilled my vow.
By labors long I have atoned,
And God's pure law my heart hath owned;
My pains hath He with blessing crowned,
To God my song shall aye resound.
Once more, dear home, I with rapture behold thee,
And greet the fields that so sweetly enfold thee;
Yes! pilgrim staff, thy toil is o'er,
I'll serve my God, forevermore. Hallelujah, forevermore."

ADDRESS

J. H. McClelland, M.D.

ADDRESS

John H. Coffin, M.D.

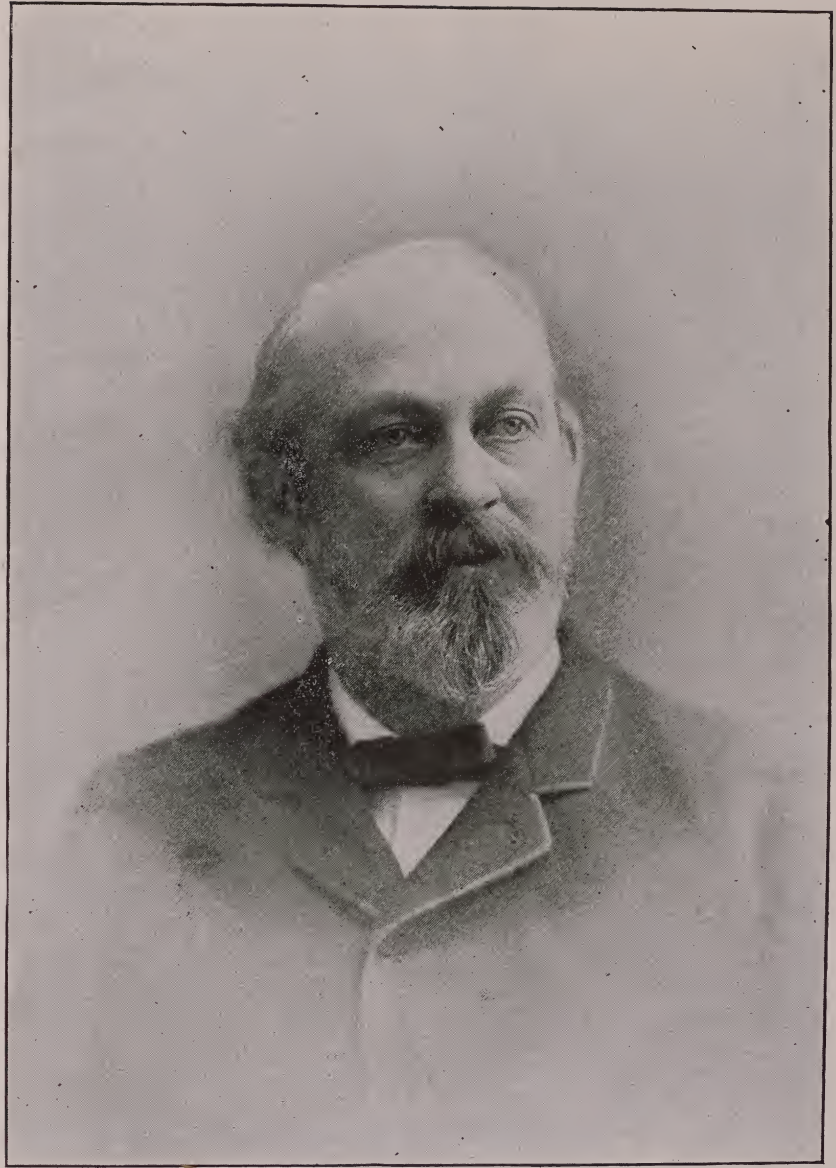
ADDRESS

O. S. Runnels, M.D.

MUSIC, "When for Me"

Lewis

" When for me the silent oar
Parts the silent river,
And I stand upon the shore
Of the strange Forever,
Shall I miss the loved and known?
Shall I vainly seek mine own?"



*Very sincerely,
J. T. Falbo.*

PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL HOMŒOPATHIC CONVENTION, 1891.

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DR. I. T. TALBOT,

66 Marlborough Street.

OFFICE HOURS: Till 9 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

Boston, April 19 1884

J. L. Bradford, M.D.

My dear Doctor:

Can you tell me of any source from where I could get the Transactions of the American Institute of Homoeopathy for the years 1847-48 & 52. I have many duplicates but lack those years.

I am very sincerely

A. T. Talbot

DR. I. T. TALBOT,

66 Marlborough Street.

Boston, Apr. 22. 1885.

1889.

Dear Doctor:-

The Committee on
Registration and Statistics of the
Homoeopathic Medical Society,
have forwarded to you a copy of
their report. They ask you to ex-
amine it, and give it such notice
in your journal as you think
it deserves. Great pains have been
taken to rescue from the early rec-
ords of the society - which extend
back to 1840 - 45 years - a full
and exact status of its members.
Its list of 196 active working
members, comprises most of the
best men of our School in the State,
and at its last meeting, about 125
members were present.

The Society was never
more prosperous than at present.
Its papers are interesting and

By accident
the College
into my
the insti-
College
tion
any either
feel with
it diffi-
Correct
Institution
is Bre-

valuable; and we trust you will
find its Vol. IV a copy of which
will be sent to you, to be worthy
of commendation.

1889.

Very Sincerely

J. T. Talbot

By accident

College

Dear Doctor:

Do you go out to St Louis
I would like to very much
for we had a good time there
in 1868. & I have not seen
the place since. But my
college duties may keep
me at home. Who else goes
from Phila?

Cordt regards J. T. Talbot

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DR. I. T. TALBOT,

66 Marlborough Street.

Boston, Nov 7 1889.

Dr. Bradford Wood,

Dear Doctor; By accident
your circular to Boston College
Horn, Dispensary came into my
hand. There is no such insti-
tution. The "Boston College"
is a religious institution
and has no dispensary either
"Horn" or "Allop" connected with
it. You will find it diffi-
cult to get any more correct
list of Homoeopathic Institutions
in New England than is ob-
tained in the reports of the
Bureau of Org, Reg, & Stat. of the

about institutions and uncorroborated
of a single one cast doubts on the correct-
ness of the work as a whole.

Wishing you success in your efforts

I am, Very sincerely

(C. F. Feltson

Amer. List of Honor, just
issued in your City.

If you want any special
information of any of them
I will be happy to put
you in communication
with any or all of them
or give you such informa-
tion as I possess. I send
you the last report of
the Boston, Honor, Med. Disp.,
also papers showing the
effort now being made for
its improvement - also ^{done} ~~and~~ ^{done} ~~and~~
notes of institutions & Societies
in New England. I know
how difficult it often is
to get reliable information

7

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And God's pure law my heart hath owned;
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Lewis

" When for me the silent oar
Parts the silent river,
And I stand upon the shore
Of the strange Forever,
Shall I miss the loved and known?
Shall I vainly seek mine own?

" Can the ties that make us here
Know ourselves immortal
Drop away like foliage sere
At life's inner portal ?
What is holiest below
Must forever live and grow.

" He who plants within our hearts
All this deep affection,
Giving, when the form departs,
Fadeless recollection,
Will but clasp th' unbroken chain
Closer when we meet again."

TALBOT, I T



IN MEMORIAM—I. T. TALBOT, M. D.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the President of the American Institute of Homœopathy to draft resolutions on the death of Dr. Israel Tisdale Talbot, the following were presented and adopted:

In accordance with the inexorable law which governs all created things, our colleague and ex-President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Israel Tisdale Talbot, M. D., has been called to rest from his labors; therefore

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of one who, having the deepest interest in the cause of Homœopathy, had done more than any other member to insure the growth and success of this Institute. Possessing great executive ability, eminently gifted in the organization and government of large bodies, to him this Institute is indebted for its admirable constitution and code of by-laws.

We shall miss him at our gatherings as he was rarely absent from our meetings, miss his words of counsel, his matured judgment in all matters appertaining to the furtherance of this body, miss his cordial greeting and his interest in each individual.

He could truly say, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course. I have kept the faith." We are confident "that henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of righteousness."

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy extends to his widow and family the deepest sympathy in their great bereavement; that these resolutions be entered on our record, and a copy be transmitted to his family.

Hom. Phys. Sept
1899)

HENRY E. SPALDING, M. D.,
HIRAM L. CHASE, M. D.,
CONRAD WESSELHÆFT, M. D.,
ADELINE B. CHURCH, M. D.,
FRANK C. RICHARDSON, M. D.,

Committee.

The monument of Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot bears the following dedication: "To the memory of 'one who loved his fellow men,' Israel Tisdale Talbot, a skillful physician, a wise and ever faithful friend. He founded societies, dispensaries and hospitals and was untiring in his efforts to benefit humanity. Tenderly beloved, he passed to life eternal July 2, 1899, aged 69 years." The tribute is from the pen of Thomas Bailey Aldrich who had been a companion for forty years. No better wish can be expressed than we all may live as Talbot lived and when we come to lay the armour down to find one who will express such an opinion. Talbot was one of God's great men.

Med Vis Oct 1900

vomiting, but he died an hour afterwards. The *post-mortem* appearances were as follows:—

Blood: Very tarry, but without clots; lips very charred; tongue: Sides denuded of papillæ, dorsum brownish, but not much burnt, by back part, with the epiglottis and fauces a deep red colour, congested and ecchymosed; pharynx: Purplish slate colour, ecchymosed and congested, tissues round, reddened and ecchymosed; œsophagus: Much congested. The whole of a slate colour, with deep red patches; stomach: Cardiac portion markedly ecchymosed, slight ecchymosis towards the pyloric orifice, No perforation and no denudation of mucous membrane of stomach; intestines: Nothing abnormal could be detected; lungs: Both very much congested and almost black in colour.

Death evidently resulted from shock and collapse, the specific effects of the acid, as known to us by provings, not having developed.

THE LATE DR. TALBOT OF BOSTON, U.S.A.

A MEETING in memory of the first Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the Boston University was held on the 30th of October in one of the large halls of the city and attracted a large audience.

The meeting opened with singing by a chorus of male voices of the 22nd of the Odes of Horace.

"He who is upright, kind, and free from error
Needs not the aid of arms or men to guard him;
Safely he moves, a child to guilty terrors,
Strong in his virtues.

"What though he journey o'er the burning Syrtes,
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The Rev. C. H. Brent then offered prayer.

Dr. Frank C. Richardson, President of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, followed with some introductory remarks upon their deceased friend, saying that they had lost a friend and guide, but they still had Dr. Talbot's stimulating influence. He urged that the meeting should not be of sombre tone, but triumphant, in the knowledge that there had lived among them a good man, who, to their everlasting benefit, had fulfilled to the utmost the high destiny of his life.

The President of the Boston University, William F. Warren, LL.D., then addressed the meeting. In doing so he said that Dr. Talbot was first of all a manly man. As a teacher he was able; as an administrator he was tactful, as a counsellor he was wise and beloved. He was by instinct a

leader. Had he been less responsive to high ideals Boston University would have missed the honour of having been the first of American institutions to provide a four years' course in medicine and surgery. He denounced narrowness of every sort. He loved to praise the merits and successes of his many colleagues.

Dr. Warren was followed by Col. Charles R. Codman who, representing the laity, spoke of Dr. Talbot as a neighbour and friend. He said he was convinced that it was through no love of strife that Dr. Talbot was most aggressive in his advocacy of the cause which he had at heart. There was no one of his most censorious critics that he was not willing to forgive; there were no overtures for peace that he was not willing to welcome, and if he did not hold professional intercourse with his brethren of the regular school it was they and not he who evaded it.

Col. Codman referred to the antagonism against homœopaths years ago—an antagonism which, he said, was not fully comprehended by the younger generation—and he remarked that it was Dr. Talbot's singular happiness to live long enough to enjoy the fruits of his persistent, self-sacrificing efforts. And, intense as must have been his satisfaction, he never uttered a word of personal triumph.

Col. Codman spoke of Dr. Talbot's high-minded unselfishness and conscientiousness as the most prominent traits in his nature.

The choir sang Mendelssohn's "For ever Blessed," after which Dr. Pemberton Dudley, representing the profession at large, spoke. He said that the man's character explains his work. Would not the work also explain the man? Only the broadest humanitarian ideas could have induced him to suffer such sacrifices as he did. Dr. Dudley estimated that the motive which had influenced Dr. Talbot was an exalted conception of a medical man's responsibility, and his relation to human happiness and welfare.

Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft represented the faculty of Boston University school of medicine, and spoke from an acquaintance with Dr. Talbot of nearly half a century. He informed the audience that, as a parliamentarian, Dr. Talbot about 1857-58 surpassed anyone in the profession. It was to the establishment of the Boston University school of medicine that Dr. Talbot devoted his best energies. Dr. Wesselhoeft directed most of his address to giving a description of the methods of Dr. Talbot.

Dr. J. H. McClelland spoke for the American Institute of Homœopathy and Dr. John L. Coffin for the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

Letters eulogising the work and character of Dr. Talbot and expressing sympathy with the University and medical societies of Boston on account of his loss were read from Mr. Woolcott, Governor of the State of Massachusetts, Dr. Gatchell of Chicago, The Homœopathic Medical Institute of Chicago, Dr. T. G. Comstock of Chicago. The President of the British Homœopathic Society (Dr. W. Epps), Dr. Hughes (Brighton) and Dr. Pope (Tring).

The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of an appropriate selection.

We understand that a full record of the proceedings of this meeting is to be published as a memorial volume of the life of the most lamented Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University.

Name in full

(2) *I. Tisdale Talbot - M.D.*

P. O. Address in full

31 Mt. Vernon St.

Boston, Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania (Class 1853.)
Harvard Medical Col. (class 1854)

OBITUARY.

Israel Tisdale Talbot.

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Hom Recorder
Oct 1899

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FRANK C. RICHARDSON, M. D.

} Committee.

TALBOT, I. T.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the committee to decide upon some form of memorial to the late Dr I Tisdale

Talbot it was the unanimous opinion that a scholarship would provide the most fitting tribute to his memory.

Surely nothing would gratify him more than aiding Boston University School of Medicine; therefore, your committee ask all friends of Dr. Talbot and the school to unite in making this a memorial worthy of the man.

Contributions may be sent to Dr. A. Howard Powers, 352 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, Mass., treasurer of the Alumni Association of the Boston University School of Medicine.

JOHN F. WORCESTER,
WM. T. HOPKINS,
J. S. DEVEREAU,
J. EMMONS BRIGGS,
FRANK E. ALLARD,
Committee.

Through the persistent and untiring efforts of Dr. Talbot the Boston University School of Medicine has become one of the leading medical schools of the country, and the above appeal cannot fail to receive the cordial support of every friend and graduate. Never in its history has the school been in a more flourishing condition, and its wonderful progress is a gratification to every one who has received its diploma. Such rapid growth, however, demands a corresponding increase in its resources, if its high standard and usefulness are to be maintained. The library, laboratories, and scholarships are inadequate to meet the urgent demands of the school.

In view of the above facts the committee are confident of securing an amount which will be a worthy memorial of the late dean.

FAMOUS MEDICAL MAN.

Dr I. Tisdale Talbot Died at
His Hingham Home.

Was for Many Years Dean of the Boston
University Medical School.

Instrumental in the Establishment of
Westboro Insane Hospital.

HINGHAM, July 2—Dr I. Tisdale Talbot of Boston died suddenly of apoplexy at his summer home in this town tonight. He was a director in the Boston homeopathic hospital and dean of Boston university medical school. He was 69 years of age.

Dr Israel Tisdale Talbot was born in Sharon, Mass, Oct 29, 1829. Like many New England boys, he was obliged to depend upon his own resources and energy to obtain an education. At an early age he went to Baltimore, where he opened a private school. He was very successful, and while teaching occasionally he found means by which he was enabled to continue his studies.

He fitted latterly at the Worcester academy to enter the sophomore class at Harvard. Circumstances, however, prevented him from completing his classical course. He went to Philadelphia, and was graduated from the Pennsylvania homeopathic medical college in 1853, and from the Harvard medical school in 1854.

He then spent three years in medical study abroad.

Since 1848 Boston was his home. He had an immense practice. He was firmly convinced of the truth of homeopathy and he did much to organize and establish its institutions. He originated the Homeopathic medical dispensary, chartered in 1856, and except for his absence in Europe in 1857 and 1858 was the secretary up to the time of his death.

He did much for the Massachusetts homeopathic hospital, of which he was trustee, secretary and vice president.

As well as president of its medical board for several years. He was instrumental in securing the establishment by the state of the Westboro insane hospital, and was active in organizing the Boston university school of medicine, of which, from its commencement, he had been dean and professor of surgery.

Dr Talbot had occupied the positions of secretary and president of the Boston homeopathic society, the Massachusetts homeopathic medical society and the American institute of homeopathy, all of which have prospered under his direction.

He was vice president of the International homeopathic congress, held in London in 1881, and president of a similar congress held in Atlantic City, N. J. in 1892. He established and for several years was the editor of the New England Medical Gazette, and had been a frequent contributor to medical journals.

Aside from active membership in many medical and other societies, he was an honorary member in 12 state medical societies and in the national homeopathic societies of Great Britain, Germany and France.

In 1856 Dr Talbot married Miss Emily Fairbanks of Winthrop, Me. who had been well known through her influence in educational matters. Two daughters and two sons are now living.

ed by a part of the choir. They sang Felton's "Burial Anthem," Monk's "One Hundred and Fifth Psalm," "Nunc Dimittis," in B flat, by C. V. Stanford, and "Jesus Lives," by Guantlett.

The pallbearers were Col. C. R. Codman, Col. H. S. Russell, the fire commissioner, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, New York, Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, the Hon. Alden Speare, James M. Bigelow and the Hon. Winslow Warren. The ushers were Capt. Frank H. Delano of the navy yard, Talbot M. Aldrich, Amos Binney, Dr. J. E. Briggs, Dr. F. P. Batchelder, E. W. Colburn, E. T. Colburn, Dr. J. L. Coffin, Dr. Horace Packard, Dr. George D. Rice, Dr. N. Emmons Paine, Dr. W. T. Wesselhoeft and Winthrop Wetherbee.

The immediate family of the deceased was present, including Mrs. Talbot, Miss Marion Talbot, his eldest daughter, dean of the Woman's College at the University of Chicago, Mrs. Dr. William L. Jackson, Roxbury, Dr. Winthrop Talbot, Wellesley; and the Rev. Henry Russell Talbot, Boston.

Flowers in profusion were sent from personal friends, and a large wreath of roses from the Boston University. A committee was appointed by the meetings already mentioned to arrange for a memorial meeting to be held next fall in honor of Dr. Talbot.

TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD.

Faculty of Boston University Join in Expressing Sorrow.

The meeting of the faculty of Boston University was well attended. Registrar J. P. Sutherland said, among other things:

"It is with deep sorrow in our hearts that we are gathered together today. One has been suddenly removed from our midst whom we have grown accustomed to look upon as essential to the welfare of our school; one whose many good qualities, his foresight, energy and tact, made him a veritable tower of strength in our midst. Such was our dean, Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot. It is impossible for us yet to comprehend our loss, to measure the magnitude of our deprivation.

"I find it impossible to realize that death has claimed Dr. Talbot, and that we shall have him in the future only as a memory, present with us only in the results of his marvellous labors. I can at this time attempt no eulogy, no analysis of his character, no estimate of his accomplished work, no biographical sketch. These things are for another time and place. We have met to take such action as shall seem appropriate to the occasion which calls us together."

After President Warren had followed with a brief tribute to his old friend and associate, a committee presented a series of resolutions which were at once adopted, setting forth the valuable work done by Dr. Talbot for Boston University and the medical profession.

At the meeting of the three medical societies in which the deceased was an influential member and officer, eulogistic speeches were made by Dr. Frank C. Richardson, Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, Dr. Benjamin West, Dr. Horace M. Paine, Dr. Franz Hugo Krebs, Dr. K. H. Sherman, Dr. Herbert Clapp, Dr. Adeline B. Church, Dr. H. E. Spaulding, Dr. H. L. Chase, Dr. Martha Mahon, Dr. H. L. Kennedy, Dr. F. A. Davis and a few others.

FUNERAL OF DR. I. T. TALBOT.

Distinguished Company Meets to Honor Him at Trinity.

Brief and Impressive Eulogy by the Rev. Henry M. Torbert—Memorial to Be Held Some Time Next Fall—Boston University Faculty Expresses Sorrow.

A distinguished company of medical men and others attended the funeral of Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot in Trinity Church yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. In the forenoon a series of meetings were held in the Boston University medical school, beginning with one by the members of the consulting board of the Westboro Hospital medical school, of which Dr. Talbot was the chairman. The faculty of the Boston University medical school held a meeting, at which President Warren presided. The other meeting was a union of representatives of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homoeopathic Medical Society and the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society. At all these meetings speeches were made and resolutions were adopted.

The officiating clergyman at the funeral was the Rev. Henry M. Torbert, who read the ritual of the church and pronounced a brief and impressive eulogy. The music was under the direction of Mr. Parker, Trinity's organist, assisted

DR. I. T. TALBOT,
66 Marlborough Street,
685 Boylston St.,
OFFICE HOURS 9 till 9 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

Boston, April 23, 1894

Dear Dr. Bradford;

You rejoiced my heart
this morning when I received the "Trans-
actions" for 1848 and 1852. If you can
obtain the volume for '47 I shall have a
complete series from the beginning. I
shall be very happy to remit to you the
price of the same, and if there are any
back numbers of the "Transactions" in my
possession which you desire, I beg you
will let me know. I expect to be in
Philadelphia next month at the college
commencement, and shall hope to see you.

Very sincerely,

I. T. Talbot

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No. 37 Mt. Vernon Street,

Boston, Feb. 2nd 1870.

Dear Jones;

I have been dread-fully busy, but send you some scraps, also some notices of the New York Society which they request you to mail to prominent members. Your Socy.

I find most of the history requires personal digging which I will do, and give you the benefit of as fast as I can.

In haste, Very sincerely;

J. S. Talbot

P.S. Remember that what we do now "is for all time" and we had better delay the book a little if necessary to make

It complete. Any Point
on which you wish in-
formation in my power let
me know about. I.

DR. I. T. TALBOT,

66 Marlborough Street.

Holderness N. H.

~~Winton~~ Sept 19 1892.

Dear Dr. Brallford

By some accident I
did not receive Boerhaave &
Lafet's letter announcing that
your Bibliography was ready
for distribution until a few
days ago when I immediately
availed myself of the opportunity
and by return mail received
your valuable book which
I have perused with great
pleasure and equal wonder
at the pains and care you
have taken to bring together
so much of the literary work

which has come from our hands
I should think every homeopathic
physician would want a copy
for his own use which we
would prize with pride and
great satisfaction. I have just
been arranging our College Library
and find there a large number
of duplicate valuable works
pamphlets, etc. Possibly you
may have others so that an
exchange would be mutually beneficial.

I have arranged for the 19th & 20th
Announcements (Oct. 5 & 6) to be sent
to you, and shall be glad in
any way to assist you in
your efforts and work.

Respectfully

J. F. Falbot

TALCOTT

TALCO, JOSEPH B
#####

Name in full

P. O. Address in full

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

J. P. Talcott
Linney Ave

Western Reserve 1845
Cleveland
Ohio

The Rochester Homeopathic Training school has secured Dr. Selden H. Talcott, superintendent of the state hospital for the insane at Middletown and formerly president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, to deliver the address at the graduating exercises next Tuesday evening at Music hall, Y. M. C. A. building.

Rochester Post-Express
1.26.1892.

Homeopathic Training School for Nurses.

The graduating exercises of the Rochester Homeopathic Training School for Nurses will take place at Music Hall, Y. M. C. A. building, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Dr. Seldon H. Talcott, formerly president of the American Institute of Homeopathy and now superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, will deliver the address.



Union & Advertiser. 1.26.92.

DR. TALCOTT, Superintendent of the Homœopathic State Insane Asylum, Middletown, N.Y., sailed for Europe, with Mrs. Talcott and Miss Hayes, daughter of the treasurer of the asylum, about the 15th of July. Dr. Talcott's trip is partly one of rest and pleasure, and partly in the interest of the asylum. The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated eighty-six thousand dollars for much-needed improvement, which will consist of a pavilion for the chronic insane, a chapel, a cottage for the superintendent, and an electric plant for lighting the buildings and the grounds. All these improvements will be completed by spring, when the asylum will be able to accommodate seven hundred patients. It has always been the plan of the trustees and the superintendent to appropriate the most advanced ideas for the management and treatment of the insane which could be obtained from careful scientific research, and the methods which have been the most successful in other institutions. Dr. Talcott will make himself familiar with the methods of dealing with the insane in Ghent, in Belgium, with a view of utilizing such ideas as may be found practicable in the cottages, which, within two or three years, the ever-increasing demands of the asylum at Middletown will require for its inmates. — *New-York Medical Times.*

N.E. Med. Gaz. Aug. 1888.

DR. S. H. TALCOTT DEAD

He Was One of the Greatest of Insanity Experts.

Middletown, N. Y., June 16.—Dr. Selden H. Talcott, superintendent of the State Homoeopathic Hospital here, died yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Talcott was one of the most noted alienists in this country. He won especial distinction for the introduction of outdoor athletics as a cure for mental ailments. As superintendent of the first homoeopathic insane hospital in the world he demonstrated the excellence of that treatment. He was the pioneer in recognizing that insane people were sick people, and in applying the hospital idea of rest, proper diet and careful nursing to aid their recovery he gained wide fame.

Dr. Talcott had been the head of the Middletown institution twenty-five years. He was born in Rome, N. Y., sixty years. He had been ill three weeks with stomach and bowel trouble.



SELDEN H. TALCOTT, M.D.

June 15th, 1902

IN MEMORIAM.

Selden H. Talcott, M. D., A. B., A. M.,
Ph. D.

At a meeting of the directors of the First National Bank, of this city, held Monday morning, the following minute on the death of Dr. Talcott was adopted and ordered spread upon the bank's records:

That one of their number is dead, a whole community is bereaved.

What eloquent tribute it is to this dead man, Selden H. Talcott, that fifteen thousand people are mourning his taking out of this life—are grief-stricken that his warm and generous heart is stilled; that his eloquent tongue is silenced; that his large usefulness has ceased; and that his splendid manhood is no more.

It falls to but few men to fill so large a place in the public eye, to make themselves so felt in affairs of every day, to play such a noble part in the cause of humanity, as did this one.

In that populous home of the afflicted, that "City on the Hill," over which for more than a quarter of a century he was the wise physician and the administrative head, there is a multitude who are weeping that he is gone from among them; that never more will there be medicine for them in his trouble-calming voice, his sympathetic touch and his magnetic presence.

Here, too, in the administrative circle of this bank the loss of the deceased is felt to be irreparable, for in it he was wise in counsel and was ever true to trust and guardianship.

It is with inexpressible sadness that we realize that this strong man, this charming personality, this dear associate and loved friend has sat with us for the last time.



Selden H. Talcott, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Rome, N. Y., July 7, 1842. His ancestry was of the sturdy New England type, one of them being the Governor of Connecticut from 1724 to 1741; another was Attorney General of New York (Dr. Talcott's father's native State,) from 1823 to 1828. His great grandfather was an officer in the revolutionary army. Dr. Talcott's father, Mr. Jonathan Talcott, was a thrifty farmer in Oneida county, a man universally beloved and respected in a wide section of country. Selden H. Talcott received a common school and academic education and in 1864 entered Hamilton College. His patriotism, with him ever an almost over-ruling sentiment, overcame his ambitions as a student, however, and he enlisted in the Fifteenth New York Volunteers, (engineers,) and after a year's service was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He re-entered college (Hamilton) and graduated with honor in 1869. During his academic and college life, Dr. Talcott exhibited *in petto* those qualities of mind and disposition to which he owes his rapidly clustering honors and influence with his fellows. In both school and college he excelled in English composition and oratory, and was for a year editor of the *Hamilton Campus*, a college weekly.

Dr. Talcott at once began the study of medicine after his graduation, and was so fortunate in a preceptor as to read with Dr. E. A. Munger, of Waterville, Oneida county,

N. Y. Dr. Munger was one of the pioneer homœopathists in Oneida county, and will be gratefully remembered as the inventor of one of the best splints for a fractured femur known to surgeons. (See Helmuth's Surgery, page 501). For three years Dr. Talcott studied with Dr. Munger, taking two courses of lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and graduating from that institution, at the head of a class of thirty-six, in 1872, as their unanimously chosen valedictorian.

During Dr. Talcott's terms at the medical school, the scholarly and genial Dunham lectured on *Materia Medica*, and it is safe to say that the New York Homœopathic Medical College never graduated a physician better fitted to assume the duties of his profession, or one more universally respected and beloved by the faculty and alumni than Dr. Talcott, upon the formation of whose professional status the impress of the great teacher and practitioner is not a little seen.

Dr. Munger at once received his pupil as his partner, and that alliance was speedily followed by another (in 1873) not less auspicious, namely, the marriage of Selden H. Talcott to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Erastus A. Munger. It is perhaps proper to say that this marriage has proved a happy one, Mrs. Talcott being a lady of rare polish, refinement and geniality.

In September, 1875, Dr. Talcott was recalled to New York City to take charge (as chief of staff) of the Homœopathic Hospital on Ward's Island. This institution, started as an experiment, was firmly established under his administration, in a great measure owing to his professional and executive sagacity. During his stay at Ward's Island he also acted as Medical Superintendent of the New York City Asylum for Inebriates and for the Soldier's Retreat.

In April, 1877, he was unanimously tendered by the Trustees of the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., the position of Medical Superintendent of that institution. This post he accepted and still occupies and to the great advantage and credit of all parties concerned. Under his management the asylum has become self-sustaining and its percentage of recoveries,

already very high, has risen still more. In an article upon the institution the *New York Medical Times* says: "At the beginning of the year, November 30, 1880, there were 180 patients in the asylum, and during the twelve months 160 more were admitted, making 340 that were treated. Of these sixty-one were discharged recovered, seventeen improved, twenty-nine unimproved, and fifteen died. The percentage of recoveries on the number discharged is 49.11, and the percentage of deaths on the whole number treated is 4.41. Considering the fact that among the number treated are many hopelessly chronic cases, and some who are taken there for the sake of the extra care and comforts they can have in their last days, the death rate is very low."

During the summer of 1881 Dr. Talcott was invited by the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, to lecture before their students upon insanity. The invitation was accepted and the following course of lectures was prepared and delivered by Dr. Talcott before large and attentive audiences of students and physicians during the past autumn and winter.

1. The Insane Diathesis.
2. The Brain—Synopsis of its Anatomy—Localization of Function—Pathological Changes Leading to Insanity.
3. Insanity—Diagnosis—Theories of—Definitions—Insanity at Law—Commitment of Patients—When and How Should They be sent to Asylums.
4. Melancholia.
5. Mania.
6. General Paresis.
7. Dementia.
8. Prognosis in Insanity.
9. Treatment, Moral and Hygienic.
10. Treatment, Medical.

These lectures attracted much attention in Philadelphia and have firmly established their author's reputation as one of our best men in Psychology.

Early in the trial of the assassin Guiteau, Dr. Talcott was approached by friends of the prisoner, who found the doctor under a general impression that Guiteau was insane. Dr. Talcott was therefore subpoenaed by Mr. Scoville and went to Washington in November, 1881. A few days study of

Guiteau, and his actions in court and out, convinced this expert that the assassin was sane enough to be responsible and deserve punishment for his crime. Mr. Scoville was duly and fairly warned of this decision and Dr. Talcott was about to return to his duties at the asylum when he was detained by a new subpoena from the Government. In his testimony Dr. Talcott swore that he had treated over a thousand cases of insanity, and gave the following definition of it: "Insanity is a disease of the brain, characterized by derangement of the mind." Dr. Talcott's testimony is full of instruction and fine distinctions about insanity, and as he left the stand the notable band of experts gathered at Washington surrounded him and extended the most flattering but evidently sincere congratulations. It will be recalled that Mr. Scoville displayed a surprising ignorance of all technicalities, which led to some valuable definitions being given. We take again from Dr. Talcott's testimony:

"Q. What difference do you make between delusion and hallucination?

A. A delusion is a false belief and a hallucination is a false perception on the part of the organs of special sense.

Q. What distinction do you make between sane and insane delusions?

A. An insane delusion is a false belief, resulting from disease of the brain. A false religious belief may simply be due to imperfect or false training, without any disease of the brain whatever."

Dr. Talcott has always been a prominent figure in the various medical societies of which he has been a member. In 1875 he was President of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1876 he was elected honorary member of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society. At present he is President of the Orange County Homœopathic Medical Society and of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and a corresponding fellow of the New York Medico-Chirurgical Society. In 1879 he was appointed a member of the New York State Board of Medical Examiners by the regents of the university.

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Dr. Talcott takes a warm interest in political matters, being a stalwart Republican, but has never been active in any canvass since he became a public servant. As a writer, Dr. Talcott's style is gracefully fluent, and sometimes ornate and oratorical, words are well chosen, sentences well rounded, and arguments well carried out to indisputable conclusions. Besides his lectures we may note as published in pamphlet form, "Phimosis in its Relation to Insanity," "Delusions of the Insane," and "Sleep without Narcotics."

Personally Dr. Talcott is a man of imposing presence, above medium size, steel gray eyes, dark brown hair, and full beard in abundance, with a most erect and commanding carriage. His manners are very affable and winning; his uniform courtesy and attention to the smallest requests of his colleagues is a pleasure to record.

Dr. Talcott is a warm untiring friend and a generous and relenting enemy. A great student, his counsel is always valuable, much sought and never refused to any one. The most prominent trait of his intellectual character and the one to which he owes his executive and professional ability is decision. He decides all questions submitted to him, of management of his institution, of treatment of patients, etc., etc., immediately upon hearing all that is to be said, and rarely, very rarely, does his judgment fail to be the best that could have been made under the circumstances.

Upon the shoulders of such a man, it is evident to impartial observers, is rapidly falling the mantle of professional judgment as one of the first psychologists in the practice of homœopathic medicine. C. M. C.

Med. Call. V. 1. p 47
April. 1882



Selden H. Talcott, M.D.

SELDEN HAINES TALCOTT, A. M., M. D., PH. D.

The present Medical Superintendent of the State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown, N. Y., comes of English ancestry, and as early as 1558 his family is recorded in the Harlean Mss. in the British museum, as one of "names and arms." John Talcott, the family progenitor in this country, came to America in 1632, was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., and at one time treasurer of the Colony of Connecticut. His son, Lieutenant Colonel John Talcott, who succeeded him in office, won renown as an Indian fighter. The latter's eldest son, Joseph, became governor of Connecticut, the first native governor and the longest incumbent of the office, except governor Winthrop, serving from 1724 to 1741. Jonathan Talcott, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a lineal descendant of the above, and was born at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1814. In 1836 he married Miss Lucy Ann Shepard, also a descendant of a good English family. To them were born one son and several daughters. The son was born at Rome, N. Y., July 17, 1842, and was named Selden Haines, after a prominent clergyman and family friend, the Rev. Dr. Selden Haines. This son spent his early years assisting his father on the farm, which had been the family homestead since 1802, it having been at that time established in the wilderness by Jonathan Talcott, Sr. Young Talcott received the usual desultory schooling, afforded farmer's sons at that time, but his aspirations led him rather to study than to the routine of farm labor. At the age of fourteen he entered the academy at Rome, but, after three winters attendance he was compelled, by failing health, to relinquish his studies and return to the farm. In 1863, while attending commencement exercises at Hamilton College, he was struck with the idea of acquiring a collegiate education. Although unacquainted with Latin or Greek, he prepared himself for the entrance examination within one year, and entered Hamilton College in June, 1864. Soon after he enlisted in the Union army, and served in the 15th N. Y. Engineers about a year. After the close of the war

he returned to college and graduated in 1869. He studied medicine with Dr. E. A. Munger, of Waterville, attended medical lectures in New York, receiving the degree of "Doctor of Medicine" from the N. Y. Homœopathic Medical College, in March, 1872, standing highest in a class of '36. By his classmates he was unanimously chosen valedictorian; Dr. Carroll Dunham delivering the valedictory for the faculty. For three years afterwards Dr. Talcott was engaged in private practice with his former preceptor. June 10, 1873, he married Miss Sarah Abbe Munger, daughter of his medical partner. In 1875 he was appointed chief-of-staff of the Homœopathic Charity Hospital of New York City, on Ward's Island. At the same time he had charge of the Soldier's Home and the Inebriate Asylum of N. Y. In April, 1877, Dr. Talcott was unanimously elected Medical Superintendent of the New York State Homœopathic Asylum at Middletown, and at once resigned his position at the hospital to assume charge, and has to the present time served as Superintendent of that institution. His success is shown by the records and reports of the institution under his charge. The results of eight years work in the asylum show an average of recoveries of over forty-five per cent. Dr. Talcott may be called a busy man, and a public worker. In addition to his responsible and numerous duties at the asylum, he has written and published a large number of essays and pamphlets on medical subjects, has lectured on insanity at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia for four years, and is now Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He has received the degrees of A. B., A. M., and Ph. D., from Hamilton College, his alma mater. He has been a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners of New York, since 1877, and has served as President of the Oneida County, Orange County, and New York State Homœopathic Medical Societies. On several occasions he has served as delegate to the American Institute of Homœopathy, and as Chairman of its Bureau of Psychological Medicine. Dr. Talcott is deeply interested in public matters. At the present time, is a trustee of the first Presbyterian church, a director in the First National Bank, and a Trustee of the Savings Bank of Middletown, N. Y.

DR. SELDEN HAINES TALCOTT, Superintendent of the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital, Middletown, N. Y., died of enteric hemorrhages, June 15, 1902.

Dr. Talcott was born July 7, 1842, at Rome, Oneida County, N. Y. He served in the Civil War in the 15th Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1869, with the degree of A. B., and from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1872, with the degree of M. D. Hamilton College granted him the degree of A. M. in 1872, and of Ph.D. in 1882. He began practice in Waterville, N. Y., was appointed Chief of Staff, Ward's Island Hospital, N. Y., in 1875, continuing until April 24, 1877, when his resignation was accepted in order that he might become superintendent of the Middletown Asylum on that day.

As professor of mental diseases in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and a frequent writer upon his specialty, he became widely known as an expert and leader among alienists. The completion of his twenty-five years' service as superintendent of the Middletown Hospital was celebrated with great rejoicings, congratulatory addresses, banquets, etc., only three weeks before his greatly regretted death.

N E Med Gaz July 1902

Dr. Selden H. Talcott.

SELDEN H. TALCOTT, A. B., M. D., was born in Rome, N. Y., July 7, 1844.

His studies, preparatory to a collegiate course, were pursued at the Rome Academy, and on their completion he entered Hamilton College in July, 1864. During the following month he enlisted in the Union army, and served until the close of the war, most of the time being on detached service at the head-quarters of Colonel Brainard, near City Point, Va.

In June, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the United States service, and in September of the same year returned to Hamilton College, finishing a four years' course, and graduating in July, 1869. Soon after his graduation he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. E. A. Munger, of Waterville, N. Y. Having attended two courses of lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, he received the degree of medical doctor from that institution, March 1, 1872. At the close of the lecture course Dr. Talcott immediately began the practice of medicine in Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., forming a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. E. A. Munger.

October 15, 1872, he was admitted to membership in the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society. He was nominated for permanent membership in the State Homœopathic Medical Society at its annual meeting held in February, 1873.

He became a member of the Society in 1869, and was elected its secretary in 1870. He was elected a permanent member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1873.

Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc. V. X. p 656.

SELDEN HAINES TALCOTT, A.M., M.D., Ph.D., was born July 7, 1842, at Rome, Oneida County, N.Y. His "ancestors came over from England in 1632, twelve years after the Pilgrims had worn the moss from Plymouth Rock by a highly successful and satisfactory landing." He served in the Civil War in the 15th Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1869, with the degree of A.B., and from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1872, with the degree of M.D. Hamilton College granted him the degree of A.M. in 1872, and of Ph.D. in 1882. He began practice in Waterville, N.Y., was appointed Chief of Staff, Ward's Island Hospital, N.Y., in 1875, continuing until April 24, 1877, when his resignation was accepted in order that he might become superintendent of the Middletown Asylum on that day. He has been the superintendent, therefore, twenty-one years on April 24, 1898. The hospital has grown from 85 patients, May 1, 1877, to 1,175 patients Sept. 30, 1897. He has written much on medical subjects for societies and journals; has been the orator on many social and political occasions; has been an expert of national reputation in legal cases; and has been professor of mental diseases in the New York Homeopathic Medical College since 1885. He is probably the best and most favorably known citizen of the city of his residence. He was president of the New York State Homeopathic Society in 1882, and of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1889, etc. He has also studied methods in the hospitals of this and other countries, and has never lost the position of a leader among alienists. Perhaps no other superintendent of a hospital for the insane has been so successful in so many respects; and yet with all the many reasons for congratulations and pride, the one fact that appeals most strongly to our school is this, that at all times and in every possible way he has studied and labored for the advancement and glory of homeopathy.



Faithfully Yours
Selden H. Talcott



Selden H. Falcott.



DR. SELDEN H. TALCOTT, Medical Superintendent Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.

Not intending to reflect in the least upon whatever else there may be of interest, beauty and value in Middletown, it remains a fact that to the majority of the homoeopathic profession the word Middletown suggests Dr. Talcott.

To physicians there is no introduction necessary, to others we will say that the above represents one of the best known physicians in the United States.

It is true that Dr. Talcott's fame in the successful treatment of mental diseases is not only known in this country but in Europe, where he is an associate member of the Royal Society in Belgium.

The reason that Dr. Talcott and the Middletown Hospital are inseparable is that his whole professional life has been given to promote the welfare of this insti-

tution, and under his care it has grown from an institution caring for 100 patients, to one where 1,200 are being treated.

For twenty-one years he has been at the head of this institution, and from Middletown, and Dr. Talcott's instruction have gone forth a host of trained specialists who are now to be found in similar institutions all over the country. To Dr. Talcott, as to perhaps no other man is due the recognition, which is becoming more and more general, that homoeopathy represents a school of medicine, separate and distinct from any other; and as such it has claims upon the public, and must be given an equal opportunity to use the public

funds for the care of its ill in mind or body.

Dr. Talcott has been president of both our State and national medical societies, and also one of the board of medical examiners of the Regents of the University of New York.

His cures have been such as to call to his methods (those of pure homoeopathy) the attention of medical men of all schools, for to him has been given the peculiar privilege of "ministering to a mind diseased" with the happiest results.

Many are the patients from whose brain he has been able by homoeopathy's "sweet oblivious antidote" to "pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow" and "raze out the written troubles of the brain."

"Here's to his good health, and his family, may he live long and prosper!"



Very Truly Yours.
Seth Hunt, Jr. (Alcott).

HELMUTH-TALCOTT

Look at my hair, and see it silver gray;
Look at my eyes, behold the dangling glasses;
Look at my ears; you know full well that they
Are not acute to every sound that passes.

You knew me when these same old locks were brown,
With ears responsive and eyes quick to see;
I recollect when you came up to town
With letters introductory to me.

A stripling then from dear old Munger's care,
Burning with the Æsculapian flame,
With slender body and with flowing hair,
Up to your Alma Mater's courts you came.

Do you remember, then, that I was teaching
The new suspension for a fractured thigh?
The old straight splint of Physic was impeaching
When you besought me Munger's splint to try.

Take down the worn old volume from the shelves,
Turn you to page five hundred ninety-five;
Ah! mem'ry then will tell us of ourselves,
Both you and I—Thank God we are alive!

As retrospection stealeth o'er the years
To touch the men who lectured then to you,
Our hearts grow sad—our eyes o'erflow with tears,
So many gone—the remnant still so few.

But I must play you Ganymede to-night,
And give this cup, all filled with ruby wine,
In friendship's name from those who, with delight,
Have watched your progress since you fell in line.

Take it, old man, with all the love it offers;
Take it and keep it, for it tells a story;
Take it—'tis better than o'erflowing coffers;
Take it, resplendent with true friendship's glory.

Eliza Talcott. M.D. 6-16-98
114 Oak Hill Ave. Danbury, Conn.

Henry M. Smith M.D. JUN 17 1899
Dear Doctor.

Your letter of
inquiries in regard to my brother
just received & I hasten to answer.

William Stuart Talcott, M.D. was
born in Galead, Conn Jan 3, 1834
died in N. York City July 15, 1898.

His father Samuel Talcott
was a descendant, sixth removed
of The Worshipful John Talcott, who
came from England in 1632 in
Rev. Hooker's company: he built
the first house in Guilford, Conn
and was one of its chief magistrates
until his death in 1660.

His mother was Asenath Morgan
of Lyme, Conn.

John William S. Talcott's education
was first under the tutelage

cons abroad.
see his
partly
you his

this health.
us than

specialist
& given
as ashamed
so well.

to come
melancholy as
wonder/have
it -
the freight.

my part to
venter over
of himself
his own

partly not
himself; in
was never
only

of his father, when he walked
2 miles a day for his Latin.

After that. Monson Academy
followed by Williston Seminary, in
East Hampton Mass.

He was particularly fond of
his Latin & chemistry and his
memory was very tenacious.

All his life he was con-
stantly & persistent stickler
for pure English.

From Stony he early found
allopathy could give him no
help, and under Dr. Carroll Dun-
ham's direction bought &
studied Faber's Natural Medicine
and others with enthusiasm.

For some years he was a
Commission Merchant in N.Y. City.

Then Dr. Loomis of N.Y. told
him he had Consumption & he

went abroad.
After his
return he
went for his

this health.
and then

specialist
and given

was ashamed
and so well.

in his corner
medicine as

was used/here
at.

he gave
my part to

vent in over

of himself
in his own

he was not
but in

was never
to only

life. & travelled some years abroad.

Returning to America his enthusiasm for Homeopathy ended in his studying for his M.D. in N. York.

He spent 3 years on this health. was better the last years than ever before. He said one specialist who had examined him & given a gloomy prognosis was ashamed to meet him. he looked so well. and finally begged him to come and have a second examination. as he could not (he was convinced) have been correct in his first.

In his enthusiasm he forgot that he had not a strong part to depend on and the last winter overtaxed his strength.

For he never thought of himself when he worked to prove to his own satisfaction that Homeopathy was equal to all demands upon it; in all cases. Dr. Talcott was never married and his first & only

Office was at 223 W 135 N. Y. City.

I trust this found answer
and sketch of my brother will
be all that you desired.

Most Sincerely.

Eliza Talcott.

Office of
State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane!

D^r Selden H. Galtcott,
Medical Superintendent

D^r A. P. Williamson,
D^r C. S. Kinney,
Assistant Physicians

Insane!
Williamson,
Kinney,
Physicians.

Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., Oct. 29 1886

Wm E. Leonard, M.D.

My Dear Doctor

In reply to your
favor of October 15th, asking for
statistics, we send you the following
table which gives the results attained
in the three Old-School Asylums
of this State, located respectively at
Utica, Buffalo and Poughkeepsie,
and over against those results
~~attained by the Homoeopathic Asylum~~
we place the results attained in
the Homoeopathic Asylum, at
Middletown.

4 years
id, 5.90
ed, 27.10

4 years
id 4.47
id 48.85

Have,
four years
e State

These figures can be verified
by the statistics published in the
annual reports of the State Board of
Charities - that in those already

ions are
somewhat
Your
Galtcott.
Supt.

Office of
State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane.

D^r Selden H. Galcott,

Medical Superintendent

D^r A. D. Williamson,

D^r C. S. Kinney,

Assistant Physicians.

Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., 188

and in the one to be published
during the coming winter.

Old-School Asylum Averages for 4 years

Percentage of deaths on whole number treated, 5.90

Percentage of recoveries on number discharged, 27.10

State Homoeopathic Asylum Averages for 4 years

Percentage of deaths on whole number treated 4.47

Percentage of recoveries on number discharged 48.85

In the above table you have,
as in a nutshell, results of four years
treatment of the Insane in the State
of New York. While comparisons are
sometimes odious, they seem to be somewhat
favorable to Homoeopathy in this case.

With great respect, I am

Sincerely yours
Selden H. Galcott.
Med. Supt.

1877

-

1902

Dear Doctor:—

It was on one of the last days of the month of April, 1877, that Dr. Selden H. Talcott began his work as superintendent of the Middletown Hospital. The last week of April, 1902, will complete twenty-five years of service. It has been the intention of a few of us who were at the Middletown Hospital at that time to commemorate the occasion in some way, but so many other physicians wish to show their appreciation of the work and their personal respect for Dr. Talcott that our plans must be changed and enlarged.

When Dr. Talcott took charge of the Middletown Hospital it was an institution with about one hundred and fifty patients: its capacity is now more than fourteen hundred. At that time it was not self-supporting; soon after, and since 1877 the income has paid the cost of maintenance. At that time there was no state homoeopathic hospital in the world, now they are found on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes and in intervening states. The percentage of recoveries to the discharges has always been very large. The hospital has stood not only for Homoeopathy, but for the Hospital Idea in the treatment of the insane, for the Rest Treatment, and for the individualization of patients. Such progressive work as this has been imitated and has raised the standard of the whole mass of state hospitals in the United States. It is most fitting therefore, that a quarter of a century of such advancement should be recognized and applauded not only by the Homoeopathic profession but by all who love humanity and appreciate the suffering of those with minds diseased.

We propose to present to Dr. Talcott a loving cup or other testimonial of such value as may be warranted by subscriptions for that purpose. These subscriptions, of one dollar and upward, will be received by me until March 15th. After that date the testimonial will be decided upon and ordered, so as to be ready for presentation at the banquet.

The banquet will be held, probably in New York City, and all subscribers to the testimonial will be invited. The time and place with price of tickets will be announced about April 15th.

If you will write a personal letter of congratulation, addressed to Dr. Talcott, and will forward it to me, it will be retained until a suitable time for delivering with others to him; and these letters will be to him always a most gratifying additional evidence of the esteem and affection in which he is held by each individual friend.

Any suggestions will be gladly received by me,

Sincerely yours,

N. EMMONS PAINE, M. D.

West Newton, Mass.,

IN HONOR OF DR. TALCOTT.

Banquet by Homeopathic
Medical Profession.

AT WALDORF-ASTORIA.

Presented Book of Letters
and Loving Cup.
The Speeches.

A banquet was given by the Homeopathic medical profession to Dr. Selden H. Talcott at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, Wednesday evening, to commemorate his twenty-five years' service as Superintendent of the Middletown State Hospital. About 150 were present at the banquet, which was served in one of the ball rooms of the hotel.

The guests were seated at small tables, while at one end of the room was a long table at which were Dr. Clarence W. Butler, of Montclair, N. J., who presided; Dr. Talcott and the speakers of the evening. Those present from this city were Dr. M. C. Ashley, First Assistant Physician at the State Hospital, and W. E. Cook, the Supervisor of the institution; U. T. Hayes, ex-Mayor W. K. Stansbury, J. W. Slauson, James B. Carson, and John D. Stivers, former members of the Board of Managers; ex-Mayor D. H. Bailey, D. C. McMonagle and Edw. W. VanDuzer. Dr. F. W. Seward and John B. Swezey, Esq., the latter counsel for the hospital, were present from Goshen. Dr. C. S. Kinney, of Easton, Pa., and Dr. Merrit I. Beers, formerly of this city, were also among the guests.

The blessing was said by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gordon, of Washington, D. C., a former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church Middletown.

Some letters of regret were received and Dr. Butler read those from Hon. Luther R. Marsh, of this city, and Dr. Egbert Guernsey, of New York.

MENU.

Clovises

Potage a L'oseille

Radis Olives Celeri Amandes Salees

Filet de Bass a la Chevaliere
Tomates Farcies aux Concombres

Coquilles de Champignons Frais a la Colombine

Mignons de Boeuf, sauce Colbert
Pommes de Terre, Palestine
Haricots Verts Panaches

Pamplemousse au Marasquin

Petit Poussin Roti a la Casserole
Salade de Saison

Glaces de Fantaisie
Petits Fours
Cafe

At the close of the banquet several ladies took seats in the gallery to enjoy the speeches. Among the number were Mrs. Talcott, Mrs. L. T. Judson, a sister of Dr. Talcott; Miss Munger, Mrs. J. W. Slauson and Mrs. M. C. Ashley.

DR. BUTLER'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Butler, the toastmaster, who bears quite a resemblance to President Roosevelt, made the following address:

The world is growing better. Surely with the passing years comes the wide knowledge, the deeper wisdom, the better day. The greatest fact of history as it is the happiest, is this continued growth toward better things; is this great fact of human progress.

Never, through all the centuries, have the conditions, the ideals, the aspirations, the possibilities of the human race been as great as they are today. Slowly, haltingly, with times of seeming retrogression, but still surely, steadily, proceeds the evolution of humanity. Although the powers of darkness may prevail for a time, the phalanx of prejudice and the cohorts of ignorance win temporary advantage, still is the battle always to the bright legions of Progress, whose banner bears ever an anchor and whose battle cry is "Truth." Thus has it ever been; thus will it ever be, for

"Behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above His own."

And of all the factors contributing to the betterment of man none has been greater than has that science to which we who are here to-night have given our life long allegiance.

Born rather late in the world's history, long dominated by the malevolent influence of false theology and false

science; neglected and disregarded while war and conquest were the great business of the nations; relegated to the realm of the unimportant when man's only duty was the salvation of his immortal soul; truly medicine has had its dark ages.

And even in better times meddlesome mid-wifery by those self appointed accouchers. Ignorance and inertia, has well nigh cost the life of every new idea self interest has opposed without examination for diagnosis or prognosis, every useful innovation, and commercialism has foisted upon our noble profession a promiscuous profusion of preposterously pretentious, plausibly pedantic, perpetually pompous, particularly pusillanimous and peculiarly pernicious parasites.

But turn we from the darker aspect of medical history to its brighter picture. To-day we may truly say, not only that no factor in human progress has been more important, but, too, that no growth has been greater than that of medicine, and this is especially true of the last century. When we re-

call its progress in sanitary science, in pathology and morbid anatomy, in diagnosis and prognosis, in pharmacy, the phenomenal advance of surgical knowledge and surgical methods, the development and elaboration of the specialties; indeed, the continued activity and onward movement in all branches of medicine; and best, and greatest of all, when we remember that practically within this period therapeutics has been raised from the plane of empiricism to the realm of science, thanks to the immortal Hahnemann, well may we say with the historian, "That the triumphs of medical science are perhaps the brightest page in the history of the century." And if these things have been accomplished, if to-day we are better able to preserve health, to meet disease and to ward off death, it is because of the earnest, persistent, untiring and devoted labors of a great band of workers in our profession,

"Who knew the season, when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of knowledge wider yet."

These laborers may not expect recognition, may not hope for fame in the great outside world, for it knows them not.

How peculiarly fit it is therefore, that their co-workers should at convenient times and seasons, express appreciation of their valued labors!

And this is our glad function to-night. We are congregated to express

our admiration for the genius, our pride in the possession of one who, through many years, has fought the good fight, has kept the faith, and we deem ourselves honored in this opportunity to extend to Dr. Selden H. Talcott the hand of sympathy and love.

THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

Dr. A. P. Williamson, of Minneapolis, Minn., who was formerly assistant under Dr. Talcott, spoke of "The Early Days of the Middletown Hospital." Dr. Williamson doesn't look a day older than he did when he first came to Middletown twenty-five years ago with Supt. Talcott.

He spoke of the development of the institution and the trying times during its early days and how fortunate it had been to find a Moses such as Dr. Talcott to lead it to the land of success.

Whatever had been accomplished by the institution must ever remain and redound to the credit of Dr. Talcott. Pleasant reference was made to the esteemed and faithful wife of the Doctor.

"Dr. Talcott's Quarter of a Century as Physician and Writer," was responded to by Dr. John E. Wilson, of New York city, in a graceful and eloquent manner, and "Dr. Talcott's Quarter of a Century as Superintendent," by J. W. Slauson, of Middletown. Dr. Talcott's coming to Middletown was an epoch. No review of the institution, he said, could be told with pen or ink or words, no matter how eloquent. Mr. Slauson spoke feelingly of Dr. Talcott as man, citizen and friend.

Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, was called on for a few impromptu remarks and kept all in good humor by his references to the guest of honor. Speaking seriously he paid a high tribute to Dr. Talcott for his care of patients and of the good feeling and warm fellowship all have for him. Dr. Macdonald belongs to the old school of physicians.

Dr. N. Emmons Paine, of West Newton, Mass., a former assistant at the Middletown Hospital under Supt. Talcott, presented the Doctor with a

book of letters which had been bound for preservation. They were from well known physicians and were letters written in regard to commemorating Dr. Talcott's anniversary. Extracts were read from several, among the number that of Dr. H. R. Stiles, who

was Superintendent of the hospital from 1874 to 1877, and who was succeeded by Dr. Talcott. All contained warm expressions of congratulation and appreciation of Dr. Talcott. Each letter is inlaid on a large sheet.

Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, Dean of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, who was to have been the last speaker, was detained at home by illness, and Dr. Geo. W. Robretson, of New York, was substituted. As he concluded his remarks he presented on behalf of the subscribers to the dinner a handsome loving cup as an emblem of respect, regard and love and read the following verses, which Dr. Helmuth had prepared for the occasion:

Look at my hair and see it silver gray,
Look at my eyes, behold the dangling glasses,
I look at my ears, you know full well that they
Are not acute to every sound that passes.

You know me when these same old locks were brown
With ears responsive, and eyes quick to see,
I recollect when you came up to town
With letters introductory to me.

A stripling then from dear old Munger's care,
Burning with the Aesculapian flame,
With slender body and with flowing hair,
Up to your Alma Mater's courts you came.

Do you remember then that I was teaching
The new suspension for a fractured thigh?
The old straight splint of Physic was impeach-
ing
When you besought me Munger's splint to try.

Take down the worn old volume from the
shelves,
Turn you to page five hundred ninety-five.
Ah! mem'ry then will tell us of ourselves,
Both you and I—Thank God we are alive.

As retrospection stealth o'er the years
To touch the men who lectured then to
you,
Our hearts grow sad—our eyes o'erflow with
tears,
So many gone—the remnant still so few.

But I must play you Ganymede to-night,
And give this cup all filled with ruby wine
In friendship's name from those who with de-
light
Have watched your progress since you fell in
line.

Take it old man, with all the love it offers,
Take it and keep it for it tells a story.
Take it, 'tis better than o'erflowing coffers,
Take it resplendent with true friendship's
glory.

DR. TALCOTT'S RESPONSE.

Dr. Talcott was received with great enthusiasm as he rose to respond and to accept the two gifts. When he could be heard Dr. Talcott, whose voice was choked with emotion, delivered an eloquent address as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I wish to thank you for the high honor which you have conferred upon me to-night, for your beautiful present, for the warmth of your greeting, and for your flattering words of appreciation. I feel

"Like him who, in the old, Arabian joke,
A beggar slept and crowned Caliph woke.
Thanks not the less. With not unglad surprise
I see my life-work through your partial eyes;

* * * * *
You do but read between the written lines
The finer grace of unfulfilled designs."

But I am not so presumptuous as to think that the honor which you pay me to-night is altogether a personal one. You have watched with solicitous care the development of certain methods at Middletown, and you have come here to do honor to a work that has been performed in behalf of the insane.

A quarter of a century ago, we commenced our task of applying homeopathic treatment for the cure or relief of the insane. This method had already been exemplified by the illustrious founder of our school at Georgenthal, near Gotha, in Saxony, more than a century ago. The proving of various drugs in our *Materia Medica* developed the fact that mental symptoms came out prominently, and therefore it was reasonably concluded that the powers of homeopathy might exercise a vast and mighty influence in the relief and cure of those who were afflicted with mental disorders.

The experiment of establishing and maintaining a homeopathic hospital has seemed to meet with a reasonable amount of success. Six thousand patients have been treated at Middletown. Between two and three thousand have been discharged recovered. Forty-six per cent. of those discharged have returned to their homes with renewed health. More than fifty per

cent. of those discharged have gone home either fully restored or improved.

In accomplishing these results I have been aided by the managers of the hospital, each of whom I would like to mention, but that is impossible. We will speak only of those who have served as presidents of the board: Fletcher Harper, Grinnell Burt and Uzal T. Hayes, and of that long-time and faithful worker, Dr. Egbert Guernsey. I

have been aided by Dr. Butler, of Brooklyn; Dr. Williamson, of the great Northwest; Dr. Paine, of Boston; the late lamented Dr. George Allen, Dr. Kinney, of Easton; Dr. Arthur, of Gowanda; my present first assistant, Dr. Ashley, and others; also by a host of faithful, earnest, zealous and conscientious attendants and nurses. All of these should share with me in the honors of this night.

Perhaps it may not be a miss to refer briefly to some of the principal methods which have been pursued at Middletown.

We have always endeavored to practice the precept of the Golden Rule in behalf of our patients. We have given them the benefits of the best treatment, which is simply obedience to that injunction of the Healer of Genesareth: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." A liberal and appropriate dietary has been the aim of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital since its inception. We have always believed that an exhausted physical system must be recuperated and thoroughly nourished before the nervous system can take on that tone and temper which makes it a fit residence of a sane and natural mind. In taking care of all classes of mental invalids, we encounter some who are reckless, violent and almost unmanageable. But even for such cases we simply apply the law of kindness, and seek to protect the patients by the mildest and most careful means. A quarter of a century ago the insane were restrained with wood, iron, leather and heavy canvass. But these, as forms of restraint, have been done away with, and now only cloth is used for the protection of those who are restless and excitable.

Sometimes our work has seemed to move on serenely and sometimes clouds have hovered around the horizon. But at all times I have felt myself sustained by the conviction that I possessed the confidence of the homeopathic medical profession of this country. Without your friendship, your moral support and your kindly encouragement, my efforts would have been fraught with dismal failure. Your confidence and the confidence and support of the Board of Managers of the hospital has always given me courage in every hour of darkness, or doubt or distress.

Gentlemen, the cause which we represent is one that requires not only a philanthropic spirit, but also, ever and always, a spirit of progressive, enthusiastic thoughtfulness; and, moreover, patient research and profound study. Wherever homeopathy has been disseminated, there you will find the spirit of progress, of benevo-

lence and of human uplifting. It is a strange fact that most of the discoveries which have come to bless and help mankind have been made since the discovery of homeopathy. Since the advent of homeopathy our old school friends have refined their drugs. Emancipated from the benumbing effects of deadly drugs, the human mind has risen to marvelous heights of glorious achievement. To-day the voice of man is breathed upon a cylinder of wax, and the music and eloquence of the present roll down the ages, for the inspiration of future generations. Man snatches a sunbeam from the mass of actinic rays, and with it he paints pictures with consummate art. He photographs the moving scenes of time at the rate of forty-seven pictures a second, and reproduces life and action with amazing fidelity upon the inert bosom of the white canvass. He sends upon tiny wires, and even without wires, over the loftiest peaks of every continent and beneath the emerald depths of the vast and restless ocean, electric messages that stir the hearts of nations. The wizard of Menlo Park makes a machine with which he talks to his neighbor a thousand miles away, as if he were addressing him face to face. The inventor of modern times captures and subdues the wild, unbridled forces of steam and electricity, and makes them willing steeds for the swift propulsion of his modern chariot. He builds leviathans of the sea and drives them against the opposing forces of wind and wave with unconquerable and marvelous power. Surely this is a progressive age; ours is a progressive land; and he must, indeed, be a progressive citizen and a progressive physician who would keep pace with the onward march.

The deeds of the past are sometimes recalled and commemorated with pleasure by the participants, or by their friends; but the most glorious exercise of the human mind is that of looking ahead and following forever the inspiring banner of Excelsior.

"New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of truth."

Past achievements simply open the way for present toil and future development. Discouragements may come to us all, and sometimes it seems as if our efforts were not fully appreciated nor crowned with the full measure of anticipated success; still we must never despair, but always realize the sublime fact that

"Life shall on and upward go;
The eternal step of progress beats
To that great anthem, calm and slow,
Which God repeats."

MIDDLETOWN DAILY TIMES, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1902.



Selden H. Falcott.

DR. TALCOTT'S DEATH

June 17 1902

Occurred at 4 O'clock, Sunday Afternoon.

Middletown Mercury
HIS USEFUL AND HONORABLE LIFE.

The Middletown State Hospital His Life Work and His Monument— Sketch of His Career—Funeral Arrangements.

Dr. Selden H. Talcott died at 4 o'clock, Sunday afternoon. Death was due to dysentery and his illness was of a month's duration. At one time, it was hoped and believed that the crisis of the disease had passed but he suffered a relapse and although everything was done for him that the best medical skill could suggest he steadily grew worse. His physicians, family and friends hoped almost against hope until Saturday when his condition became such that it was realized that death was not far away. Sunday morning he became unconscious and remained in that condition until the final summons came.

Although Dr. Talcott's illness was only of a month's duration, his health was anything but good all winter and some of his symptoms were such as to cause his friends grave alarm. Although scarcely able to do so he attended the dinner given in his honor in New York, by the Homeopathic physicians of the State, May 14, at which he was presented with a loving cup as a token of personal and professional esteem and to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the Middletown State Hospital. On his return to this city he took to his bed and never was able to leave it.

He was attended by Dr. Edmund Carleton, of New York, who called in consultation Dr. Milton Powell. Dr. Ashley was in constant attendance.

Dr. Talcott was born in Rome, N. Y., July 7, 1842. He traced his ancestry back to John Talcott, who came from England in 1632 and located in Massachusetts. His great grandfather, Jonathan Talcott was an ensign in the Revolutionary Army and after the close of the war settled at Rome. There Jonathan Talcott, Dr. Talcott's father was born. His mother's maiden name was Lucy Ann Shepherd.

Dr. Talcott was educated in the schools of his native city and was graduated from the Rome Academy, taking prizes for English composition and declamation. In 1862 he entered Hamilton College, but only remained there for a year. War's alarms were ringing through the land and his patriotic instincts made him feel that he owed his services to his country in its hour of need. He enlisted in Co. K, Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, and was mustered in at Elmira. The company was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and was one of the first to enter Petersburg after its capture. Dr. Talcott served faithfully until the close of the war and received an honorable discharge at Elmira in July, 1865. He then returned to Hamilton College, completing his course in 1869. Three years after graduation he received from the college the degree of A. M. and twelve years later that of Ph. D.

Having settled upon the profession of medicine as his life work he began its study in 1869 under Dr. E. A. Munger, of Waterville, and in 1870 entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1872. He was chosen president of his class, and by unanimous vote was made its valedictorian. He graduated with the highest standing in a class of thirty-six.

In 1872, Dr. Talcott began the practice of his profession at Waterville, where he remained until 1875, when he received the appointment of Chief of Staff of the Homeopathic Charity Hospital on Ward's Island. The hospital had just been started and when he took charge of it there was not a single patient, but when he left the institution there were some 700. He was also in charge of the medical division of the Soldiers' Home in New York, and this connection was continued until the Home was closed and its members sent to the National Home. He was also in charge of the Inebriate Asylum of New York city, and had charge of 160 insane patients.

In 1877, the trustees of the Middletown State Hospital, after canvassing the qualifications of many physicians, decided that Dr. Talcott was the man they wanted at the head of the young institution committed to their charge. Results have amply justified the wisdom of their choice. Under his care and supervision the hospital, which then had but a hundred patients, quartered in one building, has grown to its present proportions, with accommodations for about 1,300 patients, and has made for itself a record

or bringing health and healing to mental invalids equalled by no other institution.

Few physicians have received as many honors at the hands of their fellow practitioners as have fallen to the lot of Dr. Talcott. The list of the medical societies and associations that have elected him to honorary or associate membership is a long one and includes all the leading Homeopathic societies of this country.

In 1883, 1888 and 1889 Dr. Talcott traveled in Europe studying asylum management there. He visited between forty and fifty asylums for the insane in Great Britain and on the continent and acquired much useful knowledge, the results of which he embodied in a report published in 1891.

In 1873, Dr. Talcott was married at Waterville, to Sarah A., daughter of Dr. E. A. Munger, who survives him. No children were born to them and a number of years ago, they adopted as a daughter, Mrs. Talcott's sister, Miss H. Cornelia Munger.

The Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital will always stand as an enduring monument to Dr. Talcott, for he made it what it is. When he came to the hospital it was a small institution,—the first in the world for the treatment, according to Hahnemann's teachings, of those suffering from mental diseases. This fact made his position a peculiarly difficult one, for he not only had to combat ancient prejudices, but also to lead the way into new fields of medical treatment. Measured by the results achieved, it may well be doubted if any other man could have accomplished what he did. He had executive ability of the highest order, and to a thorough medical train-

ing were added the mental traits of close observation and thorough analysis and he soon had the hospital beyond the experimental stage. He supplemented Homeopathic treatment with new views as to the care of the insane, banished cruel restraints and substituted for them rest and generous diet, and the results achieved attracted the attention of the whole world to the hospital under his care. For years,—until the hospital's opportunities for usefulness were crippled by the blighting influences of the State Care Act, its death rate was lower and

its percentage of recoveries greater than that of any similar institution anywhere, and even after the hospital was crowded with the driftwood of humanity from the county asylums, its record of cures was equalled by that of no other State hospital.

As the hospital grew Dr. Talcott grew with it. He was a tireless worker and he always worked for the Middletown State Hospital and the patients committed to his care. He gave to each case his individual attention, bestowing on it all the fruits of learning and experience. He was always a student and kept pace with whatever progress the science of medicine made along any and all lines, and was never better equipped for the service of humanity than when the summons came that called him from life's activities.

In what may be called outside ways, Dr. Talcott was of great help to the institution under his charge. An unusual command of language, a keen sense of humor and oratorical gifts of no mean order, added to a fine physical presence, caused him to be in demand as a speaker on many public occasions, and he never made an address without adding to the fame of and making friends for the Middletown State Hospital.

Dr. Talcott made many valuable contributions to the literature of Homeopathy. His addresses before medical associations and conventions embodied the results of years of study and experience and were of the greatest practical value, and the annual reports, which, as medical superintendent, he had to make of the hospital's work, were things of life, rich with suggestions, and embodying whatever was most noteworthy of the year's medical progress.

A little over a year ago Dr. Talcott's lectures on Mental Diseases, delivered at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, where for many years he held the chair of Mental and Nervous Diseases, were published in book form. In this volume Dr. Talcott gave to the world the results of his life work and the book was at once accepted and will long be recognized as an authority upon the subjects of which it treats.

From the very day that Dr. Talcott took up his residence here he has been one of Middletown's most loyal and public spirited citizens. Any and every

movement looking for the welfare, advancement and progress of the city found in him a hearty advocate and generous supporter. His public spirit knew no metes and bounds. When the Spanish War came and the 24th Separate Company responded to the call of duty he led in the movement that resulted in ample provision being made for the families of members of the company left without adequate support and his more than liberal contributions to the relief fund brought comfort to many homes. It would be impossible to enumerate the countless ways in which Dr. Talcott was helpful to humanity. The Talcott medal, provided by his generosity, is the most highly prized decoration that a member of Co. I can wear; the prizes which he has given, year after year, to the pupils of the High School have proved an incentive to higher endeavor; no holiday season passed without gifts from him bringing cheer to those in the Children's Home, the Home for Aged Women and many homes in which but for his thoughtful kindness there would have been no cheer.

His broad humanity, his many sided usefulness and his warm sympathy gave Dr. Talcott a place that was peculiarly his own in the hearts of the people of Middletown and the news of his death brings sorrow to many hearts and many indeed are those who feel today a sense of personal loss.

Dr. Talcott was a member of the Masonic order, retaining his membership in the lodge with which he was first affiliated. He was a member of Concordia Council, R. A., and an honorary member of Excelsior H. and L. Company, the members of which, when they attended the Second Presbyterian Church, Sunday evening, wore crape upon their arms.

Dr. Talcott was for many years a director of the First National Bank and a trustee of the Middletown Savings Bank, and his sage advice and prudent counsels were highly valued by his associates in the management of those institutions.

Dr. Talcott early in life united with the Presbyterian Church. During his residence here he took an active interest in the First Presbyterian Church, having been for years a member of its board of trustees and also of its session.

Dr. Talcott's death is a loss to the whole world. His place in the medical profession cannot be filled.

Dr. Talcott, although a Republican was a born Democrat. His humanity was as broad as the brotherhood of man and his sympathy was all embracing. He met all men on a common level and this was the secret of his hold on the employes of the hospital, who served him and it most loyally and who loved him so well that their grief at his death could not be greater if their own family circles had been invaded.

The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock from his late residence and at 2 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Thomas Gordon, D. D., a former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and one of the closest personal friends of the deceased, will have charge of the services. He will probably be assisted by the pastors of the city churches.

Interment will be in the family plot in Hillside Cemetery.

1902.]

Editorial.

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EDITORIAL.

SELDEN HAINES TALCOTT, A.M., M.D., PH.D.

BORN JULY 7, 1842, AT ROME, N. Y.

ENTERED INTO REST JUNE 15, 1902, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

IN the death of Dr. Talcott the homœopathic profession loses one of its strongest advocates, inasmuch as he was one of the first to fully demonstrate the successful application of Homœopathy in the treatment of the insane.

Nature had endowed him abundantly with her gifts, and he used them wisely, as shown by his record, beginning in the old Academy at Rome, N. Y., and in his service in the 15th Regiment of the New York Volunteer Engineers during the Civil War; in Hamilton College, where he graduated in 1869, and in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he graduated in 1872; in his practice in Waterville, N. Y., where he was associated with Dr. E. A. Munger, whose daughter, Sarah A. Munger, he married; and at Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York City, where he served as Chief of Staff from early in 1875 until April 24, 1877, when he resigned in order to take up his work as Superintendent of the Middletown Asylum, now known as the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.

From his entrance into prominent official professional life he has attracted the attention of those who were opposed to him, as well as the admiration of his friends, by his ability, industry and tact, and by the successful manner in which, at all times and in all places, he has shown his unwavering adherence to the principles of old-fashioned Homœopathy. Upon assuming the duties of Medical Superintendent at Middletown, he at once began the work of placing the institution on a sound financial basis, watching all expenditures closely, to see that they did not at any time exceed the income derived by the hospital.

in friendship's name from those who, with delight,
Have watched your progress since you fell in line.

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early thirteen
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anquet closed.
W. Robertson

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Untrammelled by previous experience with the insane, at a period in which old-time methods of labor, detention, seclusion and chemical and mechanical restraints were in vogue, his generous and philanthropic mind turned naturally to the study of hospital methods for the care and relief of the insane, with results that hitherto no superintendent in this country had ever attained.

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Memmannian Monthly.

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Editorial.

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"Look at my hair, and see it silver gray;
Look at my eyes, behold the dangling glasses;
Look at my ears; you know full well that they
Are not acute to every sound that passes.

"You knew me when these same old locks were brown,
With ears responsive and eyes quick to see;
I recollect when you came up to town
With letters introductory to me.

"A stripling, then, from dear old Munger's care,
Burning with the Æsculapian flame,
With slender body and with flowing hair,
Up to your Alma Mater's courts you came.

"Do you remember then that I was teaching
The new suspension for a fractured thigh?
The old straight splint of Physic was impeaching
When you besought me Munger's splint to try.

"Take down the worn old volume from the shelves,
Turn you to page five hundred ninety-five;
Ah! mem'ry then will tell us of ourselves,
Both you and I—Thank God we are alive.

"As retrospection stealeth o'er the years
To touch the men who lectured then to you,
Our hearts grow sad—our eyes o'erflow with tears,
So many gone—the remnant still so few.

"But I must play you Ganymede to-night,
And give this cup, all filled with ruby wine,
In friendship's name from those who, with delight,
Have watched your progress since you fell in line.

“Take it, old man, with all the love it offers ;
 Take it and keep it, for it tells a story ;
 Take it—’tis better than o’erflowing coffers ;
 Take it, resplendent with true friendship’s glory.”

What the profession has lost, what the public has lost, and what his wife has lost is beyond ordinary expression. Our sympathy goes out to them.

Ever helpful to others, he received recognition from his college, it having conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1871 and Ph.D. in 1882. He has been President of National, State and County Homœopathic Organizations. As a public speaker he had few equals, as a writer he was one of the best in our school. He has contributed only one volume to our medical literature, that on “Mental Diseases and Their Modern Treatment;” but he has written freely upon subjects connected with his work, and these articles have been printed in many of our journals and society transactions.

As Professor of Mental Diseases, many old students of Hahnemann, and, later, those of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, will remember their versatile teacher with pleasure. That kindness, sympathy and helpfulness he willingly gave out to others will be remembered by thousands who came within the radius of his forceful personality. Secretary Hay said of McKinley, so can we of Talcott:

“History is inexorable. She takes no account of sentiment and intention; and in her cold and luminous eyes that side right which fights in harmony with the stars in their course. The men are right through whose efforts and struggles the world is helped onward, and humanity moves to a higher level and a brighter day.”

C. SPENCER KINNEY.

Hahn Mo July 1902

SUMMER DIARRHŒAS OF CHILDREN.

ALTHOUGH it is true that diarrhœa is only a symptom, not a disease, yet in the majority of cases its characteristics furnish the clearest and most reliable indications for the treatment of the pathological condition of which it is the index. In all our work the claims of science for a recognition of underlying pathological conditions in any case dare not be disregarded.

S. H. Talcott.

Seldon Haines Talcott, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., was born at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., July 7, 1842. He received his primary education in his native city. Later he entered Hamilton college, where he graduated in 1869. His college course was interrupted by a year's service in the army in 1864, where he served in the engineer corps. In the fall of 1869 he entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1872, being the valedictorian of his class.

Immediately after receiving his medical degree he entered into partnership with his preceptor, Dr. E. A. Munger, at Waterville, N. Y., whose daughter, Miss Sarah, afterward became his wife.

He continued in private practice until the spring of 1875, when he was appointed chief of staff of the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital. This position he retained until April 13, 1877, when he was unanimously elected medical superintendent by the board of trustees of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane.

He died June 15, 1902, just one month after the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment to the position which he had so ably filled.

It has been the fortune of few individuals to attract and hold the close friendship of so many men, both within and without the ranks of the medical profession.

Personally Dr. Talcott possessed many very attractive qualities. He was amiable, genial and with a kind word for everyone, an omnivorous reader, with a very retentive memory and a remarkable ability to impart knowledge, a gifted writer and an attractive speaker, a consistent and ever faithful friend and a generous and considerate opponent.

The homeopathic medical profession has lost a strong champion, the insane a true friend and the world an honest, upright and thoroughly good man. We who knew him best have lost a loving comrade.

We will all keenly feel his absence, his cheery words and the hearty grasp of his right hand of friendship.

The younger men have lost an able teacher, a wise counselor and an encouraging helper.

Few men will be so missed.

It may be truly said that the world is better for his having lived. He accomplished a great work and left many friends and no enemies.

Minna Hom Mag July 1902

A. P. W.

THE MEDICAL COUNSELOR.

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The Counselor is the official organ of the Michigan State Homeopathic Society.

Med Counselor Editorial. July 1902

SELDEN H. TALCOTT.

It is with alarming regularity that we have to announce the passing on of some of our most prominent men to their reward. Last month it was Hughes and Helmuth, and this month it is Talcott. On May 14th he was given a complimentary banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City to commemorate a memorable twenty-five years' service as Superintendent of the Middletown State Hospital for the Insane. Hardly had his praises died on the ears of the listeners, before they were greeted with the announcement of his death. Dr. Selden H. Talcott devoted his life to the care, the homœopathic care, of the insane. He did this with marked success, and his works stand as a monument to the superiority of homœopathic therapeutics. He has gone to his well-earned rest, but his life stands as an inspiration to us all.

Nature had endowed him abundantly with her gifts, and he used them wisely, as shown by his record, beginning in the old Academy at Rome, N. Y., and in his service in the 15th Regiment of the New York Volunteer Engineers during the Civil War; in Hamilton College, where he graduated in 1869, and in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he graduated in 1872; in his practice in Waterville, N. Y., where he was associated with Dr. E. A. Munger, whose daughter, Sarah A. Munger, he married; and at Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York City, where he served as Chief of Staff from early in 1875 until April 24, 1877, when he resigned in order to take up his work as Superintendent of the Middletown Asylum, now known as the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.

Strange yet sad are the coincidences which surround the deaths of Prof. Helmuth and Dr. Talcott. Dr. Helmuth was to have presented the loving-cup to Talcott at the anniversary dinner given to Talcott. During the dinner Helmuth was dying at his home. Appended are the verses that Helmuth was to have read:

"Look at my hair, and see it silver gray;
Look at my eyes, behold the dangling
glasses;

Look at my ears; you know full well
that they
Are not acute to every sound that
passes.

"You knew me when these same old
locks were brown,
With ears responsive and eyes quick
to see;
Recollect when you came up to town
With letters introductory to me.

"A stripling, then, from dear old Mun-
ger's care,
Burning with the Aesculapian flame,
With slender body and with flowing hair,
Up to your Alma Mater's courts you
came.

"Do you remember then that I was
teaching
The new suspension for a fractured
thigh?
The old straight splint of Physic was

impeaching

When you besought me Munger's
splint to try.

"Take down the worn old volume from
the shelves,

Turn you to page five hundred ninety-
five;

Ah! mem'ry then will tell us of our-
selves,

Both you and I—thank God we are
alive.

"As retrospection stealeth o'er the years
To touch the men who lectured then
to you,

Our hearts grow sad—our eyes o'erflow
with tears,

So many gone—the remnant still so
few.

"But I must play you Ganymede to-
night,

And give this cup, filled with ruby
wine,

In friendship's name from those who,
with delight,

Have watched your progress since you
fell in line.

Take it, old man, with all the love it
offers;

Take it and keep it, for it tells a
story;

Take it—'tis better than o'erflowing
coffers;

Take it, resplendent with true friend-
ship's glory"

ALLOPATHY VS. PNEUMONIA.

The Philadelphia Medical Journal is authority for the statement that statistics compiled from the records of seventy years of the Massachusetts General Hospital, show that no form of allopathic treatment has ever had any good influence upon the course of the disease pneumonia; also for the statement of Stumpf, based upon the analyses of 2690 cases treated in the General Hospital at

Amsterdam, occurring from 1886 to 1898, that any form of treatment used was impotent to affect the general result. Blisteres or bleedings, stimulants or antipyretics were all alike. The paths of allopathy lead but to the grave.

We turn from this discouraging picture to the one presented by homœopathy. In 1852 Dr. Routh, of London, published a monograph which he was

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Dr. Selden H. Talcott.

SELDEN H. TALCOTT, A.M., M.D., Ph.D., is the Medical Superintendent of the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, located in this village. He was born in Rome, N. Y., July 7th, 1842, and grew up on a farm, receiving an academic education. In 1864 he entered Hamilton College, but left it shortly afterward to enter the 15th N. Y. V., serving with them until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. He re-entered college in 1865, and graduated in 1869. During his college course he received the appointment of prize speaker and as Clark prize orator, and during his senior year was one of the editors of the *Hamilton Campus*, a college weekly. Soon after leaving college he began the study of medicine, being graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1872, with the highest standing in the class, of which he was chosen valedictorian. He then began the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. Munger, of Waterville, N. Y. (whose daughter became his wife in 1873), for three and a half years, when, in September, 1875, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Homœopathic Charity Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y. He remained in charge of that institution, performing also the duties of Medical Superintendent in the New York City Asylum of Inebriates and in the Soldiers' Retreat, until April, 1877, when he resigned to accept his present position, tendered him unanimously by the Trustees.

In politics Dr. Talcott has always been a Republican, and in the campaigns of 1868 and '72 stumped Oneida County. He has been, and still is, a prominent member of various medical societies, National, State and local. He is also widely known as a lecturer on medical topics and as an author in the same line, many of his pamphlets having had a large circulation.

Personally, Dr. Talcott is a man of commanding figure, with a physique which would serve as a model for a Hercules or a frontiersman. Coupled with this is a most genial, affable manner, brilliant conversationalist talents, and (in the parlance of the profession) a mirthful dia-

thesis—a fortunate combination of qualities for a physician, and especially for a physician to the insane.—*Middletown Daily Press.*

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LDEN HAINES TALCOTT, A. M., M. D., PH D.

BORN JULY 7, 1842, AT ROME, N. Y.

ENTERED INTO REST JUNE 15, 1902, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

In the death of Dr. Talcott the homœopathic profession loses one of its strongest advocates, inasmuch as he was one of the first to fully demonstrate the successful application of homœopathy in the treatment of the insane.

Nature had endowed him abundantly with her gifts, and he used them wisely, as shown by his record, beginning in the old academy at Rome, N. Y., and in his service in the Fifteenth Regiment of the New York Volunteer Engineers during the Civil War; in Hamilton College, where he graduated in 1869, and in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he graduated in 1872; in his practice in Waterville, N. Y., where he was associated with Dr. E. A. Munger, whose daughter, Sarah A. Munger, he married; and at Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York City, where he served as chief of staff from early in 1875 until April 24, 1877, when he resigned in order to take up his work as superintendent of the Middletown Asylum, now known as the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.

From his entrance into prominent official professional life he has attracted the attention of those who were opposed to him, as well as the admiration of his friends, by his ability, industry and tact, and by the successful manner in which, at all times and in all places, he has shown his unwavering adherence to the principles of old-fashioned homœopathy. Upon assuming the duties of medical superintendent at Middletown, he at once began the work of placing the institution on a sound financial basis, watching all expenditures closely, to see that they did not at any time exceed the income derived by the hospital.

He believed that, as it was a State institution, all classes of taxpayers should be freely received, and that to each and every patient should be given that degree of care and attention individually demanded by his social, physical and mental needs. The good of the patient was to be considered at all times, irrespective of the cost that this needed care and attention might involve. This he demonstrated was practicable, and it is a tribute to his executive genius that the Middletown Hospital won a name that is second to none other of its class in the world.

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Dr. Helmuth's verses, as read by Dr. George W. Robertson on the evening of the presentation of the cup, will be found on a preceding page.

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C. SPENCER KINNEY.

Am Inst Hom 1902

SELDEN HAINES TALCOTT.

IT is seldom that the Homœopathic profession has to mourn the loss of so many of its distinguished members as during the past six weeks. First Hughes, then Helmuth and now Talcott. Dr. Talcott was a big man—big bodied, big hearted and big brained. His splendid physique enabled him to perform most arduous and continued labor; his cordiality won for him hosts of friends, and his eminent ability made him one of the foremost men of the day. From the time of the commencement of his services at Middletown, a quarter of a century ago, he dedicated his entire powers to the work before him. He labored for the unfortunates committed to his care; for the upbuilding of the institution of which he was superintendent; and for the advancement of Homœopathic thera-

peutics. In and for all these things he was zealous, untiring and sagacious. From humble beginning in 1877 the asylum over which he was called to preside has grown to be the great Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital with its 1,500 patients, and a reputation that extends over the civilized world. The methods of treatment for mental diseases instituted by Dr. Talcott upset old theories and revolutionized systems. The results that he attained by his new and advanced methods in sanitation environment, physical treatment, diet, and the strict application of the law of similars were startling. They made Talcott and Middletown famous and the commanding position then gained he never lost. It is a source of great gratification to his friends that he was enabled to be present at the dinner given in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria on May 14, 1902. He deeply appreciated the tribute of his friends and often referred to it during his last illness. Dr. Talcott was a great superintendent. His services to Homœopathy cannot be overestimated and his death is a severe loss.

Dr. Talcott was a son of the late Jonathan Talcott, of Rome, and was born on the Talcott homestead there July 7, 1842. He was graduated from the old Rome Academy and in 1864 enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth New York Volunteers, and served till the close of the war. He then returned to Hamilton College, which he had entered just before his enlistment, and was graduated from there in 1869. In 1872 he was graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College. The same year he began practice in Waterville.

In 1875 he was appointed chief of staff of the Homœopathic Charity Hospital on Ward's Island, New York.

In 1877 Dr. Talcott received the appointment from the Board of Trustees as superintendent of the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.

Few physicians in the entire country had a larger practice or were more frequently called into consultation than Dr. Talcott.

He was Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases of the New York Homœopathic College, and for four years he lectured on mental and nervous diseases at the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia. Among the medical societies with which he was con-

nected or had been connected may be mentioned the Orange County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he had served as president; the Oneida Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was president in 1875; the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he had been president; the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he had been president; the Northern Homœopathic Medical Society of New York; the Interstate Homœopathic Medical Society of New York and Pennsylvania, and he was an honorary member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. He was also an associate member of the Royal Society of Medicine in Belgium. To the International Penal Association held at Christiana, Norway, in 1891, he was sent as a delegate by the New York Medical Legal Society of New York city, of which he was a member. In 1879 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners by the Regents of the University of New York.

Dr. Talcott had spent much time in travel in the interest of his profession. In 1883, 1888 and 1891 he traveled through the British Isles, France, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, Austria Denmark, Sweden and Norway. On each visit he made a study of the asylum management in Scandinavia, Great Britain and the German states. He visited from forty to fifty asylums and in 1891 made a report giving the results of knowledge acquired.

Dr. Talcott had written much on medical subjects which was published in pamphlet form and in medical journals.

His last book was entitled "Mental Diseases and Their Modern Treatment."

N Am J1 Hom July 1902



ALMAGE, JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN, A. M., M. D., 155 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born on a pleasant hill-side, called Mont Verd, near Somerville, N. J., on March 11th, 1833, and was named after his mother's brother-in-law, the late General John Frelinghuysen.

His father, Thomas Talmage, was one of twelve children of a gentleman of the same name, all of whom reached maturity, served their generation in various spheres, and at last died in the fellowship of the Christian church.

One of these was the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Talmage, President of Oglethorpe University, Ga. Another was the father of four sons who became ministers of the gospel, James, John, Goyn, and J. De Witt, of whom the second

is a distinguished missionary in Amoy, China, and the last the widely known and popular pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Dr. John F. Talmage was brought up on his father's farm, enjoying the best of advantages in an intelligent and happy home circle, and in the society in which his parents moved. His preparatory education was begun in the Academy in the village, and completed under the personal tuition of his father's pastor and friend, the Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., of New York, who at that time was settled in Somerville.

The pupil always regarded this training as one of the great blessings of his life, not so much in the instruction given, as in the habits of attention, thought and self-discipline which were then formed.

Dr. Chambers, having himself been under the care of that prince of teachers, the late Dr. Alexander McClelland, was able in some measure to reproduce the results of his unrivalled method and tact. He, however, left New Jersey in the year 1849, and the same year, Dr. Talmage was entered at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., and took his place in the second term of the Sophomore class.

He acquitted himself with fidelity in the collegiate course, and was graduated with his class, in 1852, his diploma bearing the signature of Theodore Frelinghuysen, President.

Soon after this he travelled extensively in the Southern States, and for a time filled the professorship of Ancient Languages in an Alabama college, now extinct. At Huntsville, Ala., he became acquainted with Drs. Burritt and Gillson, physicians of the homœopathic school of medicine. The former he often accompanied during his professional calls among the people of the neighboring cotton plantations, and had opportunity personally to observe the effects of the treatment upon a great variety of maladies, both among the whites and the blacks; and he was surprised to note the number of cures effected, even in cases which had been pronounced hopeless by physicians of the allopathic school, then dominant.

He was thus led by his own observation to abandon the convictions of earlier years, and adhere to the school of Hahnemann. At the same time there revived in his mind a purpose of devoting himself to the profession of medicine—a purpose formed soon after graduation, but then renounced in view of the apparent plethora of practitioners.

His experience has shown what an eminent medical man of Edinburgh has said—that however great the crowd in any particular sphere of life, there is always room there for brains.

For six months Dr. Talmage pursued his medical studies with his friends in Huntsville, and then coming North, attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. The next summer, through the kindness of a connection by marriage, the Hon. Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, he was introduced to the late Dr. A. Cooke Hull, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who received him into his office as a student. This was a very great advantage. Dr. Hull was the most distinguished physician of the new school of scientific medicine in Brooklyn, and had a larger practice than any other of any school.

He was also a man of extensive and varied culture, of enlarged public spirit, of great refinement of manners, and adorned with many social virtues; and hence of much weight and influence in the community. He was, if not



FUNERAL OF DR. J. F. TALMAGE.

The funeral of Dr. J. F. Talmage, of No. 157 Joralemon-st., who died on Wednesday at Rye, N. Y., where he was visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, was held yesterday morning at the house in Joralemon-st. As Dr. Talmage attended Dr. Storrs's church, it was hoped that Dr. Storrs would be able to officiate, but he could not. The Rev. Dr. Chauncey B. Brewster, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, on the Heights, conducted the service. Among those who attended the funeral were Benjamin D. Silliman, Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Samuel Sloan, president of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad; ex-Senator Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Morgan, Samuel Boocock, Dr. Bruno Bierbauer, who was Dr. Talmage's attending physician; Mr. and Mrs. Brookman, E. T. Hunt, Congressman Denis M. Hurley, General A. C. Barnes, Dr. Stuart, Arthur M. Hatch, Armory S. Carhart, Edgar Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, Dr. Chapin, Congressman Philip B. Lowe, George C. Ellison and Mrs. and Miss Lacey. Of the immediate relatives who attended the funeral there were Mr. and Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage, John F. Talmage, jr., Congressman John Murray Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Thomas Mitchell.

TALMAGE—On Wednesday, June 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at Rye, N. Y., John Frelinghuysen Talmage, M. D., in his 64th year. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, No. 157 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 3, at 10:30 a. m.

n Tribune July 4/97

the originator, one of the prime movers and most efficient helpers in the establishment of many of Brooklyn's best institutions. Among these are the Athenæum, the Philharmonic Society, the Art Association, the Academy of Music, the Historical Society, the Brooklyn Club, etc.

Pursuing his studies with such eminent aid, Dr. Talmage made rapid progress, and, in the year 1859, received his graduating diploma from the University Medical College, in which at that time the eminent Dr. Valentine Mott was Emeritus Professor of Surgery. It is a singular illustration of the haste with which men hurry into the profession, that Dr. Talmage and some five or six others were the only members of his graduating class, which numbered a hundred and fifty, who had passed through college and held the degree of A. B. The humanities of course will not make a physician, but any practitioner is the better for having studied them.

After spending some further time in Dr. Hull's office as pupil, Dr. Talmage became his partner, and remained in that relation for about twelve years. For one year he acted as Physician of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and during that time met with uniform success in treating all the epidemic and other diseases apt to prevail in such institutions.

He afterward received an appointment to the department of Diseases of Women in the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, but in the course of a year was compelled to resign it in consequence of the growing demands of his large private practice. For the same reason he has been obliged to decline all active service in any of the medical charities of the city, but, however, is one of the consulting physicians in the Gates Avenue Dispensary.

At the time of the last visitation of Asiatic cholera in this country, in 1866, early in the spring he issued a printed circular, containing hints and suggestions for his patients. Though intended only for private circulation, it soon came to the knowledge of others, and so admirably did it meet a great pressing emergency, that various public journals, such as the *Union* and *Eagle* of Brooklyn, the *New York Tribune*, the *Springfield Republican* re-

produced it at length, with emphatic commendation of its form and matter.

This wide diffusion enabled it to perform a good work throughout a large portion of the country. Dr. Talmage's contributions to the literature of the Hahnemannian school have been scanty, and have been given to the profession generally in the form of clinical observations.

After the death of Dr. Hull, Dr. Talmage naturally succeeded to the larger portion of his practice, which, added to his own, occupied every moment of his time. Indeed so great became the pressure that, in 1870, he

found it necessary to seek aid, lest the strain upon his physical endurance should become too severe. He accordingly associated with himself his brother, Dr. Samuel Talmage, who like himself was a graduate of the Medical College of the New York University, and also a very successful practitioner.

In 1863, Dr. Talmage gave pledges to fortune by taking to himself a wife. He was married to Miss Maggie A. Hunt, a lady of great personal and social attractions, the youngest daughter of Thomas Hunt, Esq., widely known as one of the merchant princes of New York. They are happy in the possession of three children, the oldest of whom is a daughter, the others sons.

As the doctor's practice lies chiefly among the most cultivated and refined families of the beautiful city in which he lives, he enjoys an enviable social position, and a constantly growing appreciation of his professional ability and skill. The secret of his large and rapid success in life lies in his acumen in diagnosis, prognosis, and therapeutics, his unremitting attention, his soundness of judgment, his fidelity to truth and honor, and his unfeigned sympathy with suffering and sorrow. These qualities win confidence and command respect.

Dr. Talmage has recently been appointed Surgeon of the 11th Brigade National Guards, State of New York, Brigade General J. V. Meserole commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel William Bunker, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff. Still in the prime of a vigorous manhood, he has the prospect of filling the role of "the beloved physician" for many years to come. All who know him pray that that prospect may be fulfilled. This sketch is kindly written by Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D.D., of New York.

JOHN WILLINGHUYSEN TALMAGE, M. D.,

Of Brooklyn was elected a member of the Institute at Washington in 1872, becoming a Senior in 1897. He was the son of Thomas and Sophia Van Veghten Talmage, and was born at Mt. Verd, near Sommerville, Somerset Co., N.J. March 11, 1833. His preparatory education begun in the village academy, was completed under the tuition of Rev. T. W. Chambers. He entered Rutgers College in 1849 and graduated in 1852. In a trip throughout the southern states, he made the acquaintance of Drs. A. R. Burritt and E. D. Gilson, and having an opportunity of observing their treatment, was surprised at the cure of cases pronounced helpless by physicians of the old school, and determined to devote himself to the practice of Homoeopathy. He began the study of medicine with Drs. Burritt and Gilson, re-

turning north, con

tinued his studies under Dr. A. Cooke Hull, of Brooklyn, our late associate; attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of New York, graduated therefrom in 1859, when he became a partner of Dr. Hull's, continuing that relation about twelve years. Later he took his brother Samuel into partnership. He was physician to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, had charge of the Department of Diseases of Women in the Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary, was visiting physician to the Homoeopathic Hospital of Brooklyn, consulting physician of the Gates Avenue Dispensary, as well as of the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital. In 1873 he was appointed surgeon of the Eleventh Brigade, National Guard. Dr. Talmage married Miss Maggie A., youngest daughter of Thomas Hunt, in 1863. She died July 7, 1881, leaving a daughter and three sons. Dr. Talmage was taken sick while attending the inauguration of President McKinley, was confined to his bed for six weeks in May and June, and died suddenly of angina pectoris at Rye, N. Y., where he had gone to spend the summer with his daughter, Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, June 30, 1897.

Q F H 1898

TALMAGE, JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN

OBITUARY.

~~N Y Med Times Aug 1897~~

In the sudden death of Dr. J. F. Talmage of heart disease, at the country seat of his daughter, near Rye, the profession has lost one of its most brilliant members, and the large circle in which he moved a loved friend and faithful physician. Dr. Talmage was a graduate of Rutgers College and for a time professor of languages in a Southern university. He commenced the practice of medicine nearly forty years ago in association with Dr. A. Cook Hall, of Brooklyn. Courteous and dignified in his manner, yet with a nature full of warmth and sunshine, of rare scholarship, quick in thought, energetic and prompt in action, full of resources, he soon gained an enviable rank among the leading members of his profession. Notwithstanding his professional path was principally among the wealthy and cultured, leaders in society and in the world of thought, his professional skill was none the less at the service of the poor, who always found in him a generous friend. Passing away at the early age of sixty-four, he has left in the unstained record of his life work a proud inheritance to his children and a loving memory to his friends.

My full name is *John F Talmage*
 I graduated at *N.Y. University* Medical College, in the year *1859*
 My present address is *108 Malcolm* county of *Kings*
 State of *New York* where I have resided since *1859*
 Previous to that time I practised in
 I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1859* at *Brooklyn*



22 SCHERMERHORN STREET,
BROOKLYN.

April 28th 1898.

APR 29 1898

Dear Doctor.

Please find enclosed some items in regard to my brother the late Dr. J. F. Talmage, according to your kind request. If I have omitted any thing that you may wish to know, please let me hear from you & I will try and supply it.

Yours truly

Sam Talmage

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expository.

photography
p. 175.

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From
Cleave's "Biography"
p. 175.
22 SCHERMERHORN STREET,
BROOKLYN.

John Frelinghuysen Talmage
A. M., M. D. of 155 Joralemon Street
Brooklyn New York University
was born at Mont Verd, N. J. in
one mile north of Somerville,
Somerset County, New Jersey, on March 11th, 1833.
His Father was Major Thomas
Talmage. His Mother was
Mrs. Sophia Van Veghten
Talmage, living in the
above pleasant & beautifully
located homestead.

His preparatory education
was begun in the Academy
in the village and
expensive.

Completed under the
personal tuition of his
father's pastor and friend
the the Rev. Talbot W.
Chambers D.D. who at that
time was settled in
Somerville.

Dr J. F. Talmage entered
at Rutgers College, New
Brunswick New Jersey
in the year 1849 and took
his place in the second
term of the Sophomore Class,
and was graduated with his
Class in 1852 his diploma
bearing the signature of
Theodore Tschinghuyser Pres-
ident.

Soon after graduating he traveled extensively in the Southern States. At Huntsville Ala. he became acquainted with Drs. Burritt and Gillson, physicians of the homeopathic school of Medicine.

The former he often accompanied during his professional calls among the people of the neighboring plantations, and had opportunity personally to observe the effects of the treatment upon a great variety of maladies, both among the whites and the blacks; and he was surprised to note the number of cures effected, even in cases which had been pronounced hopeless by physicians of the allopathic school, then dominant.

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He was thus led by his own observation to abandon the convictions of earlier years, and adhere to the school of Hahneman. At the same time there revived in his mind a purpose of devoting himself to the profession of Medicine - a purpose formed soon after graduation, but then renounced in view of the apparent plethora of practitioners.

For six months Dr. Talmage pursued his medical studies with his friends in Huntsville and then coming North, attended a course of lectures in the Medical department of the University of the City of New York. He pursued his studies with Dr. A. Cooke Hull of Brooklyn

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22 SCHERMERHORN STREET,
BROOKLYN.

New York.

Dr. Talmage graduated from the Medical University of the City of New York in the year of 1859.

After graduating Dr. Talmage became a partner of Dr. A. Cooke Hull, and remained in that relation for about twelve years. For one year he acted as physician of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and also filled the chair to the department of Diseases of Women in the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary.

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For several years he was
visiting physician to the
Homoeopathic Hospital
of Brooklyn, and consult-
ing ^{physician} for many years ~~and until~~
~~his death~~ of the Gates
Avenue Dispensary, and
also Consulting physician
up to the time of his death
of the Brooklyn Nursery
and Infants Hospital.
Dr. Talmage was appointed
surgeon of the Eleventh
Brigade National Guards
State of New York, Brigade
General J. V. Meserole com-
manding in 1873.

In 1870 Dr. Talmage associated
with himself his brother Dr. Samuel
Talmage also a graduate of the
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University Medical College.

In 1863 J. F. Talmage married
Miss Maggie A. Hunt the
youngest daughter of Thomas
Hunt Esq. widely known
as one of the merchant princes
of New York. They had
four children one daughter
& three sons.

Mrs. Talmage died on July
7th 1881.

Dr. John F. Talmage was
taken sick in March last
in Washington D.C. while
attending the inauguration
of President McKinley.
He was confined to his
bed for six weeks in May
and June, and died
suddenly of Angina pectoris

on the 30th day of June
1897. at Rye New York
where he had gone to
spend the summer with
his daughter Mrs. John
Murray Mitchell.

TALLMADGE, RUFUS

My full name is *Rufus Tallmadge*
I graduated at *Geneva* Medical College, in the year *1841*
My present address is *Mecklenburg* county of *Schuyler*
State of *New York* where I have resided since *1867*
Previous to that time I practised in *Enfield Tompkins Co.* *19 years*
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1845* at *Pulteney Staubent's*
practised there till I moved to Enfield





TALMAGE, SAMUEL, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born February 20th, 1831, at Mont Verd, a villa, beautifully situated one mile north of Somerville, Somerset county, N. J.

His father was Major Thomas Talmage, an energetic, sagacious and practical farmer, imbued with the necessity and advantage of employing all the modern improvements in the art of tilling the soil. He belonged to a long lived family, being one of a dozen children, three of whom lived several years with their partners after celebrating their golden weddings. During his life, he filled many important positions of trust, in Church and State, with honor and credit to himself and benefit to the community. His mother was Miss Sophia Van Veghten (before marriage), daughter of Michael Van Veghten, one of the most extensive landed proprietors on the Raritan River. It was at the landing place on his estate that one of the incidents of the revolutionary war took place. A company of British soldiers landed there, captured and burned a number of flat boats loaded with hay intended for transportation to our army.

The subject of this brief sketch is the eldest of six children, resulting from the above marriage—three sons and three daughters. His early education was received at the Somerville Academy, and, subsequently completed at a private seminary, in the southern part of Somerset county. His preceptors appear to have possessed unusual ability, and he himself displayed a quickness, a readiness of application, and an ardent thirst after knowledge, which

combined to qualify him, at the early age of seventeen, to assume the duties of a teacher. With one bound he leaped from the scholar to the pedagogue. His career as instructor was characterized with marked success. He pursued his avocation *con amore*, taking an active part and a lively interest in the annual meetings of the Teachers' Institute of Somerset County, extending his sympathy even to a similar institution in a neighboring county, before which he was requested to deliver the annual address. About this period also his literary tastes and talents were considerably developed, as he wrote various articles for the

different weekly periodicals, notably the *Waverly Magazine*, which is indebted to his pen for many a pleasing sketch.

In the year 1855, his father died, and then the more serious business of life compelled him to forego the lighter pleasures and studies he had hitherto enjoyed so keenly. He was called upon to return home, to take charge of the family and superintend the cultivation of a farm of 160 acres—no light task for a young man of twenty-four, inexperienced in agricultural pursuits. He at once complied, and managed the farm successfully for a number of years. At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he was appointed and commissioned by the Governor of New Jersey Captain of an uniformed company of cavalry.

Matters continued thus till 1867, when, at the suggestion of his brother, Dr. J. F. Talmage, he was induced to take into consideration the subject of medicine, and commenced its study by the careful perusal of medical works. After due deliberation, having convinced himself that he had a natural taste for the profession, he determined to commence the study of medicine in earnest, for which purpose he entered the office of Dr. E. Clark, of Staten Island, N. Y., and began a systematic course.

In the autumn of 1868, he entered the medical department of the University of New York, where he attended two full courses of lectures, at the termination of which, he graduated in the same institution, and received his diploma in the spring of 1870. During this time, he also further perfected himself by attending lectures, etc., at the New York Hospital, the Bellevue Hospital, and the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

During the winter of 1868, by the special request of his brother, he was induced to enter his office and become an inmate of his family. This change procured for him a most favorable opportunity of prosecuting his scientific researches. Having constant access to an extensive medical library, he was able to investigate the truths of the doctrine of Hahnemann, at the same time being an eye-witness to the wonderful cures effected by the system of homœopathy, in all classes of disease, but more especially remarkable in those pertaining to women and children.

Immediately after receiving his degree, he joined his brother in a partnership, which still subsists. In March of the same year, he was appointed House Physician of the Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, which appointment he still retains, being punctual in his daily visits to that institution.

In the year 1863, he was married to Miss Arrietta M. Clark, a lady of much culture, refined tastes and eminent musical talent. She is the only daughter of Dr. E. Clark, of Staten Island, his former preceptor, and sister of Dr. James G. Clark, of North Shore, on the same Island. Thus far this union has been blessed with three children, two of whom, a daughter and a son, are living.

Dr. Talmage is still very young in his profession, having received his diploma in 1870, and we doubt not that there is in store for him a long life of professional usefulness.

Dr. Samuel Talmage is a member of the Protestant Reformed (Dutch) Church, and has served as ruling elder in the sessions of both the Reformed and Presbyterian Churches.

SAMUEL TALMAGE, M. D.

By JOHN L. MOFFAT, M. D.

Samuel Talmage was born February 20th, 1831, at Mt. Verd, New Jersey. His early education was obtained at the Louisville Academy and a private seminary. At the age of seventeen he became a teacher. In 1867, upon the suggestion of his brother, Dr. John F. Talmage, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. E. Clark, of Staten Island, and was graduated M. D. by the University of the City of New York in 1870. Thereupon he entered into a partnership with his brother and was appointed House Physician at the Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary. In 1863 he married Miss Anita M. Clark, only daughter of his preceptor. She, with a daughter and a son survive him. He was a ruling Elder of the Protestant Reformed Church, joining this Society March 3d, 1870; resigned in the following December with a majority and was readmitted June 1st, 1875. In 1899 he joined this State Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy. The day before election he suffered an apoplectic stroke (had had a slight one in the spring), from which he died November 20th, 1903. *N. Y. News, 1904*

My full name is *Samuel Holm*
I graduated at *N.Y. University* Medical College, in the year *1870*
My present address is *108 Broadway* county of *Kings*
State of *New York* where I have resided since
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1870* at *Brooklyn*





TANTUM, JOSEPH R., M. D., of Wilmington, Del., was born in Monmouth county, N. J., on the 12th day of April, 1834. He is the son of James Tantum, a wealthy farmer of that county. He was educated in the best schools in that section of the country. At

the age of twenty-one years he engaged in the mercantile business, which he prosecuted successfully for several years. He finally disposed of his interest in that business to engage in the calling of a druggist and apothecary, but the close application and hard work necessarily connected with this employment, in a few years affected his health, and he was obliged to relinquish a very profitable business. Having been for some time impressed with the probable truth of homœopathy, and having witnessed some of the results of its application, and having a decided taste for the medical profession, he commenced study in the office and under the instructions of Dr. O. B. Ganse, of Philadelphia. Here the same characteristics exhibited themselves that had marked his previous life, viz.: an indomitable will and a determination to succeed in all of his undertakings.

He was a faithful and diligent student. During the last course of lectures he was absent but twice during the whole term of five months' duration. After the completion of a thorough system of instruction, he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1865, and soon after moved to Wilmington, Del., and commenced practice there. His success is almost without an exception. His first year's business amounted to three thousand dollars, and his second and each subsequent year to ten thousand dollars. As he is a kind and exceedingly affable gentleman and a very careful student, homœopathy has in him one of its strongest and firmest advocates and supporters. Enthusiastic in the faith of its beneficent and scientific provisions for relieving the sick and restoring health, he has labored as hard to advance the system as for his own personal benefit.

Name in full

Joseph R Santoro

P. O. Address in full

Wilmington Delaware

Graduate (or ~~Licentiate~~) of

Homoeopathic Medical College
of Pennsylvania



Alfred R. S. F. F. F.

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J. R. Santen, M.D.

TAPLIN, T. C.

Dr. T. C. Taplin, who was practicing dentistry, became acquainted with Dr. Baird soon after he began to promulgate the new medical law, and under his teachings began the practice of homœopathy in Danville, Caledonia County, about the year 1845. He soon removed to Montpelier, Washington County, where he practiced until his death in 1864.

In Middle Vermont, Montpelier was the first place where homœopathy found a foothold, and the pioneer was Dr. T. C. Taplin. The second place was in the town of Waitsfield, and Dr. Brigham pioneered the cause. The third town was Barre, and Dr. Evans introduced homœopathy there with the aid of Dr. Brigham.

World's Conven. 1876. V. 2.

TAPPAN, ELLA C JONES-



ELLA C. JONES-TAPPAN, M. D.,
New York.

TARBELL, JOHN A.

Born in Boston, Mass., March 31, 1810. He graduated at Cambridge in 1832, and soon commenced the study of medicine with his uncle Dr Samuel Adams, of Boston. In 1833 he went to Paris, where he spent nearly two years studying to perfect himself in his chosen profession.

At the expiration of that time he returned to Boston and, continuing his studies, received his medical diploma from Bowdoin College in 1836. He immediately commenced practice; but soon became dissatisfied, "feeling" as he said--"that he could not bear the heavy responsibility resting on the physician, while the means of cure were so small and uncertain," and with that high sense of honor which was so marked trait in his character, was about to abandon medicine as a profession, when accidentally his attention was drawn to the subject of homoeopathy.

Having carefully and conscientiously examined it, and becoming firmly convinced of the truth of its great principles, he, in 1843, commenced openly to practise in accordance with the law of "Similia similibus curantur."

In 1849 he published the "Pocket Homoeopathist" which passed through two editions. In 1850 he wrote "Sources of Health," a work eminently practical in its suggestions.

In 1852 and 1853 he was associate editor of the "Quarterly Homoeopathic ^{Journal} Review," in 1853 he edited Epps's "Domestic Homoeopathist," adding several valuable papers; and about ten years ago wrote "Homoeopathy simplified," which work has passed through six editions, a sufficient proof of its intrinsic value. Besides these, he has written many articles which have been published in the homoeopathic journals.

As a writer, Dr Tarbell was very clear and concise; his productions giving evidence of a fair and candid examination of the subject, and a desire to do equal justice to all.

For several years he was Secretary of the Mass. Hom. Fraternity, one of the oldest associations in the country; and the carefully-recorded cases in its annals attest his faithfulness and ability.

Exceedingly modest and retiring in his manners, he enjoyed more the seclusion of his study and the companionship of his books than the noise and bustle of the outer world. Quiet and unassuming, he was beloved by all; and his memory will long be cherished by those who knew him best.

For several years he suffered from cardiac disease, which terminated suddenly on Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

The Mass. Hom. Med. Society held a special meeting which was largely attended. They adopted appropriate resolutions and in a body attended his funeral.

(Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1866. p 150.)

North American Journal of Homœopathy.—In publishing the contents of the February number of this journal, the report of Dr. Pearson's article on variola is mis-stated and we therefore quote the first paragraph of his article. He says, "I do not propose in the following brief article to give in detail a history of this disease, its pathology or its treatment, but merely to point out and correct what I conceive to be a few popular errors in regard to it: 1. That small-pox and varioloid are two distinct and separate diseases. 2. That unless patients have previously been vaccinated they cannot have varioloid. 3. That vaccination (should read re-vaccination) is unnecessary. 4. That the kine-pox or vaccine virus is nothing but that of the small-pox modified by being diffused through the blood of the cow, etc."

OBITUARY.

TARBELL, JOHN A., M.D.—A special meeting of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society was held on Monday, January 25th, 1864, at which about forty of the members were present. The President, Dr. Daniel Holt, of Lowell, on calling the society to order, said that it was his painful duty to announce the death of one of the most honored and respected members of the society, John A. Tarbell, M.D., of Boston, and it seemed but proper that the society should take suitable notice of this sad event.

Dr. George Russell, of Boston, presented the following resolutions:

"Whereas, by the unexpected death of our esteemed friend and associate, John A. Tarbell, M.D., we, as members of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, have to lament the loss of an early and earnest advocate of Homœopathy, and a worthy and honored member of our profession. Scholastic in his habits, he attained an unusual degree of intellectual and professional culture, while his retiring and unobtrusive manners, his entire freedom from ostentation, and his sterling integrity of character, secured for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him; therefore,

"Resolved, That we tender our unfeigned sympathies to the family of the deceased in this hour of grief and affliction and assure them we shall ever cherish the memory of our departed friend.

"Resolved, That in token of respect for the deceased, we will attend the obsequies to be solemnized this day.

"Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the family of the deceased."

Dr. H. L. Chase, of Cambridge, spoke as follows:

Mr. President:—In seconding the resolutions that have been offered, which I do most heartily, permit me to make a few remarks. I have no desire to pronounce a panegyric on our brother, but simply to express my respect for the memory of him who was my instructor in medicine, and whom, in later years, it has been my privilege to claim as my friend.

Dr. John A. Tarbell was born in Boston, March 31st, 1810, graduated at Cambridge in 1832, and soon commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Samuel Adams, of Boston. In 1833 he went to Paris where he spent nearly two years studying to perfect himself in his chosen profession. At the

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death:—For several years as constantly attended to e to avoid excitement or the past three or four on Thursday, January unusually well. About st, on his way to visit a ly laid himself upon the ily placed in a carriage, sy revealed cardiaoma- heart tearing upon the e manner. There was sion of blood. Without

based and accompanied ded to its utmost capa- l. After this they pre- Mount Auburn, as far ds they bade a last fare- te.

Recording Secretary.

expiration of this time he returned to Boston, and continuing his studies, received his medical diploma from Bowdoin College in 1836. He immediately commenced practice, but soon became dissatisfied, "feeling," as he said, "that he could not bear the heavy responsibility resting on the physician, while the means of cure were so small and uncertain," and with that high sense of honor, which was so marked a trait of his character, was about to abandon medicine as a profession, when accidentally his attention was drawn to the subject of Homœopathy. Having carefully and conscientiously examined it and becoming firmly convinced of the truth of its great principles, he, in 1843, commenced openly to practice in accordance with the law of "*Similia similibus curantur*."

In 1849 he published the "*Pocket Homœopathist*," which passed through two editions. In 1850 he wrote "*Sources of Health*," a work eminently practical in its suggestions. In 1852 and 1853 he was associate editor of the *Quarterly Homœopathic Journal*; in 1853 he edited "*Epps' Domestic Homœopathist*," adding several valuable papers; and about ten years ago he wrote "*Homœopathy Simplified*," which work has passed through six editions, a sufficient proof of its intrinsic value. Besides these, he has written many articles which have been published in the homœopathic journals.

As a writer, Dr. Tarbell was very clear and concise, his productions giving evidence of a fair and candid examination of the subject, and a desire to do equal justice to all.

Exceedingly modest and retiring in his manners, he enjoyed more the seclusion of his study and the companionship of his books, than the noise and bustle of the outer world. Quiet and unassuming, meeting with us but rarely, yet he was beloved by us all, and his memory will long be cherished by those who knew him best; careful never to wound the feelings of others, I am safe in saying that he had no enemies.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—I know I but express your sentiments, when I pronounce him the perfect gentleman, the assiduous student, the firm friend, the faithful and conscientious practitioner, and the true Christian.

His patients have lost in him, not only the kind physician, but the sincere and sympathizing friend, and we, a brother and fellow-laborer in the cause of suffering humanity. While in the active performance of his duty his Master has called him "to come up higher."

"Had we needed him, had Earth needed him, he would have been left to us."

"Must we not believe that his work and his peers are elsewhere and higher?"

Dr. Samuel Gregg remarked that he had long and intimately known Dr. Tarbell, for whom he had ever entertained the greatest respect. In 1841 he accidentally formed his acquaintance, at a time when Dr. T. was about to relinquish his profession, because he thought "medicine as practised did more harm than good." Directing his attention to the subject of Homœopathy, he investigated it with entire impartiality and candor, and the more he examined it the more fully was he convinced of its entire truth, and he adopted it in his practice.

For several years he was Secretary of the Homœopathic Fraternity, one of the oldest associations of the kind in the country, and the immediate parent of this

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ind physician, but the si
d fellow-laborer in the
ormance of his duty his M

, he would have been left
eers are elsewhere and his
g and intimately known
greatest respect. In 18
when Dr. T. was about t
edicine as practised did
ne subject of Homoeopathy
or, and the more he exam
truth, and he adopted it

oeopathic Fraternity, one o
ad the immediate parent o

society, and the carefully recorded cases in its annals attest his faithfulness and ability, and his whole professional life, like those pages, presents one unblemished record.

Dr. I. T. Talbot mentioned the circumstance of his death:—For several years he had suffered from cardiac disease, and, though he has constantly attended to his professional duties, has exercised the greatest care to avoid excitement or whatever would tend to aggravate his disease. For the past three or four months he has seemed much better than usual, and on Thursday, January 21st, the day of his death, he remarked that he felt unusually well. About eleven o'clock, a.m., while walking on Beacon Street, on his way to visit a patient, he was attacked with syncope, and gradually laid himself upon the pavement before help could reach him. He was carefully placed in a carriage, but before he reached his home expired. An autopsy revealed cardiaomalacia in an advanced stage, the muscular fibres of the heart tearing upon the slightest pressure, and the arteries yielding in the same manner. There was rupture of the left venal artery, with considerable effusion of blood. Without doubt his great care had done much to prolong his life.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The society then proceeded to the house of the deceased and accompanied the body to the Church of the Advent, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, where the usual impressive rites were performed. After this they preceded the body, on the way to its final resting place in Mount Auburn, as far as the Cambridge bridge, and here with uncovered heads they bade a last farewell to the remains of their beloved friend and associate.

I. T. TALBOT, *Recording Secretary.*

ARREST TWO AFTER CRASH OUTSIDE POLICE BARRACKS

Doctor and Woman Arrested for Driving While Intoxicated

Atlantic City, Aug. 12.—Two alleged intoxicated drivers practically delivered themselves into the hands of the law when their automobile collided on the White Horse pike outside the Abscon barracks of the State police today.

Sergeant Harry Cibulla walked out of the front door and arrested Dr. James W. Tarrant, twenty-eight, 5915 Cedar av., Philadelphia, and Miss Philamena Lavigne, thirty-two, St. Petersburg, Fla. Both were taken before Magistrate A. J. Craven and fined \$200 and costs each, and their New Jersey driving privileges were revoked for two years.

Dr. Tarrant's automobile was overturned by the crash. He had two passengers in his car. One of them Dr. Harry E. Mullen, thirty, 51st and Walnut sts., Philadelphia, was charged with being disorderly and fined \$10 and costs. Miss Lavigne was driving alone.

HENRY FREDERICK TAUDTE.

DR. HENRY FREDERICK TAUDTE was born in Kreisen, Prussia, in 1804. He was a graduate of the University of Halle in 1837. He practiced allopathy six years, and having heard of the success of homœopathy he sought and received instruction from Jahr, Lorbacher, and Müller, of Leipsic. In 1852 he emigrated to this country, and located in Birmingham, now South Side Pittsburg, where he practiced until his death. His close adherence to the law of the master Hahnemann, *similia similibus curantur*, gained for him marked success and enabled him to surround himself and family with all desirable home comforts. He was greatly beloved by his numerous patrons, and stood high in the estimation of his professional brethren. He was a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, and served the first year of its operation with great acceptability as a member of its medical board. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, and of the State Society of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Taudte practiced medicine forty-six years, the last forty strictly homœopathic, so much so that in his last illness he refused to take any palliative treatment, saying: "I never used anything of that kind in my practice and cannot take it." His death, which occurred March 27th, 1878, was from chronic cystitis.

(Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1874-78)

FREDERICK TAUDTE, M. D., is a native of Germany, and a graduate of the University of Halle. He emigrated to this country in 1853, and located in Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he has practiced ever since, with commendable success. He stands well with the profession, and is highly esteemed by his numerous patrons.

He is a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, and served the first year of its operation with great acceptability, as a member of its Medical Board. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa. His P. O. address is Buchannan, Allegheny Co., Penna.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1870-71.

World's Currents.

TAYLOR, ALLAN ARDEN

ALLAN ARDEN TAYLOR, Delta, Ohio, born Metamora, Ohio, August 25, 1879; literary education at Metamora high school, 1898; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1902.

TAYLOR, BENJAMIN RUSH

Name in full

Benjamin Rush Taylor, M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Wokomis, Montgomery Co., Illinois,

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Long Island College Hospital,
Brooklyn, N.Y.*

TAYLOR, CHARLES.

OBITUARY.—Charles Taylor, M.D., died at his home in New Milford, Conn., Friday, July 4th, in his sixty-second year. He was a son of Dr. George Taylor, the first homœopathic physician to practice in Conn., and was himself prominent in his profession. He was a representative in the Legislature of his State in 1878, 1879, 1883 and 1889, and held many minor political offices. He was at the time of his death a director of the First National Bank in his town. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

(N. Am. Jl. Hom. V. 38. p 551)

My full name is

I graduated at

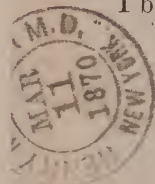
My present address is

State of

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

Charles Taylor
Geneva Medical College, in the year *1862*
New Milford county of *Litchfield*
Connecticut where I have resided since *1854*
Bridgeport *one year*
1852 at *New Milford*



OBITUARY.

N Y Times Aug 1890
CHARLES TAYLOR, M. D.

Dr. Charles Taylor died at his home in New Milford, Ct., on July 4th, 1890, in the sixty-second year of his age, after an illness of several months.

"For almost a century one could scarcely think of New Milford without thinking, also, of Doctor Taylor, so long and so prominently were, first the father and then the son, identified with the town itself, and all that concerned its inhabitants and its life. Nay, nearly two centuries ago the ancestor of the Taylors here, Rev. Nathaniel Taylor,

was called as the *second* minister in the town, and was himself a clergyman of note. He was the ancestor also of that most distinguished and eloquent divine, the Reverend Doctor Nathaniel W. Taylor, of Yale University. Doctor Charles Taylor, who died after a protracted and painful illness, was bred to his profession from early youth, and was educated at Yale University and at medical schools of New York and Philadelphia. After admission, he devoted himself to practice at New Milford in association with his distinguished father, Dr. George Taylor, so well and so widely known, both in professional and political life in this State. In that most happy relation, father and son, following the same profession, loving and honoring each other, both lived for many prosperous years in the same large New England mansion, and made their home the center of elegant hospitality and social life and enjoyment.

"Dr. Charles Taylor was honored with every office in the gift of his townsmen, which he could be induced to accept, and was sent to the Legislature repeatedly—as often in-

deed as he would consent to go, being at the time of his decease a prominent member of the present General Assembly, serving on important committees. He was, also, like his father, an eminent physician, having an extensive practice up to his decease. He bestowed his utmost care and exercised his highest skill in behalf of all his numerous patients, equally for rich and poor alike, and at all times.

"Over and above all book learning in the science of his profession, he possessed a natural and hereditary aptitude for it and its practice, which always stood him in good stead. It seems to be this in-born ability, and talent, not to dignify it with the title of genius, which in the medical profession, more perhaps, than in any other, enables the physician to render real service and win substantial success in curing cases. That and that alone, is the medical skill which patients receive and the public appreciate. Doctor Taylor, moreover, always brought to the bedside, and imparted to the patient steady courage and cheerful hope, in many instances more efficacious than medicine itself.

"Thus, as a good physician, and a good man, Doctor Taylor the second, has lived a long and useful life, and dying leaves none but friends behind him. Honest and honorable in life here, he will surely continue to live with the honorable and honest hereafter.

"There is no death ;
 What seems so is transition—
 The portals of the fields Elysian
 Which mortals miscall death."

CHARLES W. TAYLOR, M.D.

The subject of this notice was the son of the Rev. Amasa Taylor, of Ashburnham, Mass., and was born December 26th, 1820. He died at Wilbraham, in the same State, January 1st, 1875.

His youth was marked by no extraordinary incidents, so far as is known to the writer. All accounts agree in describing him as an apt and diligent scholar, of quiet and gentle ways, but with a decided aspiration for an extended and liberal education. At the academy in Wilbraham he distinguished himself by his diligence and rapid progress.

Unfortunately, however, his health became impaired before he was ready to enter college, so that after long struggling with adverse circumstances, he was at length obliged to abandon the sphere he had marked out for his future. For several years his health continued very imperfect, and he was the victim of much afflictive treatment meanwhile.

It was during these years of illness that he became acquainted with homœopathy, and obtained practical experience of its advantages over the prevailing so-called heroic way of dealing with disease. Having, at length, and as he felt persuaded, recovered his health in a good degree in consequence of his adoption of homœopathic treatment, he conceived a strong desire to adopt the practice of medicine as a profession, in order that he might extend the benefits of the new method to others. His long term of physical disability necessitated the making up of much lost time and needful preparation. But he was not deterred by these conditions. Having looked the difficulties fairly in the face, he set to work with a zeal and eagerness proportionate to the occasion. He graduated with credit from the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland in 1853.

Dr. Taylor commenced practice in Westfield, Mass. Subsequently he removed to Malden, in the same State; and still later, after several years, to Newtown. There he was very successful, and his practice became large and laborious. Although entering upon his career somewhat late in life, he was not less ardent in its pursuit than those who start with the advantages of youth and strength. He was highly esteemed by his professional colleagues as a close observer and prudent and wise counsellor. He

certainly secured in an extraordinary degree the confidence and admiration of his large circle of patrons.

Fatigue and much exposure induced bronchial consumption. In the hope of arresting the disease, he spent the winter and spring of 1873-4 in South Carolina; but finding little advantage from the experiment, he returned to the North and removed to Wilbraham, the scene of his early years. There he lingered in a gradual decline, and often in severe suffering, till the beginning of the new year. He died happy and peaceful on the first day of 1875, having just entered his fifty-fifth year.

He was elected a member of the Institute in 1869.
Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1877.

N.E. Med. Gaz. 7. — Vol. X. p 288

DIED, at Newtonville, Jan. 1, 1875, Charles W. Taylor, M.D., aged 54 years. Dr. Taylor was born in Ashburnham, Dec. 26, 1820. He began the study of medicine under Dr. S. Graves, in Springfield (Dr. G. died in Chicago a few years since) He attended lectures at Pittsfield, also at Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1853. He first practised medicine in Westfield; a few years after he removed to Malden and from there to Newton. A cold taken while visiting his patients resulted in phthisis, from which he died; for fifteen months he was a great sufferer, but with the opening of the new year he passed away to the land where sickness and disease are unknown, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary shall find rest."

Dr. Taylor always took a deep interest in everything pertaining to Homœopathy, and was highly respected by his colleagues and patients.

Name in full

Charles W. Taylor

P. O. Address in full

Newtonville Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



*Western College of Hom. Medicine
Cleveland*

TAYLOR, ESTHER WOODMAN

ESTHER WOODMAN TAYLOR, M. D.

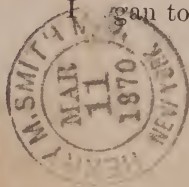
Dr. Esther Woodman Taylor was born in Sanbornton, N. H., April 16, 1826. She studied with Dr. N. F. Prentiss at Freeport, Illinois. Graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago in 1872, standing third in her class. She enjoyed a large practice in Freeport, Illinois, until October 1880. On coming to Boston she resumed it and continued until 1903, when her health failed and she was obliged to give up all duties.

Dr. Taylor was stricken with paralysis on August 5, at Wells, Maine, and only lived four days. She joined the American Institute in 1873.

A I H 1905

TAYLOR, GEORGE

My full name is *George Taylor*
I graduated at *Gale* Medical College, in the year *1824*
My present address is *New Bedford* county of *Sitkhfield*
State of *Connecticut* where I have resided since *1802*
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1837* at *New Bedford*



TAYLOR, GEORGE H

N.Y. Times
OBITUARY. Feb 1897

DR. GEORGE H. TAYLOR passed to the spirit world December 9th, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Dr. Taylor was born at Williston, Vt., and graduated at the New York Medical College in 1852, having attended his first course of lectures in Harvard Medical College. His attention was early directed to massage and the movement treatment of disease as practiced in Sweden. Having studied the system thoroughly in Stockholm he established himself in this city, and in 1864 commenced the invention and use of mechanical massage through machines adapted for the purpose.

These machines are run by an electric motor, and are so ingenious in their construction as to act upon every muscle and organ in the body.

Dr. Taylor had retired from active practice, but continued to act as consultant with his partner, Dr. Patchen, to the time of his death. He was the author of several books and monographs, principally connected with his specialty, and was held in high esteem by all branches of the profession.

H. W. TAYLOR, M. D., of Terra Haute, Ind., has obtained the substantial verdict of \$10,000 in a suit against Dr. H. J. Rice, a leading allopath, for malicious prosecution. About two years ago, at the investigation of Dr. Rice, Dr. Taylor was indicted for criminal malpractice growing out of the death of one of his patients, a Mrs. Nevins, and was honorably acquitted. He then brought action against Dr. Rice for \$25,000 and was awarded the foregoing verdict.

Med. Adv. V. 16. p 563.

Phila Press
Oct 13 1910

TRAGIC SUICIDE OF NOTED DOCTOR

Dr. H. W. Taylor Sends Bullet Into
Lung and as Friend Interferes
Fires Into Temple.

CALMLY TOLD OF INTENTION

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Pittsburg, Oct. 12.—Dr. H. W. Taylor, an aesthetician at the Homeopathic Hospital, shot and killed himself at the Automobile Club to-night. He fired a bullet into his left lung and another into his right temple at 9 o'clock and died at 10.50 o'clock.

The suicide of the noted physician was tragic. A few minutes before 9 o'clock M. F. Leslie, brother of Max G. Leslie, county delinquent tax collector, a member of the club, left a meeting of governors and entered a room adjoining. Dr. Taylor was there and the men greeted each other. Mr. Leslie turned his back for a moment. He was a little startled to hear the doctor say slowly:—

"I'm going to shoot myself."

He did not take Dr. Taylor's words seriously, and answered:—

"Ah, stop your fooling, doctor."

Sees Man Stagger.

His back was still turned when he heard a muffled crack. He thought at first the noise had been made by drop-

ping a chair, but turned around in time to see Dr. Taylor stagger backward, with a smoking revolver in his right hand.

As he staggered through the door into the billiard room Mr. Leslie leaped forward and clutched the doctor's wrist. With amazing strength and agility for a man wounded he wrenched free, stepped back quickly and fired another bullet into his right temple.

The revolver dropped to the floor from his already nerveless hand, while Mr. Leslie grasped the wounded man and eased his fall. It was immediately apparent that he was dying. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, but did not regain consciousness sufficiently to give a reason for his act.

Job Hill, the steward, had noticed nothing queer in the doctor's demeanor. Besides being one of the leaders in his profession he also was a practicing physician of wide prominence. Several years ago he accompanied Alexander Peacock and his wife, when Mr. Peacock was traveling over Europe in search of health.

Seeks to End All.

Probably either of the wounds would have been fatal. But when Mr. Leslie sprang forward to stop him from firing again he showed a ferocious determination to end his chances, whatever they might have been. He did not attempt to fight the man who tried to save him, but used his every bit of remaining strength to hold him off.

With seemingly complete concentration of purpose he jumped clear of the threshold which might have tripped him. When Mr. Leslie's fingers closed around his wrist he gasped as with a superhuman twist which sapped nearly all his remaining strength, twisted the muzzle toward his forehead and pulled the trigger. He was 39 years old and married.

Obituary.—Dr. Howard W. Taylor, Pittsburg, Pa., departed this life on October 13th, 1910. He was widely known throughout Western Pennsylvania as an expert anesthetist, and he will be greatly missed at our hospital because of his ability and because of the contagiousness of his good humor, which he spread about him wherever he went. Dr. Taylor graduated from Hahnemann with the class of 1899, and spent his entire professional career in Pittsburg.

Hahn Monthly Nov 1910

EDWARD P. CLARK.

TAYLOR, JAMES MITCHELL

JAMES MITCHELL TAYLOR, Chicago, Illinois, born St. Louis, Mo., March 20, 1848; graduated, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1869; practiced in Mason City until 1891 and then removed to Chicago; was city treasurer of Mason City one year.

TAYLOR, JOHN

John Taylor, M.D. born. Holliston
or Augusta Me. ^{March} 1802.

son of Kearney Rogers.

Grad in A.Y. engine of
Booren & Bayard. Connected by Dr
Calcutt. Rem. from A.Y. to
Ann Arbor. Married 2 wifes & settled at
Rochester succeeded Dr. Briggs (of
Autism naturally) after he began to
practice soon in Ann Arbor finally

1844 or '45 came to New York. Died April
5, 1880. 2 children by 2 wifes & daughter
Mrs. ^{Letitia} Brink & John Henry.

Engine of Mr. Driscoll, about 1840.
Mrs. Brett, ^{Major} ~~Driscoll~~ Madison Ave
knows about the plant that Dr
Taylor owned.

Ann Clark 87 26 St

TAYLOR, OLIVER B



Genl.

For the perfecting of your
list of Homoeopathic practitioners. I give
you my name & address.

Oliver B. Taylor.

Manchester.

Hartford-County.

Conn.

Am a graduate of Harvard. Medical
Department- Insp. Class. March. 1842.

A convert to Homoeopathy in 1849.

18 years since & so continue.

Manchester.

May 22 1867.

150

My full name is *Oliver Brewster Taylor*
I graduated at *Harvard* Medical College, in the year *1842*. (*Mich*)
My present address is *Manchester* county of *Hartford*
State of *Connecticut* where I have resided since *1849*.
Previous to that time I practised in *Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.*
I began to practise Homoeopathy in the year *1848* at *Dana, Mass.*
Testing it with Allopathy: & wholly as above, since
coming here
at Dana - Worcester Co Mass. 4. 95



P. TAYLOR, M. D., Amity, Ore.
Edinburgh Univ., 1871; Chicago Hom. Med. Col., 1890.

TAYLOR, SAMUEL W

Name in full

Samuel W. Taylor M.D.

P. O. Address in full

36 Charlton St

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

N. York Ho. College

TAYLOR, WILLIAM GARDINER

Am Inst WILLIAM G, TAYLOR, M. D. Hom 1904

Dr. Taylor was born in Darby, Delaware County, Pa., in 1845, and received his preliminary education in Frankford, Pa.; he graduated from Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in 1870; he first located in Marietta, Pa., but in 1872 removed to Columbia, Pa., where he lived until his death. He was an active Mason and a member of three other secret orders, of two clubs, Director, Secretary and Treasurer of the local telephone company, for twenty years a member of the School Board, and was frequently a member of public committees; he was also an active politician and was elected Prothonotary of Lancaster County in 1902; he was a member of the Episcopal church.

In 1872 the doctor married Miss Vema Frances Peters, daughter of Dr. Samuel Peters, of Columbia, who, with three children, survives him; his son Gardiner has been a senior at Hahnemann, of Philadelphia, the past year.

The doctor died March 4, 1904, at his home in Columbia, after several months of illness with stomach trouble; the local paper pays him this tribute: "His death will be felt by many to whose disposal his ever ready charitable disposition placed him; he was beloved by his family, admired by his friends and respected by the community in which he lived and died."

The doctor joined the Institute in 1902.

1902—William Gardiner Taylor, M. D., died March 4, 1904, of Columbia, Pa. Born at Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1845. Graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., 1870. First located at Marietta, Pa., then at Columbia. He belonged to Goodno Homœopathic Society of Lancaster, Pa., York and Dauphin counties societies. Died of interstitial nephritis. A widow, daughter and two sons survive him. One son, Dr. Gardiner P. Taylor, Hahnemann, of Philadelphia, Pa., 1904.

Penna Hom Soc 1904

TAYLOR, W E



TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY

ORGANIZED THOUGHT.

Graduating Essay by W. H. Taylor, M. D.
(Hahnemann, Phila., 1895), Delivered at
Mental Science College Auditorium, Bryn
Mawr, Wash., August 21st, 1910.

The average person uses but one-fourth of the power generated in his system and many above the average but three-fourths. The problem of conserving this to the individual is thus one of much importance. There is also a like problem in the Community at large. I am trying to present it so that we shall have tangible factors for its solution.

Man is ever reaching just a little ahead or beyond, for more health, power, wealth, knowledge, fame. His thought thus creates and as creator and creature are one we say, "Thoughts are things."

Thoughts are things. They are governed by law and attract and repel each other in accordance to that law. They congregate and form atmospheres and our thinking is thus blended and connected with the thought atmosphere to which it is keyed and pitched, and is in return colored and influenced by this atmosphere.

We readily see that thought can create friction as well as produce harmony in the building process. Regularity is order, system. The constant dripping of a single drop of water wears away the stone. By systematizing thought we apply it where it is most needed in the building process and we apply the proper thought to the proper place. Our Congresses meet at the same place, same hour, every day for orderly arrangement of thought, for the routine of business. Our banks are open 9 a. m. to 3 for the systematizing of thought which has been organized to encourage most effectively the creation of things, to prevent stagnation, friction, to cause business to move along lines of harmony with the least resistance.

Our schools are open at 9 a. m. every day in order to systematize thought, in order to teach thinking by system, a system more or less building but aiming at building.

How can we link all these mighty dynamos of energy (individual and collective) together so that there shall go out a continuous stream of building force, so that the very thought atmosphere shall be creative and optimistic and how much good in return would such an atmosphere be to bank upon.

Could our schools not have a common program every day. At the start something tentative has been suggested in our literature. Thus the children of 5 as well as of 50 could recite on one day of the week all over the state

We use our minds.
We use our hands.
We perceive.
We think rightly.
We act kindly.
We get things well done.
We are happy.

On another day we might suggest our own

I am prudent.
I am ambition.
I am stability.
I am will-power.
I am happy.

A building song might be sung at a regular hour in all the schools. Suppose a pupil at 5 sings his building song and recites his "We get things well done," "I am ambition," and continues until he graduates at 18 or 20, how much of life and health and construction would it put into his work. From each pupil it would ramify through occupations and pursuits. Our scientists would have data then upon which to lay down laws for education, for selecting pursuits and for pursuing them successfully. In other words, we shall prolong life, as Pat would say, and make the most of it.

In the electric dynamo we see diverse currents taken off by a rhythmical armature and commutator and it results in beautiful lights, so in the community at large the diverse thought currents can be harmonized by adjusting centers of thought such as in our schools and banks, where the regular routine of thought of that community could have its keynote. These centers could carry out an agreed program simultaneously with all the centers of the same state and the whole state reduce its waste to the minimum.

We see a tendency toward the formation of centers already. At Oxford, England, and at Harvard, we have a center of education; at Rochester, cameras and optical goods; at Niagara and Duluth, milling; at Battle Creek, health foods, and at Bryn Mawr, Healing and the living of life.

Women have of late entered commercial pursuits and generations of economy have inclined them to proficiency in its application. In the last 25 years they have bought control of nearly every large corporation in the United States. The New York, New

Haven & Hartford has a stockholders' list of 7,000 women and 5,000 men, one of the wealthiest corporations, serving a very populous district. Note also the importance with which the widows mite is extolled in every orthodox congregation. The captains of finance know something of this. At the present time there is a contest on the woman suffrage question. How long would there be a contest if the thought force of the whole nation was effectively organized for co-operative action.

Therefore, I say, Organize, be a unit, reduce your problem to its simplest form, make every thought constructive, and knowing you have unlimited resources in bank, you can say, I am great.

I am the owner of the spheres,
Of the seven stars and solar years,
Or Caesar's hand and Plato's brain,
Of the Strong Man's heart and Shakespere strain

and I am building the community into a reflection of that greatness.

"True Word" Bryn Mayr
Washington State Aug 1910

Aug

DR. TAXIL.

Dr. Taxil, was a very distinguished French Homœopathist, of New Orleans. He had been an Allopathic Professor in France. He lost his life at more than seventy (70) years of age by being run over by a street car, in New Orleans in the year 1865.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1871

TEAL. FREDERICK FRANKLIN



FREDERICK F. TEAL, M.D.,
Omaha, Neb.

FREDERICK FRANKLIN TEAL, Omaha, Nebraska, was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, January 21, 1874, son of Henry Franklin and Emma (Riley) Teal, and great-grandson of Dr. Andrew Teal, the first homœopathic physician in Iowa, who settled at Lewis, Cass county, in 1857, and had a large pioneer practice. He died at the age of seventy-five years. Frederick F. Teal attended the graded and high schools of Omaha, Nebraska, graduating from the latter in 1893, and then took

special courses in advanced studies at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. He began his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. W. H. Hanchett, now of Salt Lake city, and from 1894 to 1897 was a student in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College from which he graduated in the latter year. From 1897 to 1900 he practiced his profession in Omaha; from 1900 to 1902 he was the superintendent of the Norfolk (Nebraska) Hospital for the Insane. During the year of 1902 took a post-graduate course under the late Selden H. Talcott, M. D., at the Middletown Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane, Middletown, New York. Since 1902 he has been engaged in general practice in Omaha, devoting particular attention to diseases of children. Dr. Teal was a member of the Omaha school board, 1897-1900, and also served as medical examiner for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, secretary of the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Society and president and treasurer of the Omaha Homœopathic Medical Society. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1901, and is a member of the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Missouri Valley Homœopathic Medical Society and the Omaha Homœopathic Medical Society. He married, April 19, 1900, Maude Merriam, and their children are: Frederick Franklin, Jr., and Dorothy Merriam Teal. He resides at No. 1041 Georgia avenue.

King Vol 1V

TEBO, LEVI D

DR. LEVI D. TEBO, a homeopathic physician who had practiced in Bordentown, N. J., 30 years, died in that city, aged 65 years. He was born in Tioga County, Pa., and was graduated from the Hahnemann College, Philadelphia.

June 15 1910

Obituary.—Dr. L. D. Tebo, Hahnemann '73, died at Bordentown, N. J., June 14th, 1910. Dr. Tebo had practiced in Bordentown for 47 years and was highly esteemed in the community in which he lived.

II M AUG
1910

TEETS, CHARLES EDWARD

CHARLES EDWARD TEETS, New York city, son of David Teets, a New York business man, and Caroline Moore, was born in that city, August 10, 1852, and received his early education in the public schools. He commenced the study of medicine in 1879, and in 1881 entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, graduating in 1884. As soon

as he began practice he was appointed visiting physician to the College Dispensary and Wilson Mission. In 1885 he entered the New York Ophthalmic Hospital and took a special course in diseases of the throat and nose. In 1886 he was appointed clinical assistant, later, assistant surgeon, and in June, 1894, surgeon of the department, and now holds the positions of professor of laryngology and rhinology in the college of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital and the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital; consulting laryngologist to Flower Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital of Passaic, New Jersey, and was laryngologist and rhinologist to the Metropolitan Hospital (Blackwell's Island, New York), eight years, and professor of laryngology and rhinology in the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School three years. He has been a prolific writer on subjects relating to the nose and throat, and was for a time associate editor of the "Journal of Ophthalmology and Laryngology." He is one of the very few physicians of the homœopathic school who is a specialist in the restricted sense of the word, and confines his practice exclusively to diseases of the nose and throat. He has devised a number of ingenious instruments for the nose and throat, including

nasal forceps, palate retractor, nasal applicator, etc. The following societies and clubs number Dr. Teets among their members: The American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York Homœopathic Materia Medica Society, the Pathological Society, the American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society and the Clinical Club.

King Vol IV

TEGTMEIER, C F

Dr. Tegtmeier Dead

Dr. Christopher F. Tegtmeier, a physician widely known in Montgomery County, is dead at his home in Conshohocken. He was a graduate of Hahnemann College. Until recently he was president of the Conshohocken School Board, was a member of the Masons and the Patriotic Order of Sons of America.

He is survived by his widow, two sons, his mother, sister and two brothers, Dr. Edward Tegtmeier and August Tegtmeier.

Ledger Dec 28 1917

TEGTMEIER. — At Conshohocken, Pa., Dec. 27, Dr. C. F., husband of Elinor G. Tegtmeier (nee McGirr). Relatives and friends, Fritz Lodge, No. 520, E. and A. M.; Camp 121, P. O. S. of A., of Conshohocken; Hancock Commandery, No. 3, P. O. S. of A., of Philadelphia; any other order or society of which he was a member, invited to funeral services, Sat., 2 p. m., 117 E. 4th ave., Conshohocken. Int. private, Riverside. Remains may be viewed Fri., 7 to 9 p. m.

TEMPLE, JOHN B

OBITUARY.

Dr. John B. Temple.

Another homœopathic pioneer has gone to his reward, Dr. John B. Temple, of Marshallton, Pa., a town not far from Philadelphia. He was born in 1828 and consequently was approaching the age of 89. Death occurred on March 9. He was an adept with fine tools and once made a penknife that is supposed to be the smallest perfect knife in the world. It was exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair. While yet a young man he felt that his true calling was medicine, but not having the money to go through college, and with only a common school education, he bought homœopathic books, studied them faithfully and entered in practice in his home town which he never left. Though the people knew all about his medical education, nevertheless he at once entered on a large practice and was so successful that it continued up to within a week of his death, he having been unusually busy during the past winter. He knew only Homœopathy, but that was enough to cause the people to come to him for many years and through successive generations. A Chester county man told us "Dr. Temple was a character, the people, when really ill, sent for him from all over the country." It wasn't "Doc Temple," but Homœopathy they sent for. This is worth salting down in your memory, ye who would trail after the allopathic will-o'-the-wisp.

Recorder Apr 15 1916



TEMPLE, JOHN TAYLOR, M.D., of St. Louis, Mo., was born on May 5th, 1803, in King William county, Va. His father's name was John, and his grandfather was Colonel Samuel Taylor, of revolutionary fame. His mother was a daughter of Richard Squire Taylor, Esq. Educated at first at various boarding-schools, he entered college, on leaving which he commenced the study of medicine (allopathic), which he pursued for three years, when he went to Philadelphia, and became a student in the office of Dr. George McClellan. He remained there three years, attending lectures in the University of Pennsylvania up to the date of the duel between Dr. Granville Sharp Patterson and General Cadwallader. Soon after this, Dr. Patterson accepted the chair of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, and by Dr. McClellan's advice, he followed him, took one course, and graduated in 1824. In that year, he received the honorable degree of A. M., from Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y. Marrying soon after his graduation, he returned to his farm in Hanover county, Va., seventeen miles from Richmond. In that year, he received the appointment of physician to the County Alms House, where he had some very important and interesting operations and cases. After two years of residence on his farm, he yielded to the solicitations of his late preceptor, Dr. McClellan, and moved to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1829. Then removing to Washington city, where he lived four years, he went to the West in March, 1833, and settled at what is now Chicago. Old Fort Dearborn, an Indian trading house, a sutler's store, and one other store, constituted Chicago at that date. Outside the Fort, the population numbered *one hundred*. In April, having a contract with the Government to establish a mail route from Chicago to Green Bay, he hired a guide, and, traversing in safety a country occupied by Indians, he succeeded in fulfilling his engagements. In 1834, under contract with the mail department, he established a line of four-horse coaches from Chicago to Peoria, carrying a daily mail. In 1842, he removed

to Galena, and, after a brief sojourn there, to St. Louis. Here he found no homœopathic physician, and but one family using this system. He met with opposition of course from the allopaths, but after a hard struggle, succeeded in establishing homœopathy in the confidence of the people. His attention had first been drawn to this system in 1842, when, examining it carefully in order to expose it, he was convinced, as so many others have been, of its worth, embraced its doctrines, and has practised it ever since, according to the strict Hahnemann teaching.

For four years, Dr. Temple was alone in his contest for homœopathy; one of his most successful movements being a journal, which he published and circulated gratuitously for two years, as the *South-West Homœopathic Journal*. In 1849, the year of the cholera, which lasted over eight months, sweeping away from two hundred to two hundred and fifty daily for weeks, his partner and himself had 1560 cases, and lost only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while the allopathic physicians pronounced the disease an outlaw, and incurable.

In 1857, he procured from the legislature a charter for the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and held the position of Dean until the college, being merged into the St. Louis College of Medicine and Surgery, became the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of the Western Institute of Homœopathy, and served as President one year. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; and has been for four years Dean of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. The writings of Dr. Temple have been widely diffused through the various homœopathic journals. His practice has been large and

lucrative; his experience extensive and varied; and his influence in the profession is universally conceded.

THE pioneer of homœopathy in the trans-Mississippi country crossed the "father of waters" in 1844, and settled in St. Louis, then a city of 40,000 inhabitants, now a metropolis of half a million souls.

The name of this well-known pioneer, long since a distinguished college professor, and now almost an octogenarian, is John T. Temple, A.M., M.D., a Virginia gentleman of the old school, a truly good as well as great man, known among us here as the "Nestor of homœopathy" and the "old man eloquent," and a native of King William County, Va., with a classical and collegiate education obtained at Lexington, Va. He graduated in medicine in 1824 at the University of Maryland, having been a private student of Dr. George McClellan, of Philadelphia.

He practiced medicine in Washington, D. C., till 1833, at which time he moved West, and located in Chicago, Ill., then a frontier post called Fort Dearborn, merely a stockade, with one hundred men, Major Whistler in command.

In 1843 Dr. Temple became a convert to homœopathy, and in 1844 he came to St. Louis *via* Galena, Ill., and the Mississippi River. He is still in active office-practice, though enfeebled by age; has been Dean of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri since its origin, a flourishing institution, and assisted in founding it in 1857; has always been Professor of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* in the same, and, during the annual course of lectures, delivers three lectures per week on this most important branch.

Homœopathy was first embraced in St. Louis by the intelligent and learned, and spread rapidly from one family, who were from Cincinnati, patients of the now venerable Dr. J. H. Pulte, of that city.

At the close of the course of lectures of that year in the St. Louis Medical College (old school), the valedictorian on the part of the faculty, Dr. J. B. Johnson, Professor of Theory and Practice, took occasion to attack homœopathy in his address and to vilify it fiercely, with the view of crushing it out at once while in its infancy in the West. The sequel shows that he succeeded about as well as Oliver Wendell Holmes did in Boston about the same time, when he declared, in a public address, that he had slain and buried homœopathy forever upon its arrival on our shores.

Dr. Temple prepared an exhaustive article in answer to the learned professor of medicine, who still survives, and occupies the same chair in the same college.

At that time there were two medical journals published in St. Louis, and both refused to publish Dr. Temple's article in answer to Professor Johnson. He then applied to the city papers, but such was the hostility of public sentiment at that time that they also refused him publication. But the doctor, determined on being heard and vindicated, then published his answer in pamphlet form at his own expense, and had it distributed gratuitously throughout the city. He now says:

"I consider that publication the first grand impulse to the progress of homœopathy in St. Louis. All classes then tried it. The chief obstacle, as everywhere, was prejudice, and that inaugurated by the profession, was kept alive by ridicule."

In July, 1848, he established the *Southwestern Homœopathic Journal*, and, single-handed and alone, kept it in existence for two years, at which time he went to California, where he remained two years.

Since that time he has often contributed valuable articles to the current medical literature of the day, many of which have been copied into foreign journals. He has been a member of the American Institute for many years, and was always a willing and active worker till the infirmities of age admonished him of the tediousness of physical labor. Nevertheless his pen is never silent but a few months at a time even at this advanced age.

W. C.,

Name in full

John Taylor Temple

P. O. Address in full

Saint Louis Mo.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

DR. JOHN T. TEMPLE.

Another Nestor of Homœopathy has passed away. Dr. Temple was the pioneer of Homœopathy in St. Louis. He was born in Virginia in the year 1803; graduated in Philadelphia in 1824, and, after practicing in Philadelphia and Washington, he removed to Chicago in 1833, where his attention was called to Homœopathy by Dr. D. S. Smith. In 1842 he began the practice of Homœopathy in St. Louis in the face of much opposition. During the cholera of 1849 he and a partner treated 1560 cases, with a loss of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In 1857 he obtained a charter for the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and was Dean of the St. Louis College at his death.

Dr. Temple was a kind hearted man and labored earnestly to advance Homœopathy. His memory will be cherished by all who knew him.

At a special meeting of the Clinical Society of the Hahnemann Hospital of Chicago, held on the evening of March 24th, 1877, proper resolutions of respect to the memory of the first three physicians were passed and ordered to be spread upon the records of the society. Dr. D. S. Smith made a brief address concerning his life-long friend Professor Temple; and Dr. A. E. Small gave a brief but very interesting sketch of the life and labors of

US Med Inves May 15
1877

U S MED INV DR. JOHN T. TEMPLE. Apr 15 1877

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was once honored by being elected president of this body, and for some time he held the office of Corresponding Secretary. The profession is indebted to Dr. Payne for his indefatigable labors as a member of the Bureau of Materia Medica, and for his introduction into our materia medica of the *Lilium tigrinum* and other remedies.

He was one of the editors of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* for a period of seven years, and was honored by being selected to deliver the oration at the celebration of the centennial birth-day of Hahnemann, April 10th, 1855. He was invited to professorships in different colleges, which he was obliged to decline.

TEMPLE, PETER

Lexington, Mo.

The position of homœopathy here I got from Dr. Peter Temple, brother to the venerable Professor Temple, of St. Louis. I make the following extracts from his letter to me:

"This was a large slaveholding district, and the first settlers were from Kentucky and Virginia, and they and their descendants are slow in breaking away from the old-school practice. Your circular is at hand, and I am sorry to say my answers will be very unsatisfactory, as I lived in the country when I first moved to this county.

"The first homœopathic medicine given in this county was by my wife in 1847, from a case given her by my brother, Dr. John T. Temple, with *Epps's Practice*. She being an uncompromising advocate of the system practiced on our children when sick, and the neighbors seeing the good effect of her treatment soon got medicine for their children, and soon she had quite a celebrity for doctoring children and others.

"I am a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1861 I graduated in the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, and moved into town same year. Between 1854 and 1860 there had been several homœopathic physicians, mostly Germans, located here, but none of them stayed long enough to make any impression on the community. When I came I found a Dr. Williams practicing, but he was more frequently found elsewhere than in his office. He left very soon, and, notwithstanding the prejudice and opposition there was to homœopathy, I got a very good practice before long.

"Being favorably known by the citizens generally as an allopathic physician formerly, I gained access to many families whose doors would have been otherwise shut against me. In a few years I had as large a practice, if not the largest, in the place; in fact more than I could do justice to in my feeble state of health.

"My son, Dr. J. R. Temple, a graduate of the St. Louis Homœopathic College, became my partner in 1867, and continued up to his death, in March, 1871. During his life we had a large practice, and put homœopathy on a firm basis. The advocates of the system here now are many, and of the best class of citizens. After the death of my son I associated with me Dr. G. W. Barker. The copartnership was dissolved in 1873, and since that time we have occupied separate offices, and are both still practicing, and have our share of the practice in this community, where there are eight representatives of the opposition school."

Name in full

"P. J. R. Temple".
Peter Temple M.D. Jas. Ryburn Temple M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Lexington, Missouri.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

"Hon. Med. College of Missouri."

P. J. was first graduated at the University of Pa.
& practiced that system for twenty years.

P. J. R. Temple.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Gray
announce the marriage of their daughter

Lucy Jane
to

Dr. Gabriel Eugene Tenaglia
Monday the seventeenth of June
nineteen hundred and twenty-nine
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania



THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR TENNANT.



The sudden death of Dr. C. E. Tennant on the morning of November 4th, came as a shock to his professional colleagues and to his numerous friends in this community. It was well known that he had been suffering from diabetes for the last year or more but his condition had not been considered alarming or dangerous.

Dr. Tennant was born in Chatauqua County, N. Y., in 1838. When quite young he went to Wisconsin where he found employment in a pharmacy and later engaged in the business for himself. In 1861 he enlisted in the first Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers and went to service in south eastern Missouri. Exposure in the field and in rebel prisons so shattered his health that he was obliged to leave the service in 1862, and was never afterwards a well man. He began practice as an Allopathic physician but after some years became interested in homeopathy, took a post-graduate course in a homeopathic college, and continued in that practice up to the time of his death. Although always a great sufferer from the effects of his army experience, he was noted for his cordial and genial disposition, which brought him many devoted friends. Frank and honorable in all things he was highly esteemed by his professional associates. He always manifested great interest in educational and society work and was an excellent teacher. When the Denver Homeopathic College and Hospital Association was organized he was one of its most zealous promoters and was made Professor of Pediatrics, which position he held at the time of his death. Professor Tennant will be sadly missed in the class room and in the Homeopathic Club, of which he was vice-president, as well as in the home and social circles where he was so much loved and admired.

~~~~~ Critique Nov 15 1897 ~~~~~  
Critique Nov 15 1897



TENNANT, C E

### DEATH OF DR. C. E. TENNANT

#### Resolutions Adopted by Students of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College.

Whereas, It has pleased the all-wise Creator, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed professor, Dr. C. E. Tennant, Sr. one whose conscience was his supreme guide, who met all the responsibilities of life with exactness and courage, one who was comprehensive and able and recognized no obstacle insurmountable that stood in the way of the discharge of his duties public or private. He was loyal to his friendships, and in his profession he was frankness personified.

Resolved, That by his death we lose a great and good man, a valued friend and instructor, and our college one of its staunchest supporters, one who was ever ready to discharge a duty; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy; further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the daily papers, Homeopathic Critic and a copy be tendered the bereaved family.

H. M. MORTON,  
W. S. CONNETT,  
W. H. TWINING,  
Committee.

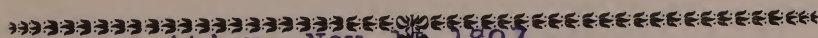


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Critique Nov 15 1897





C. E. TENNANT, Jr., M. D.,  
Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology and Pathology in the Denver  
Homeopathic College and Hospital.

TENNEY, LILLA MARY

LILLA MARY TENNEY, M. D.

Born in Cowansville, Province of Quebec, June 17, 1857; was fitted for Mt. Holyoke College at St. Johnsbury Academy, Vt., and graduated from State Normal School, at Plymouth, N. H. Married Rev. Herbert Melville Tenney, April 11, 1877. Was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, Nov. 20, 1902, and passed State Board examination in the spring of 1903. Took special course in physical culture under Sargeant at Summer School, Harvard College, 1903, and on the eye, under Valk, and electrical therapeutics, under Snow, in New York City the same year. Began practice in Oakland, Cal., Jan., 1904. Specialized on the normal development of children, and diseases of women and children, in the treatment of which she had marked success. She was an expert in the use of electricity, and her paper before the State Medical Society on the subject attracted marked attention. She was a contributor to the Periscope, and to the Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy. She was making original investigations of the effects of uric acid, and was in frequent correspondence with Dr. Hague, of London. She died at Piedmont, Cal., Oct. 5, 1907, of endocarditis.

A I H 1908

Pac C J1 Hom Oct 1907

Dr. LILLA M. TENNEY (Hahnemann of the Pacific, 1902) was found dead in her room on the morning of October 5th at Piedmont, Cal. The deceased, although about and attending upon her daily duties, had for a long time been in failing health. Nevertheless, her sudden end was not expected and caused sincere regret to the many who had known her as a student and practitioner.



## TERRY, MARSHALL ORLANDO

In the Supreme Court of New York, Part 14, on Feb. 11th, after a jury trial lasting two days, Judge Greenbaum gave Dr. George W. Roberts a verdict against Dr. M. O. Terry for performing an operation for appendicitis upon his wife. It was admitted that Dr. Terry had retired from practice, and was therefore not entitled to professional courtesy; the only question for the jury to decide being the reasonable value of the services. Every expert, with the exception of one general practitioner, estimated the value of the services to be from three to five thousand dollars. Dr. Roberts' bill was for \$3650. Jury's verdict was for \$2325 and costs. **Clinique Mar 1909**

MARSHALL ORLANDO TERRY, Utica, New York, was born in Watervliet Centre, Albany county, New York, son of William Henry and Sarah (Burke) Terry, of English and Prussian ancestry, respectively. He was educated in the common schools, the academy and high school of Ashtabula, Ohio, which included a scientific course, and entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, graduating in 1872. He pursued special courses in the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, Bellevue Hospital, in diagnosis, also surgery, and received special instruction under Professor Charles Heitzmann in microscopy, histology, pathology, and urinary analysis. He devoted two winters to hospital study in New York city. He is a member of the surgical staff of the General Hospital, Utica, surgeon-in-chief of the Utica Homœopathic Hospital, and of the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of America. He is an honorary member of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, a member of the state, county, and national medical organizations, and in 1886 was president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York. On March 18, 1880, Dr. Terry was appointed by Governor Cornell major of fourth brigade, national guard of New York; by Governor Morton, January 1, 1895, surgeon-general of the

State of New York, and was re-appointed by Governor Black, January 1, 1897, thus serving four years. He was appointed by President Cleveland United States pension surgeon for the Utica district, and was president of the board. He was offered the position of chief surgeon of division during the Spanish-American war by the

late President McKinley, but declined owing to his duties as surgeon general. He is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, president of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard and of the Naval Militia of the State of New York. General Terry was instrumental in substituting a new medical and surgical outfit for the national guard, on modern lines. The "Terry" stretcher, named by Adjutant General McAlpin for its originality, has a mechanically adjustable pillow. The field case, the first devised for the guard since the war of the rebellion, was named "Terry Field Case" by General Tillinghast. The chest for regiments, recognized as one of the best, is called the "New York medical and surgical chest." His inspection of southern camps during Hispano-American war led to an investigation by the government.

**King Vol IV**

TERRY, MARSHALL ORLANDO







DR. M. O. TERRY, Surgeon General.

That we are proud of the fact that Dr. Terry is Surgeon General of the State of New York goes without saying, and we are furthermore proud that we can say that he is a member of the more advanced school of medicine.

We think we are correct when we say that if more men from our school had been in active service during the late war, the medical part of the army service would not have brought disgrace upon our country.

Dr. Terry was appointed surgeon with the rank of Major of the 4th Brigade by Governor Cornell; in 1895 he was selected by Governor Levi P. Morton as a member of his staff, being made Surgeon General with the rank of Brigadier General. On January 1st, 1897, he was re-appointed by Governor Black for the same position. He has remodeled the entire medical department of the State. The New York Medical and Surgical Chest for regiments, the ambulance for brigades, the Terry stretcher named by General McAlpin on account of the original features of the joint and mechanical pillow, the Terry field case adopted by

the State of New York and named by General Tillinghast for the same reason of originality and so designated by Charles Truax Greene & Co., the manufacturers, shows how the medical department has been improved under his administration. He has welcomed suggestions from the medical officers of the guard and the chest and ambulance are the product of his methods of securing information and then utilizing it. At the State camp he has had every season a thorough course of instruction for the Hospital Corps and a complete set of instruments and apparatus shows the perfection of every detail. General Terry was offered by the President at the early opening of the war with Spain, without solicitation or knowledge of it, the position of Chief Surgeon of a Division in the army which he was obliged to refuse. He was actively on duty during the mobilization of our troops at Camp Black and Camp Townsend, later went to Porto Rico on the Hospital Ship Relief and on returning made an inspection of all of the camps containing our State troops in volunteer service by order of the Governor. His wired reports of the unsanitary condition of the Southern camps, especially Chickamauga Park, which were given out at Albany, and caused a marked sensation and subsequently denied

by General Boynton, have since been proven true by the commission appointed by General Breckinridge.

General Terry is president of the Association of Medical Officers of the National Guard and of the Naval Militia of the State of New York and is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He is also Surgeon-in-Chief of the Utica Homoeopathic Hospital.

Dr. Terry has contributed many articles to the medical press, being the first to advocate the use of individual cups in the communion service. Among his medical essays may be found some of considerable length upon "The Management of Acute and Sudden Recurrent Appendicitis in Camp or in the Field; "A Criticism of Herman Mynter's Book on Appendicitis and Its Surgical Effects;" The Value of Bromine in Military Surgery; The Oil Treatment of Appendicitis, etc., etc.

Dr. Terry was the President of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York in 1885.





M. O. Terry, M. D.  
Surgeon-General.





Yours truly  
Wm. H. Viny  
Surgeon General

S. N. Y.

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1895-6-7-8

PTA 70101

TESTE, JOSEPH ALPHONSE

Joseph Alphonse Teste, M.D., on the 14th day of February, 1899, aged 85 years, ceased to live. He was well known among the older members of the Hœmœopathic profession, but to many of the younger members his name was not so familiar. He was a great worker, although of a very modest and retiring nature. His two best works were "Practical Systemization" and "Diseases of Infants." He was one of the founders of the Hahnemann Hospital in Paris.

N Am J1Hom  
June 1899



## THATCHER, EDWARD P

### THE NEW

#### OBITUARY NOTES

##### Dr. Edward P. Thatcher.

On Friday morning at about 7:30 o'clock, at his home on Main street, in Newark, occurred the death of Dr. Edward P. Thatcher, one of the leading physicians of the town and of the county. Dr. Thatcher had been in failing health for a year. His death, although it was not unexpected, came as a shock to a circle of friends and acquaintances much larger than usually falls to the lot of a single individual. He was of a character that merited the confidence and trust reposed in him. No favor he would not do for a friend, no case of need that did not find from him a generous helping hand. He was outspoken in his views and frank and fearless in his judgment. He grasped the essential points and ignored the minor conventionalities. Self-made, against poverty he arose by his own ability to a foremost place in his profession and in the social esteem of his townsmen. At his death there is unfeigned sorrow and regret.

To children he was kindness itself, and hundreds of the little ones mourn the loss of the brusque but kindly man whom they all knew and loved as "Uncle Doctor."

Dr. Thatcher was born at Shortsville June 5 1858, at which place he spent his youth. Here and at Canandaigua he was educated at the common school and academy. In 1879 he entered the University of Michigan Homeopathic College, from which he graduated in 1881. He took a post graduate course in chemistry under Victor C. Vaughn, a famous chemist. He began practicing his profession in Wolcott, at which place he was mar-

ried in 1881 to Miss Luella Thacker, who survives him. After practicing about a year and a half at Wolcott, Dr. Thatcher moved to Newark and was associated with Dr. H. P. Van Dusen. Dr. Thatcher's practice grew rapidly in Newark, and he became widely known as a successful physician. Elected in 1896, he served as Coroner for Wayne county and was reelected the following term. He was railroad physician and surgeon for the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the R., S. & E. systems, appointments which he held at the time of his death.

He was a member of the New York State Medical Society, the Western New York Medical Association and the New York and New England Society of Railway Surgeons.

Dr. Thatcher was acquainted with the doctrines of the three modern schools of medicine. He studied under Dr. Van Vliet of Shortsville, N. Y., of the allopathic school, Dr. John Melvin of Shortsville of the eclectic school and Dr. H. S. Van Dusen of Newark, of the homeopathic school.

Dr. Thatcher was a Mason, belonging to the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. The funeral services at the home on Sunday were in charge of Newark Lodge, Past Master Greenwood being in charge, and the music was rendered by a Masonic quartette consisting of Messrs. W. C. Burgess, Charles Clark, Elias Croucher and H. T. Quance. The bearers were W. H. Kelley, E. V. Peirson, William Fisk, S. E. Comstock and F. A. Kelley. There was a very large attendance and a remarkably beautiful floral display. The interment was made at Wolcott, a special car on the R., S. & E. conveying the funeral party to Clyde, where it was met by carriages to complete the journey.

Thacher, George Hoover, Philadelphia; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1892; member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; aged 62; died, May 21, of pyemia.



## THATCHER, JESSE WILLIAMS

### JESSE W. THATCHER. M. D.

Dr. Jesse W. Thatcher was born in Delaware county, Pa., May 18, 1850, and like so many other representative physicians he is a son of a farmer. His father, Isaac Thatcher, was a producer of the products of the soil for many years prior to his death. Dr. Thatcher received a good common school education and graduated with honors from the West Chester High School. He entered the Hahnemann Medical College of this city in 1868 and after a three years' graded course he graduated therefrom in 1871. After graduating he located at Quakertown, Pa., and was the pioneer homœopathic physician of that place. After many trials and hardships in overcoming the prejudice which then existed towards homœopathy he gradually acquired an enormous practice, and was soon considered the most successful physician in that section. Desiring to enter a larger field for the display of his talents, Dr. Thatcher came to this city and locating in West Philadelphia he began anew a battle of success. To-day he stands abreast of the most successful physicians in either school of medicine in his section of the city. He has occupied the position of Physician to the Home for

Aged and Infirm Colored People ; also to the Presbyterian Home for Widows and Indigent Women ; and is also on the Obstetrical Staff of the Women's Homœopathic Hospital. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the State Homœopathic Society, and the I. H. A. Society. Dr. Thatcher married in 1875, Elizabeth, the daughter of Paxon Blakly, of Quakertown, Pa.

JESSE WILLIAMS THATCHER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in 1850, son of Isaac Thatcher and Lydia Williams, his wife. He was educated in medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and graduated there with the class of 1871. He began his professional career in Quakertown, Bucks county, where he practiced four years, and then took up his residence in Philadelphia. He holds membership in the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, and also is a member of the various associations of the alumni of his alma mater. At the present time he is a consultant member of the staff of the Woman's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia.

~~King~~ Vol 1V

THACHER, J. W.

THATCHER—BLAKELY.—At Quakertown, Pa., Feb. 12th, 1874. Dr.  
J. W. Thatcher to Elizabeth S. Blakely, all of Bucks Co., Pa. Dr.  
Thatcher graduated with the class of 1871.



**T**HATCHER, JOHN E., M.D., of Dallas, Tex., was born near Centreville, Iowa, July 11, 1868.

His early schooling was obtained at the High schools of Centreville, Iowa, and Neosho, Missouri. At the age of twelve he entered the Neosho Collegiate Institute at Neosho, Missouri, remaining there until eighteen years of age. In 1886 he began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. W. F. Thatcher, at Paris, Texas. The following year he matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri at St. Louis, graduating in March 1889.

In August following his graduation he received the appointment of House physician in the Hahnemann Homœopathic Hospital of Rochester, New York.

Dr. Thatcher remained there until February, 1890, when he was compelled to resign and return to Dallas on account of the illness of his brother. Since then his work has been in Dallas.

Dr. Thatcher is a member of the Texas Homœopathic Society and the Rochester Hahnemannian Association. He still enjoys single-blessedness.

**T**HATCHER, WILBUR F., M.D., of Dallas, Texas, was born March 28, 1846, at York Centre, Ohio.

His father was a prominent Methodist minister. Wilbur was educated in the common schools and later in the High school of Toledo, Ohio. He also spent a term at the Normal school at Maumee City, Ohio.

He enlisted in the Third Ohio Cavalry July, 1863, and served until August, 1865. Later he served three years in the United States Army.

He began the study of medicine in 1872, with Dr. I. Dever, now of Clinton, New York, and graduated in 1875, from the Detroit, Homœopathic College after two years attendance.

The Doctor practiced medicine in Iowa and Michigan until 1882 when he went to Texas, locating first at Paris, Texas. In 1886 he matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, taking at the same time the lectures and clinics under Professor Streeter at the Chicago Homœopathic College. On returning to Texas he removed to Dallas where he is still located.

Dr. Thatcher married Miss Margaret J. Craig in 1876, and has one son who announces his purpose of becoming a homœopathic physician.

The Doctor is a member of the Texas State Homœopathic Medical Society and was its third presiding officer. He is also a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the G. A. R.



THAYER, CHARLES EDWARD

Died in Minneapolis, on the 9th. of June 1901, Charles Edward Thayer A. M. M. D. aged thirty eight years.

Dr. Thayer was born in Quincy, Illinois, received his collegiate education in the Iowa University from which he took the degree of A. B. and later that of A. M. He graduated from the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1886 and immediately began practice in Minneapolis. The winter of 1888 and 1889 he spent in New York in study, devoting his attention especially to diseases of the lungs, throat and nose; and the winter of 1890 he spent in Berlin with Prof. Koch devoting his time to the study of lung diseases especially tuberculosis. Dr. Thayer was a peculiar man being one of those extremely sensitive natures who often misunderstood others and was often misunderstood. In his practice he was wonderfully skillful having prepared himself with ample care and possessing to a remarkable degree the personal characteristics which inspire confidence in patients and insured their regard and affection. There are many in the town ready to testify to his extraordinary skill and to his wonderful generosity and kindness,

Minna Hom Mag July 1901



FAYER, C. N., M. D., of Falmouth, Mass., was born on the 26th of November, 1828, in Attleboro, Mass. He is of English descent. After completing his education, which was the best that could be afforded in the section in which he lived, he devoted a considerable time to an extensive tour in the United States and British Provinces, completing in this way, by observation and study of men living in different circumstances, that form of practical education so useful in the battle of life. Returning home, where he was justly popular, he represented, in 1855, the town of Pembroke, Mass., in the legislature, and afterward filled many other offices of trust in that town. On the 18th day of September, 1862, he enlisted in the United States service for nine months, and was appointed orderly sergeant and company clerk. On the 13th and 14th of April, 1863, he was in the battle of Camp Birlaus, and on the 14th of June, in the same year, in the battle before Port Hudson. On his return home from the army, he decided to fit himself for the responsible duties of the medical profession, for which he had a preference. He accordingly commenced the study of medicine under the direction of the well known Dr. Edward R. Sisson, of New Bedford, Mass., and remaining under his instruction for three years, applying himself unremittingly to the acquisition of a knowledge of his profession, he commenced its practice in his present place of residence, Falmouth, Mass. Here he has continued for five years, discharging his duties to the satisfaction of a large list of patrons, and by his influence aiding much in the cause of homœopathy, by leading a great many to appreciate and to adopt its practice.





**H**AYER, DAVID, A. M., M. D., was born in Braintree, Mass., on the 19th of July, 1813. He is the son of Deacon Nathaniel Emmons Thayer, and of the eldest daughter of Deacon Eliphaz Thayer, both of the above town. He is also descended from the noble line of the Mayflower Pilgrims, and his grandfather in his early years made a high record for liberty, having enlisted in the revolutionary war, and being present at West Point, under Washington, at the time of the defection of Arnold and the capture of André, the British spy. Thus our subject is entitled by inheritance from high and direct sources to the strong combative temperament by which he is characterized, as well as by his heroic devotion to the cause of freedom, which made him prominent in late and early anti-slavery agitations, and allied him in close friendship with Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and other champions of impartial liberty and equal rights.

The elements of his education were obtained in the common schools of his native town and at the academy in Weymouth. He fitted for college at Phillips' Academy, Andover, and at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H., where he went in company with his younger sister, after the somewhat famous anti-slavery excitement at Andover, in 1835, in which he was implicated. At one time he was compelled to relinquish study on account of an injury to his spine, but after a season was enabled to resume study, and duly graduated, in 1840, at Union College, in Schenectady, N. Y., under Dr. Nott. While a member of the freshman class, he commenced the study of medicine with Benjamin F. Joslin, M. D., LL. D., who was then an allopathic physician, but was afterwards distinguished in homœopathy

in the city of New York. He afterwards pursued his medical studies with Dr. J. W. Warren, of Boston, and attended lectures at Harvard College, devoting much attention to the hospital. It was at the Berkshire Medical Institute that he graduated, in 1843, when he entered upon the practice of medicine. It had been his intention to settle in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, but he was dissuaded by

his mother, according to whose wishes he located in Boston. Previously he had travelled in the West, and taught school for several years in Kentucky, where his benevolence and sympathy towards the colored race were doubtless reinforced and prepared for later developments.

Two years after beginning practice he procured some homœopathic medicines and began a course of experiments, in order to determine for himself the merits of the system which differed so much from that under which he had been trained. He was unaware at that time that there was a single homœopathic physician in New England, and must have realized how great opposition a reform of such a nature would inevitably meet; yet, led by the results of his own experiments and his zeal for truth, he espoused homœopathy, enlisting in a conflict for reform not inferior to that in which a share of his grandfather's years were employed. No one has done more to place the principles and practice of homœopathy on their present favorable footing. He was one of their earliest workers, and is still one of their ablest defenders and advocates. By him and Dr. C. F. Hoffendahl, in the year 1846, the first Boston homœopathic dispensary for the gratuitous treatment of the poor was opened in a room over the Boylston Market. Being for a number of years a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, he has been in the highest degree useful by obtaining charters for the several institutions, namely: the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary, the New England Homœopathic Hospital, and the New England Homœopathic Medical College; thus winning a fair legal standing for his school in the State. He has been equally active and influential in founding all the institutions above mentioned, and is among the foremost to face the responsibilities and labor required for their maintenance and prosperity.

He is one of the faculty of the New England Medical College, connected with the Boston University, having been elected Professor of the Practice of Medicine, associated with Dr. H. L. Chase, of Cambridge. He

has been President of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and in 1870, was President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, presiding at its session in Chicago. He is also a contributor to the literature of homœopathy, writing for the several periodicals.

In the extent and success of his practice he is not surpassed by any. He is indeed among the very first of the profession, if not the most eminent practitioner of homœopathy in Boston, or in the country. He was the discoverer of the radical cure for gall stone, by which, in more than nineteen years, he has not failed to relieve a single case of the many hundreds which have been submitted to his treatment from all parts of the continent. The noble elements of his nature, no less than his professional skill, elevate him in the esteem of the fraternity and the public. He is a character of somewhat rugged outlines, expressive of courage and power, but the shadings are both tender and true. All who know him lean upon his strength and love his geniality. This gentle phase of character is manifested in a notable fondness for his mother, who still survives in honored and beautiful old age.

Such a man could be no other than a philanthropist, and with such a nature theory has no existence but in practice; therefore he was the special friend of fugitives from slavery, when that great wrong was dominant, and its opponents by no means popular. His house was a refuge where many a heart panting for freedom and manhood was hidden till the storms which threatened it were escaped or overpast. He delights in the memory of a personal friendship with John Brown, who has been immortalized by his tragic devotion to the same cause.

In the line of his profession he has recently enjoyed the distinction—in company with Drs. Bushnell, Grug, Russel, Fuller, Hoffendahl, Talbot and West—of a species of *martyrdom*, but without any of the disadvantages usually attending that distinction; for he, like all his fellows in the late "trial" in Boston, survived his own professional execution, and actually thrives upon its consequences, as does the entire institution of

homœopathy, especially in New England. We refer to the expulsion from the Massachusetts Medical Society of our subject and the seven others named with him. He delivered one of the defensive addresses, which has been published, with all kindred matter, in pamphlet. It is an able production, and does not try to conceal a vein of humorous defiance which must have exasperated the dignitaries who were forced to hear, though ever so unwillingly, both the *sarcastic* and solid sallies of the defence. As the whole case was created and determined, it can only serve to show that the jurisdiction and influence of the Massachusetts Medical Society (allopathic) are fast becoming a mere form; while every interest of homœopathy will be secured, as well by the malice of foes, as by the labors and worth of its friends, among whose names that of Dr. Thayer's will ever be eminent.



## DAVID THAYER, M.D.,\*

Was born in Braintree, Mass., July 19, 1813. He acquired a common-school education in his native town, and entered Philips'

\* Left out of the TRANSACTIONS of 1894.

Academy, at Andover, where he was one of the class that was expelled for attending a lecture against slavery by George Thompson. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1840. While in college he began the study of medicine under the direction of Prof. Benjamin F. Joslin, and later attended lectures at the Medical Department of Harvard College in 1841-2, and at the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, 1842-43, where he obtained his degree of doctor of medicine in 1843. He began practice in Boston immediately on graduating, and continued to practice and reside there up to the time of his death. Early in his practice, he became interested in the subject of Homœopathy, which, after careful investigation, he adopted as the true system of practice. In 1847 he became one of the thirteen members of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity. When the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society was incorporated, he was elected its first secretary, in which office he continued five years, and was elected its president in 1861. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1847, at its first meeting in Boston, and was elected its president in 1870. At the organization of the Boston University School of Medicine, he was appointed Professor of Practice and Institutes of Medicine, which position he occupied for several years.

Dr. Thayer had served several terms in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and by his experience was able to render efficient service in procuring the charters of the State Medical Society; of the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary, Homœopathic Hospital and the Boston University School of Medicine. For many years he was one of the coroners of Suffolk County, Mass., and for twenty-five years was surgeon of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Dr. Thayer died in Boston, December 14, 1893.

Am. Inst. Trans. 1895.

# OBITUARY.

—O—

DAVID THAYER, A.M., M.D., was born in Braintree, Mass., July 19, 1813; died in Boston, Dec. 14, 1893. Was graduated from Union College in 1840, and from the Berkshire Medical School in 1842. Soon after receiving his degree in medicine he became interested in the subject of homœopathy. After earnest and thoughtful investigation, feeling convinced that *similia similibus curantur* was the expression of a true law of cure, he adopted it as his rule of practice. In 1847, he united with the Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity, at that time numbering only thirteen members. Upon the incorporation of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society he was elected as its first secretary, continuing in the office five years; was president in 1861-62. In 1870 he was president of the American Institute of Homœopathy. At the formation of the Boston University School of Medicine he became one of its professors, which position he occupied for several years.

Having served several terms as representative in the Massachusetts legislature, he was enabled to render efficient service in procuring the charters of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, of the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary, of the Homœopathic Hospital, and the Boston University School of Medicine.

The distinguishing characteristic of Dr. Thayer, was his firm, unflinching adherence to that which he believed to be right; this it was which made him an abo-

litionist when it was far from being popular; this also made him a homœopath at a time when it meant very much more than it does at present. Then it meant a separation from all medical association — it meant obloquy, reproach, scorn, contempt; but he, being one of the kind that knows no fear when convinced of the right, pursued his course regardless of the opinions of others. Connected with inflexible adherence to the right under all circumstances, he was genial and affable in his manner, making many friends. Being a good student, and deeply interested in his patients, he was successful in obtaining a large and lucrative practice; and thus, upright and honorable, with his mind and body still vigorous, he rounded out his four score years of life until the summons came.

N E Med Gaz July 1894

My full name is *David Thayer*  
I graduated at *Berkshire* Medical College, in the year *1843*  
My present address is *Boston* county of *Suffolk*  
State of *Massachusetts* where I have resided since *1842*  
Previous to that time I practised in  
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1845* at *Boston*.

*Dear Doctor*  
*I have already sent the*  
*above to Dr. Tallot by*  
*Yours truly*  
*David Thayer*



58, Beach Street.  
Boston Mass.  
July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1867.

My dear Sir-

Would you  
kindly send me the 'Announce-  
ment of the Homoeopathic  
Medical College of Philadelphia'  
for the Session 1867-1868, and  
oblige yours faithfully,

J. Fisher.  
Charing Cross.

Dr. D. Thayer.

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DAVID THAYER, M. D.

200 COLUMBUS AVE., HOTEL LA FAYETTE,

BOSTON.

Boston, Feb 28-93.

MAR 3 1893

Otis Clapp & Son,

Dear Sir:-

I have looked  
ed in vain, in all the records  
which I possess, for the name  
of Dr. Eben Hale, in the volumes  
of the publications of the Mass.  
Hom. Med. Soc. & in various other  
books but have found nothing.

I do not remember the man  
nor any record of him in Mass.

If I shall do so I will  
inform you.

Very respectfully

David Thayer  
Per J.D.

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## American Institute of Homoeopathy.

BOSTON, MAY 26th, 1870.

Doctor H. M. Smith

DEAR SIR: —

The undersigned, has made an arrangement with the Agents of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to furnish Excursion Tickets from New York to Chicago and Return via. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Fort Wayne, for - - - \$25.00.

From New York to Chicago, only - - - - 15.00.

Fare from Boston to New York via. Fall River Line of Steamers. \$8.00 additional for the Round Trip for any number less than fifty— For fifty or more, \$7.00. For Single Trip, \$4.00 with Through Ticket.

Excursion Tickets will be good for THIRTY DAYS from date of issue, and will be sold only to members of the Institute, for the use of themselves and families, and can be procured only at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 77 Washington Street, Boston, and at 526 Broadway, New York.

A large delegation from New England, New York and Philadelphia are expected to go by this line.

Very respectfully yours,

DAVID THAYER, M. D.,

President American Institute of Homoeopathy.

P.S. —

I intend to go from N.Y.  
Thurs. night or Frid. morn. Hope  
to meet you — I sent two circulars  
to Dr. J. J. Gordon of Jersey City — Hope he has  
distributed them  
D.T.

OBITUARY.—Dr. David Thayer, one of the oldest homœopathic physicians of Boston, Mass. died recently from pneumonia after an illness of seven days. Dr. Thayer was born in Braintree, July 19, 1813. He secured a common-school education in his native town and entered Phillips Academy at Andover. He took his degree in 1848 at the Berkshire Medical Institute in Pittsfield. Dr. Thayer began to practice in Boston in 1844. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1847, and in 18870 became its president. Dr. Thayer early became an abolitionist and identified himself with Garrison and his party. While his house was an asylum for fugitive slaves for many years John Brown visited him and received generous contributions. Dr. Thayer was five years a member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

N Am J1 Hom Feb 1894



THAYER, H R

Attd Center Oct 7/99

Dear Sir

Yours of Sept 11<sup>th</sup> to C. M. S.  
Carr of Fiske of Boston not duly  
rec<sup>d</sup>. I wish that you expressed a desire  
to know who the party was who  
~~was~~ went to purchase a Deftance  
from Genl Ad Colap. I will give  
you this name in Confidence. He  
is a Dryist in N. Y. his name  
is O'Riley I got my information  
from a friend of his. I told him  
I did not believe that he or any  
one else could ever get a Deftance  
there except in the regular way  
for I know the faculty has always  
been very strict &c

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in  
the Pass<sup>d</sup>.  
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appreciated  
the Deft<sup>d</sup> in  
confidence  
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AD



He Q. Riley said he had a friend  
who had a particular friend in  
the College I think one of the Prof.  
I have a desire to know if he  
or his friend makes an application  
or an effort to obtain the Sup<sup>r</sup>  
of New Section This strictly Confidential  
and I much not like that my informant  
should ever know that I have ever  
written to you

I am staying here for a short  
time where any communication  
will reach me

Respectfully Yours

A. R. Thayer M.D.

You will find my name  
in the list of 1855



HAYER, S. B., M. D., of Battle Creek, Michigan, was born at Canadagua, N. Y., February 12th 1815.

He received his medical education at Geneva, N. Y., and graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College, Ohio, in the year 1842; after which he practised in the county of Kalamazoo, Mich., until 1846, when his attention was called to the homœopathic system, by the late venerable Dr. E. A. Atlee, of Philadelphia. After testing homœopathy at the bedside of his patients under the instruction of his late venerable colleague for more than a year, he became thoroughly convinced of the great merit of the new system; and, removing soon after to Detroit, he, in connection with Dr. John Ellis, began in earnest the life of a medical pioneer. In the long-continued efforts of the friends of homœopathy to secure recognition in the medical department of the University of Michigan, Dr. Thayer has been most conspicuous; first, in securing the enactment of laws to that end, and second, in his efforts for their enforcement.

He a second time appeared before the Legislature of the State. On this occasion, with a bill for the appointment and installation of two professors of the homœopathic school, one of Theory and Practice, and one of Materia Medica, in the medical department of the State University, which passed both Houses, and became a law. Thus ended a contest of more than twenty-five years duration; and the recognition of homœopathy in the first university on this Continent will, it is to be hoped, add to its

strength and facilitate its further recognition. In 1861, Dr. Thayer was appointed surgeon of the 2d Missouri Cavalry (Merrill Horse), and subsequently he received the appointment of Brigade Surgeon and Medical Director of a Military District. In consequence of disease, contracted on the field, he was compelled to resign his position in the army late in 1863, and has since been practising in the city of Battle Creek, Mich., and he is at present President of the State Medical Society.

Dr. Thayer was one of the earliest and most persistent anti-slavery men; never ceasing in his opposition until Abraham Lincoln set the black man free. He voted for all the most liberal candidates for office, and in 1854 he assisted in the organization of the Republican party in Michigan. In 1860, he supported Abraham Lincoln, and in 1872, he worked as enthusiastically for the election of Horace Greeley. He was the candidate of the Liberal Republican party for State Senator, and though not elected, received a larger vote than any other candidate on the ticket.

In private life, Dr. Thayer enjoys the respect of all classes, and has a large and successful practice.



Dr. S. B. Thayer, formerly of Battle Creek, took Dr. Wheaton's place with Dr. Ellis in 1848. Dr. Thayer was convinced of homœopathy by instructions given by Dr. E. A. Atlee, of Philadelphia. Dr. Thayer was also an earnest worker for State recognition of homœopathy for many years. He died within one year of its accomplishment.

In 1861 Dr. Thayer was appointed Surgeon in the Second Missouri Cavalry, and was subsequently appointed Brigade Surgeon and Medical District Director. Towards the close of the war he resigned on account of ill-health, and returned to Battle Creek, where he died in 1874.

W. C.

THEILMANN, EMIL



EMIL THEILMANN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

213 DEARDORFF BLDG.

1103 MAIN STREET

PHONES { HOME 6456 MAIN  
BELL 3242 GRAND

KANSAS CITY, Mo.

Aug 16

1911

Dr Thos. L. Bradford  
Germanatown, Pa.

Dear Doctor:-

I desire to purchase  
a second hand copy of  
"Burt's Physiological Materia  
Medica" - prefer the last  
Edition - but will consider  
any edition if price not too high.

Could you supply any of them?  
It was published by Gross & Delbridge  
of Chicago.

Very truly  
Emil Theilmann  
1103 Main St.

THOLE, HERMAN G

Name in full

*Herman G. Thole*

P. O. Address in full

*Dwight Livingston Co. Ills*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Licentiate*







THOMAS, AMOS RUSSELL, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., on the 3d of October, 1827. His father was Colonel Azariah Thomas, who served under General Jacob Brown, on the Northern Frontier, in the war of 1812.

Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, Dr. Thomas acquired his education, both literary and professional, by his unaided individual efforts. Living in the country until nearly twenty years of age, by manual labor upon a farm, he acquired a robust and vigorous physical constitution. His love for books led him to devote his evenings and other intervals of leisure to study, and in this manner he qualified himself, and commenced teaching school in the western part of New York, in 1846.

In 1850, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Finding

this employment an uncongenial one, his predilection for the Medical profession was strong. By getting possession of an old Indian skull which was exhumed in making the excavation for a cellar near his place of business, and borrowing a work on anatomy for the purpose of studying this skull, he became so interested in the subject, as to abandon his previous plans, and engage at once in the study of medicine. Entering the Syracuse Medical College in 1852, he graduated in February, 1854. Coming immediately to Philadelphia, he took another course of lectures, and graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical University. Being offered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in that institution, he concluded to make Philadelphia his future home, and in 1856, he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy, which position he filled for ten years.

In 1856, he was appointed lecturer on Artistic Anatomy, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where he gave annual courses of lectures to artists and art students, up to the time of the sale of the old Academy building in Chestnut Street, with the exception of two years during the war. These lectures were the first of the kind ever given to art students in America. In 1863, he was appointed lecturer upon the same subject in

the School of Design for Women, where he has since given annual courses of lectures.

After the second battle of Bull Run in the late war of the rebellion, Dr. Thomas volunteered his services as surgeon, and was assigned a position in the Armory Square Hospital at Washington, where he remained in charge of one of the wards until the wounded from that disastrous field were cared for.

Becoming interested in an examination of the merits of homœopathy soon after settling in Philadelphia, he was led to adopt that system of practice. In 1867, he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy, in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which position he still holds. As a lecturer on anatomy he has acquired a reputation for clearness and accuracy, and for an impressive manner which at once attracts and retains the attention of the

student. In addition to attending to a large professional business, Dr. Thomas has found time to contribute a number of papers to the medical journals, besides writing a work on "Post Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," which is just ready for the press, and to act as General Editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*.

#### Personal.

Dr. Amos R. Thomas, Dean and Professor of Anatomy in Hahnemann College, who has been ill for several months with a complication of diseases, was in a very alarming condition early last evening, but rallied later.

May 6, 1895



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# Jan  
1896

THE death of Dr. A. R. Thomas, of Philadelphia, is beyond doubt the most serious loss the profession has met during the year 1895. As a man, physician, teacher, and Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, he occupied an unusually conspicuous and responsible position, with duties so varied and burdensome that they would have overwhelmed a man of smaller stature, physically and mentally; Dr. Thomas discharged them all, quietly, unobtrusively, successfully. The history of his professional life cannot be given in a recital of data; it is part and parcel of the history of our school and of the Pennsylvania College during at least a quarter of a century. His pupils are scattered all over this country; they will see to it that the memory of "old" A. R. Thomas is kept green.

It is with deep regret we learn of the death of Professor A. R. Thomas, of Philadelphia. It was he who first taught us anatomy and made it so plain that time cannot efface from our memory the truths he so aptly presented. His character was such as to command the admiration and respect of all who knew him. He lived upon a higher plain than most of mankind; life to him was real. He dignified the chair of anatomy and changed it from the most abstract to the most simple, by his charming method of presentation.

In his death "Old Hahnemann" has sustained an irreparable loss; the medical world the ideal anatomist, his wife and son a devoted husband and father. They each in turn have our heartfelt sympathy.

The Denver Homeopathic College, the youngest, mourns with the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, the oldest institution of its kind in the United States, in its loss.

J. W. A.

Denver J1 Hom Dec 1895



HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN  
113 SOUTH SIXTEENTH STREET

Philadelphia, Nov. 9<sup>th</sup> 1893

Chas L. Bradford.

Dear Doctor:-

Thanks for the curious  
and interesting old volume on  
Monstruities, which I have  
received from you through  
Mr. Chase. I consider it a  
valuable addition to my  
collection.

I must further thank  
you for the valuable as-  
sistance rendered in arrange-  
ing on pamphlets & library,  
Truly yours

A. P. Thomas

**FUNERAL OF DEAN THOMAS, OF HAHNEMANN COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.**—The funeral of Amos R. Thomas, M.D., Dean of Hahnemann College, which was held on afternoon of Monday November 4, 1895, from the residence of his son, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, 1623 Arch Street, was attended by the Board of Trustees, Faculty, alumni and students of Hahnemann College, and members of various societies, besides a large number of friends of the dead physician.

The remains were surrounded by beautiful floral offerings from the Nurses' Training School Alumnae, students, and Faculty of Hahnemann College, the A. R. Thomas Club and individual friends.

Standing about the coffin as a guard of honor were F. W. Messerve, M.D., W. Spencer, M.D., I. G. Shallcross, M.D., P. H. Ealer, M.D., J. C. Milen, M.D., L. W. Thompson, M.D. of the A. R. Thomas Medical Club.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. William N. MeVickar, Rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. Clark Maltby of the Baptist Church at Paterson, N. J., who made an address in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the high character of the deceased.

At the conclusion of the services the entire body of students of Hahnemann College marched from the college to the residence, where they viewed the remains of the late Dean.

The interment, which was private, was made in Woodlands Cemetery, the following acting as pall-bearers: Drs. W. C. Goodno, William B. Van Lennep, John E. James, B. F. Betts, J. M. Mitchell, and R. B. Weaver, representing Hahnemann College; Pemberton Dudley, representing the American Institute; W. W. Van Baun, representing the Pennsylvania State Society; Charles Moore, representing the County Society; George C. Thomas, James W. McAllister, Judge Hanna and E. Burgess Warren, representing the Trustees of Hahnemann College, and E. S. Snyder and W. H. Ormsby, representing the students.

The large number of physicians present included Drs. R. E. Tomlin,

J. M. Reeves, Edmund H. Kase, J. M. C. Ward, Charles Becker, H. K. Stewart, John V. Allen, T. E. Parker, Perry Dudley, W. H. Tomlinson, John C. Morgan, William H. Keim, Thomas Carmichael, George W. Parker, Henry Mansfield, J. M. Tyson, Carl Vischer, Jos. C. Guernsey, Mahlon Walker, Edw. Graham, D. W. Shoemaker, Charles M. Brooks, Robert Whinna, Thomas Imes, Edward Haines, F. L. Abbott, Wm. H. Malin, W. H. Williamson, H. L. Northrop, L. W. Thompson, E. W. Mercer, Theodore J. Gramm, Isaac G. Shallcross, Weston D. Bayley, P. Sharpless Hall, B. W. James, Aug. Korndorfer, George H. Bickley, George H. Boone, O. H. Paxson, H. Litchfield, E. R. Snader, Clarence Bartlett, Isaac G. Smedley, H. B. Moore, A. B., Ph.D.; Thomas Lindsley Bradford, Willett Enos Rotzell, Raymond J. Harris.

*Hahn. Monthly.*

THOMAS.—At Devon, Pa., on October 31, 1895, AMOS R. THOMAS, M.D.  
Funeral services at the residence of his son, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, 1623 Arch street, on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. Interment private.

#### OBITUARY.

**Dr. Amos R. Thomas.**

Dr. Amos Russell Thomas, dean of the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, died last evening at his home in Devon, near that city. He was the son of Col. Azariah Thomas, who had command of the northern frontier forces during the war of 1812, and was born in 1826, at Watertown, N. Y. He entered the medical profession in 1845, and began educational work by lecturing on anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained ten years. He then accepted the position of professor of artistic anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, occupying the chair for fourteen years. In 1863 he was appointed to a similar professorship in the School of Design for Women. He was called to the chair of anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College in 1867, and filled it for twenty-seven years. In 1874 he became dean of the faculty.



**DR. A. R. THOMAS DEAD.**

The Dean of Hahnemann Medical College Succumbs to a Long Illness.

Dr. Amos R. Thomas, dean of Hahnemann Medical College, died at his country home at Devon, yesterday afternoon, after a lingering illness of a complicated character.

Dr. Thomas enjoyed the distinction of being one of the first and greatest followers of Hahnemann. He was born in Waterloo, N. Y., in 1826, and was a descendant of the sturdy Welsh settlers who came early to the New World and colonized the lower part of Massachusetts. His father was Colonel Azariah Thomas, who served with distinction in the War of 1812. The first twenty years of Dr. Thomas' life was passed on a farm—an experience which doubtless gave him his magnificent physique and splendid health, which made him remarkable for life. The rudiments of his education were acquired in the common schools, supplemented by a course at Black River Institute, Watertown.

In 1850 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Ogdensburg, N. Y., but finding these uncongenial, he started the study of medicine at the Syracuse Medical College, from which he graduated in 1854. The same year he removed to this city and pursued a course of study at the Pennsylvania Medical University. Directly after graduation he was appointed demonstrator and in 1856 professor of anatomy at that institution, which position he held for ten years. He was the first to deliver lectures on artistic anatomy at the Academy of Fine Arts, having been appointed to the position of lecturer there, also in 1856. This position he filled for fifteen years and in 1863 was appointed to a similar position in the Academy of Design, where he served ten years. After the second battle of Bull Run he volunteered as surgeon in the army and was put in charge of a ward in Armory Square Hospital, in Washington, D. C.

Soon after removing to Philadelphia he became converted to homoeopathy, and in 1867 was called to the chair of anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, of which institution he was made dean in 1874, both of which positions he occupied at the time of his death.

Dr. Thomas was well known as a contributor to various medical journals and scientific papers of his school, and the author of a treatise on "Post Mortem examinations and morbid anatomy," and a history of the descendants of William Thomas, of Hardwick, Mass. He was a member of various societies, among which were the American Institute of Homoeopathy; the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; the Fairmount Park Art Association; the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

He was singularly attractive as a lecturer and had a kindliness of heart and a suavity of manner that endeared him to the students under him and made him beloved of his associates. Were Dr. Thomas known for nothing else, he has reared for his everlasting fame, a monument in the magnificent new hospital and college on North Broad Street which were erected almost entirely by his efforts, and during his long administration as dean of his loved college, it showed a constantly increasing prosperity.

The curriculum was enlarged, the standard of requirements raised and the course lengthened until its popularity extends throughout the world, and is considered the parent of Homoeopathy in America. Its fame and excellence are due largely to the personal labors and influence of Dr. Amos R. Thomas.

Press. Nov. 1. 1895.

**DR. AMOS R. THOMAS DEAD**

He Was Dean of the Hahnemann College and a Prominent Physician.

Dr. Amos Russell Thomas, dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, died last evening at his home in Devon. For two years Dr. Thomas has been ailing with a complication of diseases, and during that time he has been unable to devote any of his time to his private practice, and but little to the work of the college.

Dr. Thomas was the son of Colonel Azariah Thomas, who had command of the Northern frontier forces during the war of 1812. He was born October 3, 1826, at Watertown, N. Y., and entered the medical profession in the spring of 1845. He began lecturing on anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, occupying the chair with credit to himself and to the institution for fourteen years.

the University of Pennsylvania, and held the chair for ten years. In 1856 he accepted the position of professor of artistic

In 1863 Dr. Thomas was appointed to a similar professorship in the School of Design for Women, and held it for eight years. He was called to the chair of anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College in 1867, and filled it acceptably for twenty-seven years. In 1874 he took up the exacting duties of dean of the faculty, and since then he has guided the destinies of one of the oldest educational institutions of homoeopathy in the world. During the most critical period in the institutions history he selected the present location of the college and hospital, and it was largely due to his personal efforts that the buildings, costing one-half million dollars, were erected.

Times. Nov. 1. 1895



Amos Russell Thomas, M.D.



## The Homœopathic Annual for 1898.

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THIS ANNUAL AT ONCE. Any criticisms or remarks which your examination of the same may suggest are respectfully solicited.

A revised edition of the Annual will be issued annually, on or about the first of July. A copy will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of TEN CENTS.

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### FOURTEENTH EDITION.

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#### AMOS R. THOMAS, M. D.

#### SKETCH OF HIS CAREER AS ANATOMIST, AUTOR, LECTURER, AND DEAN.

AMOS R. THOMAS was born October 3d, 1826, at Watertown, New York, being descended from Welsh ancestors who were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. His father was Colonel Azariah Thomas, who served under General Jacob Brown on the Northern frontiers during the War of 1812. Dr. Thomas passed the first twenty years of his life on a farm, an experience which developed the robust health and splendid physique he possessed up to near the close of life. He acquired the rudiments of his education in the common schools, supplemented by a course at the Black River Institute, at Watertown, New York.

In 1850 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Ogdensburg, N. Y., but these were uncongenial, and he entered

upon the study of medicine in 1852, at the Syracuse Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1854. The



same year he removed to Philadelphia, where he began the practice of medicine and pursued a course of study and graduated at the old Pennsylvania Medical College, not now in existence. Directly after graduation he was appointed Demonstrator, and in 1856 Professor of Anatomy in that institution, holding the latter office ten years. In 1856 he was also appointed Professor of Artistic Anatomy in the

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, being the first in America to deliver a course of lectures on anatomy specially intended for artists, and acted in this capacity for fifteen years. In 1863 he became Professor of Anatomy in the School of Design, serving as

such for eight years. After the second battle of Bull Run Dr. Thomas volunteered as a surgeon in the army, and was placed in charge of a ward in the Armory Square Hospital at Washington. At the close of the war he was elected visiting surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital.

Soon after removing to Philadelphia Dr. Thomas became a convert to the homœopathic system of medicine, and in 1867 was called to the Chair of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College, of which institution he became Dean in 1874. Both of these positions he retained until his death. Besides various addresses delivered as President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and of the Pennsylvania State Society and numerous scientific papers contributed to the journal of his school Dr. Thomas was the author of a valuable work on "Post-mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," "Diseases of the Pancreas," "Evolution of Earth and Man," "History of Anatomy," and a history of the "Descendants of William Thomas, of Hardwick, Mass. (1678-1891)." He was editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathy* four years (1873 to 1876), and associate

editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, with Dr. McClatchey. He had the distinguished honor of delivering the address at the semi-centennial celebration of the introduction of homœopathy west of the Allegheny Mountains. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Fairmount Park Association, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member of Anatomical Board of the State of Pennsylvania from July 1883, the date of organization, until the time of his death.

His long term of service in the various positions he has occupied bears striking testimony to the ability with which he has discharged his multifarious duties. He was singularly attractive as a lecturer, his kindliness of heart and uniform suavity of manner having greatly endeared him to the many graduates and students of the institution with which he had been so long connected, while his large experience and diagnostic acumen easily placed him in the foremost ranks of physicians in the city of physicians.

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*Hahnemannian Monthly*.  
Clatchey. He had the  
honor of delivering the  
semi-centennial celebra-  
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Allegheny Mountains. He  
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Park Association, the  
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Street, - BOSTON, Mass.

### PROF. A. R. THOMAS DEAD.

#### The Dean of Hahnemann College Expires After a Long Illness.

Professor Amos Russell Thomas, dean of Hahnemann Medical College, died about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his home at Devon, after suffering for several years from a complication of diseases. Dr. Thomas was 66 years old on October 3 and was a native of Watertown, N. Y., where he was in business until he was 26 years old, when he entered Syracuse Medical College. He subsequently took a post-graduate course in the Penn Medical University in this city, and upon graduation was made demonstrator in that institution and professor of anatomy the following year. Dr. Thomas was the first man in America to deliver a course of lectures on artistic anatomy. They were delivered in the Academy of the Fine Arts. He also lectured on anatomy to the School of Design.

He volunteered his services during the war and was given charge of a ward in a Washington hospital. Upon his return he embraced homoeopathy, and in 1867 he was appointed professor of anatomy in Hahnemann College and was made dean in 1874, and the great progress of the college was largely due to his efforts.

Phila Record Nov. 1.  
1895.

## AMOS RUSSELL THOMAS, M.D.

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AMOS RUSSELL THOMAS, M.D., author, physician, and Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, was born in Watertown, New York, October 3, 1826. Dr. Thomas is descended from a solid ancestry of Welsh descent. The family came to New England over two hundred years ago, and were among the earliest settlers in Boston, Newton, Hardwick and New Salem. From this New England branch of the family sprang many who have been distinguished in the professions, in the army, and in various walks of life. Hardy, long-lived and prolific, the family has become exceedingly numerous, and widely scattered throughout the United States. Of the fifteen children of the great grandfather of Dr. Thomas, thirteen lived to marry and rear large families. The average age of the thirteen was seventy-two years; the combined age was nine hundred and thirty-six years. Dr. Thomas is the son of Colonel Azariah Thomas, who served under General Jacob Brown, on the Northern frontier, in the war of 1812.

Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, the subject of this memoir acquired his education, both literary and professional, by his unaided individual efforts. His life was passed in the country until he was nearly twenty years of age, and by manual labor upon a farm he acquired a robust and vigorous physical constitution. Dr. Thomas's early evinced love for books led him to devote his evenings and other intervals of leisure to study, and in this manner he qualified himself and commenced teaching school in the western part of New York in 1846.

Four years after, in 1850, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Ogdensburg, New York, but finding this employment an uncongenial one, he turned again to his books and resolved to devote his future to a professional pursuit. By getting possession of an old Indian skull, which had been exhumed in making an excavation near his place of business, and borrowing a work on anatomy, for the purpose of studying this skull, he became so much interested as to engage at once in the study of medicine. He entered the Syracuse



Medical College in 1852, devoting himself assiduously to the study of his chosen profession, and was graduated in February, 1854. Upon receiving his degree Dr. Thomas repaired to Philadelphia, and, after attending a course of lectures, he again graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical University. His abilities had long since met recognition, and, upon his graduation at this institute he was immediately offered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy by this medical school, which he accepted, and made Philadelphia his home. In 1856 he was appointed to the chair of anatomy, which position he filled for ten years. In the same year also he was appointed professor of Artistic Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where he delivered annual courses of lectures to artists and art students for fifteen years. These lectures were the first of the kind ever given to art students in America. In 1863 he was appointed lecturer on the same subject in the School of Design for Women, which position he held for ten years. After the second battle of Bull Run, during the war of the Rebellion, he volunteered his services as surgeon and was assigned a position in the Armory Square Hospital, at Washington, where he remained in charge of one of the wards until the wounded from that disastrous field were cared for. He then returned to Philadelphia and resumed his practice, which has always been both lucrative and select.

Becoming interested in an examination of the merits of Homœopathy soon after settling in Philadelphia, he was finally led to adopt that system of practice. In 1867 he was called to the chair of anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, and in 1874 was elected Dean, which position he still holds. As a lecturer on anatomy Dr. Thomas has acquired a reputation for clearness and accuracy, and for an impressive manner, which at once attracts and retains the close attention of the student. The institution at whose head he presides is one of the strongest and highest in rank among Homœopathic medical colleges of the country. During his administration as Dean, and largely from his personal influence, the college has advanced its curriculum of study, elevated its standard, secured its new building (which is in all respects equal to the best in the country), and entered upon a career of success never before attained.

In addition to attending to a large professional business, Dr. Thomas has found time to contribute a number of important papers to medical journals, besides writing a work on *Post-Mortem Examination and Morbid Anatomy*, which has been highly commended

by the medical press, and for five years to act as general editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*. He has had two children,—a son, Charles M. Thomas, M.D., of this city, and a daughter, who died in 1880, wife of Dr. J. N. Mitchell, leaving one child, a son.

Besides the County and State Medical Societies, of which he has been President, Dr. Thomas is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Academy of the Natural Sciences, of the Fairmount Park Art Association, of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Reprint fr. Hahn. Monthly, Oct. 1892.

A. R. THOMAS, M. D.

THOMAS.—At Devon, Pa., on October 31, 1893, Amos R. Thomas, M. D. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, 1623 Arch street, on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. Interment private.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER AS ANATOMIST, AUTHOR,

LECTURER, AND DEAN.

*Med Institute,*



MOS R. THOMAS was born October 3, 1826, at Watertown, New York, being descended from Welsh ancestors who were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. His father was Colonel Azariah Thomas, who served under General Jacob Brown on the Northern frontiers during the War of 1812. Dr. Thomas passed the first twenty years of his life on a farm, an experience which developed the robust health and splendid physique he possessed up to a short time ago. He acquired the rudiments of his education in the common schools, supplemented by a course at the Black River Institute, at Watertown, New York.

In 1850 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Ogdensburg, N. Y., but these were uncongenial, and he entered upon the study of medicine in 1852, at the Syracuse Medical College, from which he was graduated in



1854. The same year he removed to Philadelphia, where he began the practice of medicine and pursued a course of study and graduated, at the old Pennsylvania Medical College, not now in existence. Directly after graduation he was appointed Demonstrator, and in 1856 Professor of Anatomy in that institution holding the latter office 10 years. In 1856 he was also appointed Professor of Artistic Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, being the first in America to deliver a course of lectures on anatomy specially intended for artists, and acted in this capacity for 15 years. In 1863 he became Professor of Anatomy in the School of Design, serving as such for eight

years. After the second battle of Bull Run Dr. Thomas volunteered as a surgeon in the army, and was placed in charge of a ward in the Armory Square Hospital at Washington. At the close of the war he was elected visiting surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital.

Soon after removing to Philadelphia Dr. Thomas became a convert to the homœopathic system of medicine, and in 1867 was called to the Chair of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College, of which institution he became Dean in 1874. Both of these positions he retained until his death. Besides various addresses delivered as President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and of the Pennsylvania State Society and numerous scientific papers contributed to the journals of his school, Dr. Thomas was the author of a valuable work on "Post-mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," "Diseases of the Pancreas," "Evolution of Earth and Man," "History of Anatomy," and a history of the "Descendants of William Thomas, of Hardwick, Mass. (1678-1891)." He was editor

of the *American Journal of Homœopathy* four years (1873 to 1876), and associate editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, with Dr. McClatchey. He had the distinguished honor of delivering the address at the semi-centennial celebration of the introduction of Homœopathy west of the Allegheny Mountains. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Historical Society of

Pennsylvania, member of Anatomical Board of the State of Pennsylvania from July 1883, the date of the organization, until the time of his death.

His long term of service in the various positions he has occupied bears striking testimony to the ability with which he has discharged his multifarious duties. He was singularly attractive as a lecturer, his kindness of heart and uniform suavity of manner having greatly endeared him to the many graduates and students of the institution with which he has been so long connected, while his large experience and diagnostic acumen easily placed him in the foremost ranks of physicians in the city of physicians.

During his long administration as Dean, Hahnemann Medical College has had a constantly increasing prosperity. The curriculum has been enlarged, the standard of requirements elevated, the course lengthened, and largely through his individual exertions the new college and hospital buildings, on Broad street, above Race, were erected, and which buildings are an ornament to the city of Philadelphia. The excellence of the col-



lege is largely due to the labors and personal influence of Dr. Thomas.

Early in life Dr. Thomas married Miss Elizabeth Bacon, of Watertown, N. Y., who survives him, with one son, the eminent Dr. Charles M. Thomas, Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology at the Hahnemann College, and where for a number of years he was Professor of Surgery. His only daughter, Florence, who became the wife of Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell, died in 1880.

Hahn. Institute. Nov. 1895,

#### DEATH OF DR. THOMAS.

Dr. Amos R. Thomas, Dean of our College, died at his home at Devon at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, October 31.

Dr. Thomas had been in failing health since the Fall of '92, and in the following

Spring he underwent an operation, from which he rallied and apparently regained his usual health, and visited the World's Fair that Fall ('93). He delivered his annual course of lectures during the session of '93-'94, and the following term till the middle of November, when his symptoms reappeared, complicated with broncho-pneumonia.

In the Spring of '94, at the request of his family and brother physicians, he retired from practice and removed to his home at Devon. In December his trouble took an acute turn and he came back to the city and went to live at the residence of his son, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, 1623 Arch street.

While there he was taken with four different severe attacks, during each of which it was thought he would die. On May 10th, of the present year, he was removed to his home at Devon, where he was continuously confined to his bed until his death. Several operations which he underwent at Devon

afforded him temporary relief from suffering, but no hope of his ultimate recovery was entertained by his physicians. His death was due to carcinoma of the base of the bladder involving the prostate, as revealed by a post-mortem examination which was conducted by Drs. Van Lennep, James, Weaver and Goodno, Sunday, Nov. 3.

#### THE FUNERAL

was held Monday afternoon, Nov. 4th, from the residence of his son, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, 1623 Arch street, and was attended by the Board of Trustees, Faculty, alumni and students of the College, and members of various societies, besides a large number of friends of the dead physician.

The remains were surrounded by beautiful floral offerings from the Nurses' Training School, Alumnæ, students and Faculty of Hahnemann College, the A. R. Thomas Club, and individual friends.

Standing about the coffin as a guard of honor were Drs. F. W. Messerve, W. Spencer, I. G. Shallcross, P. H. Ealer, J. C. Millen, L. W. Thompson, of the A. R. Thomas Medical Club.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. William N. McVickar, Rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. Clark Maltby, of the Baptist Church at Paterson, N. J., who made an address, in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the high character of the deceased.

At the conclusion of the services the entire body of students from the college marched from the college building to the residence, where they viewed the remains.

The interment, which was private, was made in Woodlands Cemetery, the following acting as pall-bearers: W. C. Goodno, M. D.; William B. Van Lennep, M. D.; John E. James, M. D.; B. F. Betts, M. D.; J. M. Mitchell, M. D., and R. B. Weaver, M. D.,



representing Hahnemann College; Pember-ton Dudley, M. D., representing the American Institute; W. W. Van Baun, M. D., representing the State Society; Charles Mohr, M. D., representing the County Society, and Wm. Tod Helmuth, M. D., of New York; George C. Thomas, James W. McAlister, Judge Hanna and E. Burgess Warren, representing the Trustees of Hahnemann College, and E. S. Snyder and W. B. Ormsby, representing the students.

Many prominent physicians and friends from this city and State and from the neighboring States attended.

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#### OUR BELOVED DEAN.

"Man is his own star, and that soul that can be honest is the perfect man."—*Fletcher*.

THE MEASURE of a true life is its record of deeds of usefulness to others, not days and years devoted to gain of gold, or power, or pomp. If a man follow these vanities he is forgotten before the sod fades above him. Among the living he has no memory; he has lived for self, passing by upon the other side, never stooping to raise the halt and the troubled. Even his own kin will be greedily glad when he is gone. That soul that can be honest is the only perfect man. His record is writ within the hearts whose sorrow he has lightened; and it is a story of good deeds and noble, of denials of self, of thought for the feeble and needy. The world has been made better; there has lived a man!

One who knew Dr. Thomas well, said of him: "He seemed to be head and shoulders above every one else." So, in his great, generous nature he was, and always seemed to look down upon the petty follies of his fel-

lows, not with any sense of self superiority, but simply in a sort of wonderment that men could do so many mean things.

The children of poverty knew him; to them he was the true physician, not only binding up the wounds of the body, but feeding the hungry and counseling the mind distressed. God's poor were his pensioners, and the thanks of hearts made happy was often his only fee.

He never spake of these benefactions; it is only from others that we know them. Many a man now sitting by the bedside of the sick will remember well how great a friend he found in Dr. Thomas in the impecunious college days, for he was not only Dean of the College but the personal friend of every student. He could not listen to the story of the scholar in the threadbare coat, who had nothing much but hope in the future and determination to win a place in the professional world, without seeking and usually finding some excuse to assist and make easier the days of his college life. The boys all loved him as a father, and respected him for what he was—a perfect man.

"The good, great man, three treasures, love and light,  
And calm thoughts, regular as infants' breaths;  
And three firm friends, more sure than day and night—  
Himself, his Maker, and the Angel Death."

T. L. B.

Institute

T L Bradford



AMOS RUSSELL THOMAS, M.D.,\*

Of Philadelphia, was elected a member of the Institute in Boston, in 1869, attaining seniority in 1894. In the volumes of "Transactions" for the years 1871 to 1877 are to be found his reports on various subjects. Dr. Thomas was of Welsh ancestry, the son of Azariah Thomas, an officer in the War of 1812, and was born at Watertown, N. Y., October 3, 1827. Working on a farm until nearly twenty years of age, and devoting his evenings and other leisure time to study, he qualified himself to teach school, which he did for four years in the western part of New York. In 1850 he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., which he soon abandoned. Getting possession of an old Indian skull, which had been exhumed near his place of business, he borrowed a work on anatomy, and became so much interested that he began the study of medicine with Dr. S. Potter, of Syracuse, N. Y. He attended lectures at the Syracuse Medical College, 1851 to 1854, when he graduated and went to Philadelphia. Here he attended a course of lectures, and again received a diploma from the Medical University of Pennsylvania. At his graduation he was offered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy, which he accepted, and made Philadelphia his home. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, which position he held for ten years. At the same time he was made Professor of Artistic Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, being the first one called to fill that position, which he did with credit to himself and the Institute for fourteen years. In 1860 he was appointed to a similar Professorship in the School of Design for Women, which he filled until 1872.

Having volunteered his services as surgeon during the Civil War, in 1863, he was assigned the charge of a ward in the Armory Square Hospital

\* Omitted from the "Transactions" of 1896.

at Washington. He afterward resumed practice in Philadelphia, having adopted Homœopathy. In 1867 he was associated with Drs. C. Hering, C. G. Raue, J. C. Morgan, R. Koch, and L. Stephens, in organizing the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, being elected to the Chair of Anatomy, a position he held up to the time of his death, as he did the Dean-ship, to which he was elected in 1874 on the retirement of Dr. Guernsey. In both positions he acquired a world-wide reputation, and exercised great influence. Dr. Thomas was the author of several published addresses, a "Guide for Making Post-Mortem Examinations," was editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica* from 1871 to 1876, co-editor of *The Hahnemannian Monthly*, 1877-78. He was a member of the Philadelphia County and Pennsylvania State societies, and various art, natural science, historical, and horticultural associations. He married Miss Elizabeth Bacon, of Watertown, N. Y., who, with a son, our fellow-member, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, survives him. He died at Devon, Pa., October 31, 1895.

a I H 1 1898



### DR. A. R. THOMAS' FUNERAL.

#### The Body of the Late Dean of Hahnemann Medical College Buried.

The funeral of Amos R. Thomas, who for a score of years was dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his son, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, 1623 Arch Street, and was attended by many of this city's prominent physicians. The body, which was in a plain black casket, was exposed to view in the front parlor, and arranged around the room were numerous floral tributes. Among them were a huge vase of white chrysanthemums, presented by the students of Hahnemann College. The handles of the nearby, was a large cluster of roses and around the pedestal of white chrysanthemums upon which the vase stood, was a fringe of roses and ferns. The tribute of the faculty was a vacant chair of white chrysanthemums. This stood at the foot of the casket. On the mantel, near by, was a large cluster of roses and palms, the gift of the alumnae of the Hahnemann Hospital Training School for Nurses. In a corner of the room was another large vase formed of white chrysanthemums, the gift of the A. R. Thomas Medical Club.

The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Dr. W. N. McVickar, pastor of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, one of the college's visiting managers, and Rev. Clark Maltby, of New Jersey. During the services the faculty and trustees of the college occupied seats in the rear parlor, and just before the family took a final view of the body, nearly 200 students of the college filed in and looked for the last time upon the features of their late dean.

The guard of honor which stood by the remains was composed of Drs. F. W. Messerve, W. Speirer, Isaac C. Shallcross, P. H. Ealer, J. C. Millern and

L. W. Thompson, all members of the A. R. Thomas Medical Club.

The pall-bearers were Judge William B. Hanna, president of the college; James W. McAllister, treasurer; George C. Thomas, chairman of the finance committee; E. Burgess Warren, a trustee; Dr. W. C. Goodno, Dr. W. B. Van Lennep, Dr. John E. James and Dr. Pemberton Dudley, of the college faculty; Dr. R. B. Weaver, lecturer and demonstrator; Dr. B. F. Betts, Dr. William W. Van Baun, and Dr. Charles Mohr, of the hospital staff; E. R. Snader, of the dispensary staff; Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell and Dr. Mumford Helmeth.

Interment was made in Woodlands Cemetery.

### AT REST.

#### FUNERAL OF DEAN THOMAS, OF HAHNEMANN COLLEGE.

The funeral of Amos R. Thomas, M. D., Dean of Hahnemann College, which was held yesterday afternoon from the residence of his son, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, 1623 Arch street, was attended by the Board of Trustees, Faculty, alumni and students of Hahnemann College, and members of various societies, besides a large number of friends of the dead physician.

The remains were surrounded by beautiful floral offerings from the Nurses' Training School Alumnae, students and Faculty of Hahnemann College, the A. R. Thomas Club and individual friends.

Standing about the coffin as a guard of honor were F. W. Messerve, M. D., W. Spencer, M. D., I. G. Shallcross, M. D., P. H. Ealer, M. D., J. C. Millern, M. D., L. W. Thompson, M. D., of the A. R. Thomas Medical Club.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. William N. McVickar, Rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. Clark Maltby, of the Baptist Church at Paterson, N. J., who made an address in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the high character of the deceased.

While it was sad to think, Mr. Maltby said, that one who had so long ministered to the sufferings of others, whose presence had been a balm to the wounded, should himself have been subjected to untold suffering from which he could not obtain relief, save in death, it was matter for rejoicing that Dr. Thomas was so worthy of the confidence and esteem which he enjoyed from all who knew him. His life was a sacrifice for the good of his fellow-men.

"As we go up Broad street," said the speaker, "we see Hahnemann College, and it was largely due to his efforts that those buildings, now so completely equipped, were erected; they stand now as a monument to him."

The late Dean, Mr. Maltby said, was the originator of the idea of erecting the college buildings, and by his enthusiasm he inspired others, so that the purchase of the ground was made before the money was at hand to pay to continue the project. But as the work progressed the money flowed in. To-day the buildings stood not as a monument to perpetuate any selfish interest of Dr. Thomas, but as a source of well-being to the sick and unfortunate. A friend, writing of Dr. Thomas, had said: "I know not his creed, but his actions were the offspring of a genuine Christian character." He had that hope and that faith, the speaker said, which inspired the Christian in the hour of death.



"I want to tell those who point with pride to the Hahnemann Hospital," said Mr. Maltby, "that we owe to the Christian religion such institutions. When has infidelity endowed an almshouse or laid the foundation stone of a hospital? When has it done anything to ameliorate the suffering of humanity?"

In closing the speaker said: "Remember that he whose death we mourn to-day is gone where there is no more sickness, sorrow, pain or distress. Death to the Christian is the gate to endless joy; it is the cross exchanged for the crown."

At the conclusion of the services the entire body of students from Hahnemann College marched from the college to the residence, where they viewed the remains of the late Dean.

The interment, which was private, was

made in Woodlands Cemetery, the following acting as pall-bearers: W. C. Goodno, M. D.; William B. Van Lennep, M. D.; John E. James, M. D.; B. F. Betts, M. D.; J. M. Mitchell, M. D., and R. B. Weaver, M. D., representing Hahnemann College; Pemberton Dudley, M. D., representing the American Institute; W. W. Van Baun, M. D., representing the State Society; Charles Moore, M. D., representing the County Society, and Wm. Tod Hamilton, M. D., of New York; George C. Thomas, James W. McAllister, Judge Hanna and E. Burgess Warren, representing the Trustees of Hahnemann College, and E. S. Snyder and W. B. Ormsby, representing the students.

The large number of physicians present included R. E. Tomlin, J. M. Reeves, Edmund H. Kase, J. M. C. Ward, Charles Becker, H. K. Stewart, John V. Allen, T. E. Parker, Perry Dudley, W. H. Tomlinson, John C. Morgan, William H. Keim, Thomas Carmichael, George W. Parker, Henry Mansfield, J. M. Tyson, Carl Vischer, Joseph C. Guernsey, Mahlon Walker, Edw. Graham, B. F. Betts, D. W. Shoemaker, Charles M. Brooks, Robert Whinna, Thomas Imes, Edward Haines, F. L. Abbott, William H. Mallin, M. S. Williamson, H. L. Northrop, L. W. Thompson, E. W. Mercer, Theodore J. Gramm, Isaac G. Shallcross, Weston D. Bayley, P. Sharpless Hall, B. W. James, Aug. Korndoerfer, George H. Buckley, George H. Boone, O. H. Paxson, H. Litchfield, E. R. Snader, Clarence Bartlett, H. B. Moore, A. B., Ph. D.; Thomas Lindsey Bradford, M. D.; P. Sharpless Hall, M. D.; Willett Elias Rotzell, M. D.; Raymond J. Harris, M. D.

Ledger. Nov. 5. 1895

#### DEAN THOMAS' WILL.

He Revokes His Bequests to Hahnemann College—Other Wills Filed.

The will of Amos R. Thomas, M. D., the late dean of Hahnemann Medical College, who died at his home at Devon, Chester county, on October 21, leaving property valued at \$50,000, was admitted to probate by Register of Wills Smithers this morning. He bequeaths all his money on deposit in bank and his household goods, etc., to his widow, Elizabeth M. Thomas, absolutely, and gives her the income of the bulk of the residue of his estate. According to the will proper, upon the death of his wife, the Hahnemann Medical College is to receive \$2,000 to form a nucleus for the endowment of its museum and library, and his scholarship in the college is to revert to the trustees, and is to be used "for the education of poor young men of merit and ability." In a codicil he revokes the paragraphs in his will making the above two bequests. One-quarter of the residue of his estate is given to a grandson and the balance to his son.

The will of James H. McKee, late of 2003 Tioga street, distributes an estate of \$100,000 and upwards among his five children, and that of Sarah Lloyd, late of 1309 Filbert street, devises her estate of \$70,000 to nephews and nieces.

Letters of administration were granted in the estate of Catharine Sigel, late of 1849 North 19th street, valued at \$9,500, and on the estate of Annie L. Grugan, late of 5603 Hancock street, Germantown, valued at \$6,000.

The personal estate of Mary M. Weber, is inventoried at \$15,373; that of Annie L. Grugan at \$5,749.44, and that of the Rev. Hugh McLaughlin at \$1,500.

Star. Nov. 13. 1895.



THE death of Dr. A. R. Thomas, of Philadelphia, is beyond doubt the most serious loss the profession has met during the year 1895. As a man, physician, teacher, and Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, he occupied an unusually conspicuous and responsible position, with duties so varied and burdensome that they would have overwhelmed a man of smaller stature, physically and mentally; Dr. Thomas discharged them all, quietly, unobtrusively, successfully. The history of his professional life cannot be given in a recital of data; it is part and parcel of the history of our school and of the Pennsylvania College during at least a quarter of a century. His pupils are scattered all over this country; they will see to it that the memory of "old"

A. R. Thomas is kept green.

Pac Coast J1 Hom Jan 1896.

**"In Memorium—Dr. Thomas."**

To the Editor of "The Press."

Sir:—I am sending you, by request, a poem in memory of the late Dr. A. K. Thomas, dean of Hahnemann College.

Will you kindly publish it in "The Forum?"

MARY E. GIESSE.  
Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1914.

**"IN MEMORIUM—DR. THOMAS."**

By Felix Cannop.

More than a decade since you went  
And yet your place is empty still,  
Because a nature such as yours,  
Will leave a gap that is hard to fill.

'Tis not that lesser still abides,  
But you seemed schooled for higher  
test—  
Self-schooled to render to mankind  
More selfless service than the rest.

Because it ever was bestowed  
With not a thought of worldly gain,  
By simply as a debt you owed,  
To every fellow-man in pain.

God dowered you like "Luke" of old,  
With wondrous power to uplift,  
He gave to you a heart of gold,  
Your science was the lesser gift.

"Cui oblitus," might be writ,  
You the tomb above your grave  
For self was never in your thoughts,  
But how to succor, how to save.

**DEAN THOMAS' WILL.**

**He Revokes His Bequests to Hahnemann College—Other Wills Filed.**

The will of Amos R. Thomas, M. D., the late dean of Hahnemann Medical College, who died at his home at Devon, Chester county, on October 21, leaving property valued at \$50,000, was admitted to probate by Register of Wills Smithers this morning. He bequeaths all his money on deposit in bank and his household goods, etc., to his widow, Elizabeth M. Thomas, absolutely, and gives her the income of the bulk of the residue of his estate. According to the will proper, upon the death of his wife, the Hahnemann Medical College is to receive \$2,000 to form a nucleus for the endowment of its museum and library, and his scholarship in the college is to revert to the trustees, and is to be used "for the education of poor young men of merit and ability." In a codicil he revokes the paragraphs in his will making the above two bequests. One-quarter of the residue of his estate is given to a grandson and the balance to his son.



Dear Dr

You will please meet with ~~the~~ Faculty  
at 1521 Arch St Monday 1.30 P.M. for the purpose  
of attending funeral services of our lamented

Dear

Yours truly  
John James Ryker

11-2/95

October 31<sup>st</sup> 1895-

Dear Doctor

In consequence of the decease of  
Prof A. R. Thomas, Secy. the college  
will be closed until after the funeral,

Yours truly

Thos L Chase

## HOMŒOPATHY'S LOSS.

DEATH OF DR. A. R. THOMAS AFTER  
A LONG ILLNESS.

DEAN OF HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE

PROBABLY THE LEADING PHYSICIAN OF  
HIS SCHOOL IN PHILADELPHIA.

HIS CAREER AS ANATOMIST, AUTHOR AND LECTURER

THROUGH HIS EFFORTS THE NEW COL-  
LEGE AND HOSPITAL WERE ERECTED.

Dr. Amos R. Thomas, Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, recognized as the leading physician of the homœopathic school in this city, died at his home at Devon at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Thomas had been in failing health for more than a year, but with characteristic energy and activity he attended to the duties of his position and profession until his family and brother physicians insisted on rest. He underwent several surgical operations, and later his ailment became complicated with bronchitis and other troubles.

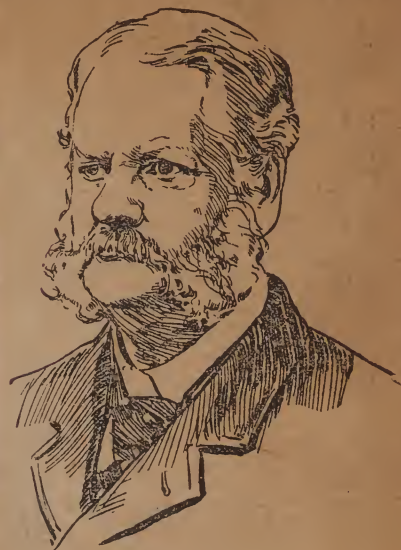
Dr. Thomas retired from practice on account of his failing health, in April, 1894, and removed to his country home at Devon. In December, his trouble took an acute turn and he came back to the city and went to live at the residence of his son, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, 1623 Arch street.

While there he was taken with four different severe attacks, during each of which it was thought he would die. On May 10th of the present year he was removed to his home at Devon, where he was continuously confined to his bed until his death. Several operations which he underwent at Devon afforded him temporary relief from suffering, but no hope of his ultimate recovery was entertained by his physicians. His death, it is believed, was due to malignant disease of the bladder.

### An Honorable Career.

Amos R. Thomas was born October 3, 1826, at Watertown, New York, being descended from Welsh ancestors who were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. His father was Colonel Azariah Thomas, who served under General Jacob Brown on the Northern frontiers during the War of 1812. Dr. Thomas passed the first twenty years of his life on a farm, an experience which developed the robust health and splendid physique he pos-

sessed up to a short time ago. He acquired the rudiments of his education in the common schools, supplemented by a course at the Black River Institute, at Watertown, New York.



DR. A. R. THOMAS.

In 1850 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Ogdensburg, N. Y., but these were uncongenial, and he entered upon the study of medicine in 1852 at the Syracuse Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1854. The same year he removed to Philadelphia, where he pursued a course of study at the old Pennsylvania Medical College, not now in existence. Directly after graduation he was appointed Demonstrator, and in 1856 Professor of Anatomy in that institution holding the latter office 10 years. In 1856 he was also appointed Professor of Artistic Anatomy in the Academy of the Fine Arts, being the first in America to deliver a course of lectures on anatomy specially intended for artists. In 1863 he became Professor of Anatomy in the School of Design, serving as such for 10 years. After the second battle of Bull Run Dr. Thomas volunteered as a surgeon in the army, and was placed in charge of a ward in the Armory Square Hospital at Washington.

Soon after removing to Philadelphia Dr. Thomas became a convert to the homœopathic system of medicine, and in 1867 was called to the Chair of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College, of which institution he became Dean in 1874. Both of these positions he retained until his death. Besides various addresses delivered as President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and of the Pennsylvania State Society and numerous scientific papers contributed to the journals of his school, Dr. Thomas was the author of a valuable work on "Post-mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy" and of a history of the "Descendants of William Thomas,



of Hardwick, Mass. (1678-1891). He was a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

During his long administration as Dean, Hahnemann College has had a constantly increasing prosperity. The curriculum has been enlarged, the standard of requirements elevated, the course lengthened, and largely through his individual exertions the new college and hospital buildings, on Broad street, above Race, were erected. The excellence of the college is largely due to the labors and personal influence of Dr. Thomas.

Early in life Dr. Thomas married Miss Elizabeth Bacon, of Watertown, N. Y., who survives him, with one son, the eminent Dr. Charles M. Thomas, Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology at the Hahnemann College, and where for a number of years he was Professor of Surgery. His only daughter, Florence, who became the wife of Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell, died in 1889.

#### Some Characteristics of Dean Thomas.

Dr. Charles Mohr, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Hahnemann College, speaking of Dean Thomas, said last night:

"Dr. Thomas was a man of dignity, with an unusual amount of geniality, that caused him to be admired and loved in all circles.

These traits were conspicuously shown in his daily intercourse with patients, doctors and students. To the latter he seemed the essence of nobility, for his dignified demeanor, his genial spirits, his ready desire to give needed advice and help, were associated with rare good judgment, qualities which made him an ideal Dean of a medical school.

"His charity and generosity were distinguishing traits of character. He not only labored incessantly in putting in the forefront the college and hospital with which he was so closely identified, but many a poor young man, desiring to pursue the study of medicine, received food and clothing and money to enable him to secure the college degrees and a start in professional life after graduation.

"Dr. Thomas's simple modesty forbade his speaking of these charities, but numerous beneficiaries loved to tell in grateful remembrance, years after leaving the college, of the assistance given by Dean Thomas.

"Persons most closely associated with Dr. Thomas never under any circumstances saw him angered, nor heard him denounce any one, even though advantage had been taken of his charity for wrongful purposes.

"What his creed or religious belief was no one asked; it was sufficient to his friends to know that his thoughts and actions were the outcome of a good character, in which were blended in rare harmony the essential elements of a true Christian. To do good unto others seems to have been the dominating influence in his life."

Ledger. Nov. 1. 1895

Ledger  
Nov 1/95



*A. P. Thomas M.D.*

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.





PROFESSOR A. R. THOMAS, M.D.  
DEAN OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.

BORN OCTOBER 3 1826.

DIED OCTOBER 31, 1895.







W. H. P. & Co. Phila.

A. R. THOMAS, M.D.

*A. R. Thomas,*

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE  
OF PHILADELPHIA

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN  
113 SOUTH SIXTEENTH STREET

My dear Dr.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29 1894

Dear Dr.,  
Your notes of Dr. K  
have been read. Thanks.

I have several articles by Dr.  
K. in the Journal of Horn, Mat. Med.  
and think you find the Hahnemannian  
monthly. If you have the time  
to look them over and collect  
titles I shall be glad. I have  
not the volumes at command  
here in the country.

Yours truly,

A. R. Crossman  
I enclose papers relating to Dr. Helmer





WRITINGS.

✓ 1868. Inaugural Address delivered at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, at the opening of the session of 1868-69. Published by the Faculty. Phila. Kildare. 1868.

✓ 1872. Valedictory Address to the Graduates of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, delivered at the 24th Annual Commencement, held at the Academy of Music, March 11, 1872. Phila: Kildare. 1872.

✓ 1873. A Practical Guide for making Post-Mortem Examinations and for the study of ~~Practical Anatomy~~ Morbid Anatomy, with directions for embalming the dead and for the preservations of specimens of Morbid Anatomy. New York & Phila: Boericke & Tafel. 1873.

✓ 1882. Diseases of the Pancreas. By Profs. A. R. Thomas, J. C. Morgan, A. Korndorfer, and E. A. Farrington. Chicago: Doncan Bros. 1882. (~~this was published in the Trans. Hon. Med. Society of Penna. 1880.~~)

✓ 1889. A New Preparation of the Nervous System. ~~Author of the~~ Reprint from Hahnemannian Monthly, Feb. 1889. (This is a description of Dr Weaver's unique dissection of the entire human nervous system, now in the museum at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.)

✓ 1892. Evolution of the Earth and Man. A Lecture Before the Hahnemannian Institute of the students of the Hahnemann Medical College of Phila., Feb. 3, 1892. Pblished by the Class. Phila. 1892

Reprint! 1892. Amos Russell Thomas, M. D. Biography with portrait. (Hahn. Monthly, Oct. 1892. 7

~~Also published as a Reprint.~~

✓ 1893. History of Anatomy. Introductory Address delivered at the opening of the 45th session of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Phila: Gallagher. 1893.

✓ 1894. In Memoriam. James Kitchen, M. D. Hahn. Monthly. Oct. 1894. Reprint!  
Also: Reprint.

Co-Editor of ~~Hahn. Monthly~~ Hahnemannian Monthly, 1877-78.  
" " American Journal Homoeopathic Materia Medica  
1871--76.



Hydrothorax cured by Apis. Am.Jl.Hom.Mat.Medica.Vol.2.p 183.

Anatomy. Transposition of Viscera. Am.Jl.Hom.Mat Medica. Vol. 2. p 35.

Malignant Pustule. Death in three days. Am.Jl.Hom.Mat.Medica Vol.3.p 93.

Foetus of Four and a half months born alive. Am.Je.Hom.Mat. Medica. Vol.4. p 159.

A Double Monster. Post Mortem Examination. Am.Jl.Hom.Mat.Medica. Vol.6.p 1.

Case of protracted Gestation. Am.Jl.Hom.Mat.Medica.Vol.6.p 348

~~The Medical University Question. Med. Investigator. Vol. X. p 587~~

~~Mechanical Obstruction of the Bowels. Am.~~

Case of Partial Placenta Praevia. Am.Jl.Hom.Mat.Medica. Vol. V. p 193.

Monstrosities. Am.Jl.Hom.Mat.Medica. Vol. V. p 389.

The Pancreas and its Peculiarities. <sup>U.S</sup> Med. Investigator. Vol. XV. p 84.

The Medical University Question. Med. Investigator. Vol. X. p 587.

Mechanical Obstruction of the Bowels. Trans. Am. Inst. Homoeopathy. 1871.

Diet for the Sick. Trans. Am.Inst. Homoeopathy. 1873.

Observations on the Lymphatics. Trans. Am. Inst. Homoeopathy 1874.

Case of Inversion of the Uterus. Trans. Am. Inst. Homoeopathy. 1872.

Spontaneous Cure of Aneurism. Trans. N.Y.Hom.Med.Society.1868

~~On the Pathology of the Blood. Trans. N.Y.Hom.Med.Soc. 1863.~~

Local Perspiration. Am. Hom. V. v.5. p 257

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✓ Case of Puerperal Convulsions. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1874-78.  
~~1874~~ (H. m. April 1878, V. 13-528)

✓ Fistula in Ano. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1874--78. Also H. m.  
 Dec 75 V. XI. p 201.

Report of Two Hundred and Four Consecutive Cases of Obstetrics  
 occurring in Private Practice. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna.  
 1874--78. also Hahn. Monthly, June 1875, V X p 503

~~On the Pathology of the Blood. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1883.~~

~~Cases of Peritonitis~~

✓ On the Use of Disinfectants and Antiseptics in the Management  
 of Contagious and Other Diseases. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna.  
 1881. med. Cours. V. 7. p 81.

✓ Supplementary History of Homoeopathy in Bucks, Carbon, Lu-  
 zerne and Wyoming Counties. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1882.

✓ Cases of Peritonitis from Obscure Causes. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc.  
 Penna. 1882.

✓ On the Pathology of the Blood. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1883.

✓ Idiopathic Abscess of the Brain. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna.  
 1885.

✓ Annual Address of the President, before the Homoeopathic Medi-  
 cal Society of Pennsylvania, 1887. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna.  
 1887.

✓ Biography of Dr A. R. Thomas. Hahn. Monthly. Oct. 1892. (V. 37-716)  
 (also Reprint.)

✓ A New Preparation of the Nervous System. Hahn. Monthly. Feb.  
 1889. (V 24, p 65-) also Reprint.)

✓ ~~Notes~~ Heart Clots as a Cause of Sudden Death. Hahn. Monthly.  
 May, 1871. (V. 6 - 465) Am. Hom. Obs. V. 5. 236)

*you know.*



of  
(Abdominal Incubation in the Common Fowl. Read before Phila  
Co. Hom. Med. Society. Hahn. Monthly. Vol. 15.p 223.(April,  
1880)

Calcareous Infiltrations. Read before Phila. ~~Co.~~ Co.Hom.Med  
Soc. Hahn. Monthly. Vol.15.p 406. (July, 1880)

(Cancer of the Kidney. Read before Phila Co. Hom. Med. Soc.  
Hahn. Monthly. Vol.16.p 527.(Sept. 1881)

Notes on Surgical Cases. N.E.Med.Gaz.Vol.5. p 419. 461.

Diseases of the Great Blood Vessels. Arndt's Encyclopoedia  
of Medicine.

Genealogical Record and Sketches of the Descendants of Wil-  
liam Thomas of Hardwick, Mass.  
1891. 80

Case of partial obstruction of the bowels by a  
yell stone. Am. Hunt. 6. 143

labor, bathe the patient, remove sheet, oilcloth and all soiled clothes, then the bed is clean and all of the patient's clothing is clean without the trouble of changing. I have taken care of women when a common washbowl would hold all the soiled clothing; but they were very favorable cases.

In a few hours begin with warm carbolized douches and use them twice a day as long as there is much lochia. Use only clean clothing about the patient and bathe and change clothing often.

The room should be kept clean and as free from dust as possible; but above all things keep the patient and the bed clean.

This is my practice in uncomplicated cases. Where labor is complicated by retained placenta, I am very careful to remove every particle of the placenta and then use a warm, carbolized, intrauterine douche. This I attend to myself, not daring to trust the usual nurse. When labor is complicated by lacerations I use the water freely as in the other cases.

When the perineum is lacerated sufficiently to warrant it, I clean the parts thoroughly and closely unite the edges of wound with a few stitches, then keep the patient quiet for a few days with knees together, and lying either upon one side or the other to make the drainage better. Use the douches as in the other cases.

There is nothing new in this line of treatment, but after having followed it eight years without a single death and in but a very few cases a rise in temperature that might lead one to suspect sepsis, I wish to emphasize the teaching we have had for years that our obstetrical patient must be kept clean.

### OBITUARY.

AMOS R. THOMAS, M. D.

Amos R. Thomas, M. D., Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, died at his country seat, at Devon, near Philadelphia, on Thursday, October 31st. It can truly be said of him, that no man in the profession was as highly regarded by his brethren as Prof. Thomas. As a physician and surgeon, he had few peers; as a man of science, none excelled him in breadth of knowledge; as a teacher, certainly he had no superior, and as a warm-hearted and courteous gentleman, few greater than he have lived in his generation.



Professor Thomas was born at Watertown, New York, October 3rd, 1826. Like many of our great men, the Doctor's boyhood days were spent on a farm. His early education was obtained in the common schools, which was supplemented by a course at the Beach River Institute, in his native city. In 1850, he entered upon a mercantile pursuit, but his inclination being toward a professional career, he later matriculated at the Syracuse Medical College, from which he graduated in 1854. The same year, he removed to Philadelphia, and continued his studies in the Pennsylvania Medical College. His Alma Mater perceived his unusual ability, and immediately upon his graduation, appointed him Demonstrator of Anatomy. In 1856, he was advanced to the professorship of that chair, in which capacity he served ten years. In the same year, his thorough knowledge of his chosen study was recognized by his appointment of Professor of Artistic Anatomy, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, being the first person in America to deliver a course of instruction on anatomy, especially adapted for artists. He occupied the position for fifteen years. In 1863, he was called to the like position in the School of Design, which he acceptably filled for eight years. He became converted to homœopathy soon after taking up his residence in Philadelphia. In 1867, he was elected to the chair of Anatomy, in the Hahnemann Medical College. Upon the retirement of Professor H. N. Guernsey, in 1874, he was appointed dean of that college. How efficiently he filled the position of Dean for twenty-one years, and that of professor of anatomy for twenty-eight years, every student and friend of that institution will gladly testify.

Words are but feeble exponents of the strong ties by which Prof. Thomas was bound to the hearts of all those who had the good fortune to listen to his instruction. Always kind and considerate to all men; a patient teacher, a ready and forcible speaker; a clear and concise instructor, and a friend to all in need; the profession, and the world as well, has lost one of its great and good men.

A. P. W.

Minna Hom Mag Dec 1895

## AN HONORED MEMORY.

### DR. A. R. THOMAS THE SUBJECT OF APPRECIATIVE ADDRESSES.

A meeting was held last evening at Association Hall in memory of Dr. A. R. Thomas, Dean of Hahnemann College, who died a few months ago. The lower floor of the hall was filled with personal and professional friends of the noted physician. The programme was as follows:

Singing—"He That Shall Endure to the End,"  
Mendelssohn  
Invocation.....By Rev. W. N. McVickar, D. D.  
Address.....By Pemberton Dudley, M. D.  
Singing—"God Is a Spirit".....W. Sterndale Bennett  
Address.....By James H. McClelland, M. D., Pittsburg  
Singing—"For He Shall Give His Angels,"  
Mendelssohn  
Address.....By Rev. W. N. McVickar, D. D.  
Singing—"List the Cherubic Host,"  
"I Heard the Voice" (bass solo).....Gaul  
Address.....By Mr. George C. Thomas  
Singing—"Lo! The Day is Deep'ning".....Sudds  
Benediction.....Dr. McVickar

The music was exceptionally sweet, the choir being composed of amateur singers trained for the evening. Dr. W. Goodno, of Hahnemann College, was Chairman, and in opening the exercises made a few remarks in reference to his own acquaintance with the dead physician.

Dr. Dudley, the senior Professor at Hahnemann, spoke on Dr. Thomas's traits as Dean of the college, as a manager of a great school and a leader of men.

Dr. McClelland, who is a homœopathic member of the State Board of Health, dwelt upon Dr. Thomas's character as a Professor. Dr. McVickar spoke of him as God's servant and as the gentle friend of the patient. Mr. George C. Thomas, the last speaker, also talked of the doctor's love of his fellow-men and the great love that he inspired in the breasts of all who knew him.

"There are two points at which we approach the consideration of a man's character," said Dr. McVickar. "First, the man in his profession, and, second, a higher consideration, I think, man as God's instrument. This man had all the traits that might have made him a leader in whatever and wherever he chose, and these deep talents were all brought to the service of mankind—used, not for his own glory, but for the good of the world. Can there be anything grander?"

"Such characters do not die. They do not only enrich the earth on which they live. They live not only in the memories of the men whose work they have inspired, whose work they have pointed out, and whose way they have paved, but they live in God. Never forget that."

Mr. George C. Thomas, who, though not a relative of Dr. Thomas, was his close friend for 27 years, said:

"I cannot speak of my friendship for him in more than a general way. I could not command myself if I should try to. And yet, whenever we come to speak of a doctor we have to leave out some of the tenderest and most intense relations of his life, those between himself and his patient. His fidelity, his honesty, his modesty, his benevolence were the strongest features of his character."

*Edgar*  
*Dec 14*  
*1895*



#### SERVICE IN MEMORY OF THE LATE DEAN.

On Friday evening, December 13th, the personal and professional friends of our late dean met in Association Hall to honor the memory of the beloved physician. The success of the meeting is due to the efforts of Dr. Charles Mohr.

The music was exceptionally sweet, the choir being composed of amateur singers trained for the evening. Dr. W. C. Goodno presided, and in opening the exercises made a few remarks in reference to his own acquaintance with the dead physician.

Dr. Dudley spoke on Dr. Thomas' relation to educational work, on his traits as dean of the college, as a manager of a great school and as a leader of men.

Dr. McClelland, of Pittsburg, a member of the State Board of Health, dwelt upon Dr. Thomas' character as a professor. He told of the pleasing relations that existed between Dr. Thomas and the students.

Dr. McVickar spoke of him as God's servant and as the gentle friend of the patient. He said: "There are two points at which we approach the consideration of a man's character—first, the man in his profession, and, second, a higher consideration, I think, man as God's instrument. This man had all the traits that might have made him a leader in whatever and wherever he chose, and those deep talents were all brought to the service of mankind, used not for his own glory, but for the good of the world. Can there be anything grander?"

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work they have pointed out and whose way they have paved, but they live in God. Never forget that."

George C. Thomas, who, though not a relative of Dr. Thomas, was his close friend for twenty-seven years, spoke of the doctor's love of his fellow men, and the great love he inspired in the breasts of all who knew him. He said: "His fidelity, his honesty, his modesty, his benevolence were the strongest features of his character."

#### RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, This society has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of the venerable Dean, Prof. Amos R. Thomas, M. D.; and,

WHEREAS, His genial and courteous manner, his ingenuous, child-like simplicity of character, his readiness to draw from his vast stores of medical researches have endeared him to this society and prompt us to hold his name in the most affectionate remembrance; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we publicly express our keen appreciation of him to whom God had given large gifts, and who had cultivated them to the extent of his powers for the best interests of his fellow-beings.

*Resolved*, That in him as a teacher we remember his clear perception of facts and his skill in imparting them to others in the manner and sequence best adapted to meet their needs.

*Resolved*, That while we regret that his labors have been terminated, we recognize the inestimable value of the work he has been permitted to accomplish and left as a heritage to us, his successors in the cause he loved so well.

*Resolved*, That this society records its high appreciation of the distinguished dead, and with sentiments of high regard offer heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and that these resolutions, with the accompanying preamble, be sent to the family of the deceased and published in the HAHNEMANNIAN INSTITUTE.

E. T. PRIZER,  
L. THURSTON,  
R. J. WASGATT,  
H. M. ENGLE,  
R. W. CHAFFEE,

Committee on Resolutions.

*Institute*

Prof. Amos R. Thomas, dean of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, died October 31 of carcinoma of the base of the bladder. He was born October 3, 1826, hence was 69 years of age. The *Hahnemannian Institute* for November contains a short sketch of his active and useful life.

Med Visitor  
Dec 1895

THOMAS A. R.

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Mr. Chase can give  
Dr. Dought one book at a  
time from the library.  
A. P. Thomas



THOMAS, AMOS RUSSELL.—The following account of the life of this distinguished man, to whose efforts Hahnemann College is so largely indebted, was published in the Hahnemannian Monthly for December, 1895:

Amos Russell Thomas, M. D., physician, author, and Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, died at Devon, Pa., October 31, 1895, after a lingering illness, in his seventieth year. He was born at Watertown, New York, October 3, 1826, being descended from Welsh ancestors who were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. Dr. Thomas was the son of Colonel Azariah Thomas, who served under General Jacob Brown on the northern frontier in the War of 1812.

Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, Dr. Thomas acquired his education, both literary and professional, by his unaided individual effort. His life was passed in the country until he was nearly twenty years of age, and by manual labor upon a farm he acquired the robust and vigorous physical constitution which he enjoyed up to a year or two of the date of his death. Dr. Thomas's fondness for books led him to devote his intervals of leisure to study, and in this manner he qualified himself and commenced teaching school in the western part of New York. Four years after, in 1850, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Ogdensburg, New York, but finding this employment uncongenial, he turned his attention once again to professional life. By getting possession of an old Indian skull, which had been exhumed in making an excavation near his place of business and borrowing a work on anatomy, for the purpose of studying this skull, he became so much interested as to engage at once in the study of medicine. He entered the Syracuse Medical College in 1852, and graduated in February, 1854. Upon receiving his degree Dr. Thomas went to Philadelphia, and, after attending a course of lectures, he again graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical University. His abilities had long since met recognition, and upon his graduation from this institution he was immediately offered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy by his Alma Mater, which he accepted, and made Philadelphia his home, holding the chair for ten years. In 1856 he was made the Professor of Artistic Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, occupying the chair with credit to himself and the institution for fourteen years, being the first in the history of the world to fill such a position. In 1863 he was appointed to a similar professorship in the School of Design for Women, holding the same for eight years.

After the second battle of Bull Run, during the War of the Rebellion, Dr. Thomas volunteered his services as surgeon, and was assigned a position in the Armory Square Hospital at Washington, where he remained in charge of one of the wards until the wounded from that disastrous field were cared for. He then returned to Philadelphia and resumed his practice, which was lucrative and select. Becoming interested in an examination of the merits of Homœopathy soon after settling in Philadelphia, he was finally led to adopt this system of practice, and in 1867 he was called to the Chair of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which he acceptably filled for nearly thirty years as the loved and honored professor. In 1874 he took up the exacting and responsible duties of the Dean of the Faculty, and for twenty-one years, or until his death, he guided with wonderful success the destiny of the oldest and greatest educational institution of Homœopathy in the world. On May 8, 1894, the Alumni of the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia and their friends celebrated the jubilee anniversary of forty years' service of Dr. Thomas as Professor of Anatomy, by raising five thousand dollars and endowed in the Hahnemann Hospital of the same city in perpetuity, "The Amos Russell Thomas Free Bed."

As a lecturer on anatomy Dr. Thomas was remarkably clear and accurate, and his impressive manner at once attracted and retained the close attention of the student. In addition to a large professional business Dr. Thomas found time to contribute a large number of important papers to medical journals; write and deliver a number of valuable addresses, especially the presidential address before the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia and the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. Besides writing a work on "Post-Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," which was highly commended by the medical press, and for five years he acted as general editor of the American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica. For a few months in 1878 he was associate-editor of the Hahnemannian Monthly, with Dr. McClatchey.

Among his writings are: "Diseases of the Pancreas," "Evolution of Earth and Man," "History of Anatomy," "History of the Descendants of William Thomas of Hardwich, Mass. (1678-1891)," "A New Preparation of the Nervous System," &c., &c.



He delivered the address at the semi-centennial celebration of the introduction of Homœopathy west of the Allegheny Mountains, in September, 1887.

Dr. Thomas received the honorary degree of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1886, and was unanimously elected a member of its Alumni Association immediately afterwards.

Dr. Thomas was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Philadelphia County and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies, the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Anatomical Board of the State of Pennsylvania from July, 1883, the date of its organization, until the time of his death.

Dr. Thomas was married early in life to Miss Elizabeth Bacon, of Watertown, N. Y., who survives him, with one son, the distinguished Professor of Ophthalmology in the Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, and who for a number of years was Professor of Surgery. His only daughter, Florence, who became the wife of Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell, died in 1880 of pneumonia.

Dr. Thomas retired from practice on account of his failing health in April, 1894, and removed to his country home at Llangollen, Devon. In December his trouble took an acute form and he went to live with his son, Dr. C. M. Thomas, 1623 Arch St. He had been in failing health since 1892. While standing on a step ladder reaching up into a closet for some books he fell and it is thought that this fall had largely to do with his final illness. In the spring of 1893 he underwent an operation from which he rallied and visited the World's Fair in Chicago in the fall of 1893. He delivered his annual course of lectures 1893-'94 and the following term until the middle of November, when his symptoms reappeared complicated with broncho-pneumonia.

While at his son's he was taken with four different severe attacks, during each of which it was thought he would die. On May 10, 1895, he was removed to his home in Devon, where he was continuously confined to his bed until death ended his suffering. Several operations at Devon afforded him temporary relief. His death was due to carcinoma at the base of the bladder, involving the prostate, as revealed by a post-mortem examination, which was conducted on Sunday, November 3, by Drs. Van Lennep, James, Weaver, and Goodno.

THOMAS, A. R.

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The funeral was held on Monday afternoon, November 4, at 2 p. m., from the residence of his son, Dr. C. M. Thomas, and was attended by the Board of Trustees, Faculty, Alumni and students of the College, members of various societies, besides a large number of friends. The remains were surrounded by beautiful floral offerings from the Nurses' Training School, Alumnae, Students and Faculty, the A. R. Thomas Club and individual friends. After the services the students marched in a body from the College and viewed the remains of their beloved teacher.

The interment was in Woodlands Cemetery and was private.

On Friday evening, December 13, a Memorial Meeting was held in Association Hall, at Fifteenth and Chestnut Sts., at which suitable services and addresses were delivered by members of the Faculty and by his friends.

In the death of Dr. Thomas, Homœopathy has lost a great and successful leader. His reputation and influence, through the medical educational institution of which he was the head, makes his loss world-wide; but it is at Philadelphia and vicinity, where his life's labor was centered, where his exceptional qualities of head and heart claimed the allegiance of every one, where his extraordinary fitness for his office of Dean, commanded the universal respect of his brethren and his pupils, here it is that his loss falls with greatest weight, and pulls painfully the heart strings of those who loved him.

The history of Dr. Thomas's life is so mingled and interwoven with that of the Hahnemann Medical College and the Philadelphia profession, it is impossible to separate one from the other, and when the sharp lines of demarcation, and the feelings of distrust and antagonism that divided the profession of Philadelphia twenty years ago are recalled, and it is borne in mind that it was largely due to Dr. Thomas's conciliatory spirit and kindly, courteous dignity that brought harmony in our midst, and opened the way for the conception, the development, and the realization of the magnificent and powerful institution, of which the profession is justly proud—the Hahnemann College and Hospital—it is natural that all should bless him and mourn his loss.



The younger leaders, pressing forward earnestly with ambitious movements for the school's advantage and permanency, are amazed, on realizing the gravity of the questions confronting him, the enormous responsibilities devolving upon him, and the magnitude of the difficulties he rose superior to and overcome. To them his life's history is an inspiration.

Dr. Thomas was a man of great practical sagacity and large experience, and made few mistakes; he was always safely conservative, and in the early years of his service as Dean, during the struggle for ascendancy between conservatism and the spirit for change, he wisely waited and for ten years, from 1874 to 1884, there was no radical innovation; and, in one sense, not much was done for the advancement of Homœopathy and the Hahnemann College—but in another, great things were accomplished. When present conditions are beyond control, and the forecast of future events is obscured, safety demands the arrest of aggressive activity; this is the educational period of a movement. In 1884, the awakening came; the gradual dying out of party spirit, and the yearning for unity for the interest of the school, made the opportunity, which his ripe leadership boldly seized at its flood and turned to success. In 1884 Dr. Thomas and the group of loyal, courageous men surrounding him had scarcely a name for the Hahnemann College to live on. Their possession consisted solely of a charter and a small museum; beginning thus with hardly anything, and fairly considering their disadvantages, the growth and success the movement has since met is a crowing glory to Dr. Thomas's splendid executive power and intellectual ability. The Hahnemann Medical College, under his leadership, has obtained, during the past twelve years, a prestige and influence far beyond that warranted by numbers, which is destined to live on and increase year by year, owing to the solidity of the foundation of which he was the builder. The decade of preparation paved the way for the constantly increasing prosperity of "Old Hahnemann," and to-day finds her magnificently housed, together with four great buildings for hospital purposes. The curriculum has been enlarged, the standard of requirements elevated, and the course lengthened, maintaining the leading position on the question of medical education.

These results, accomplished by the resolute purpose of Dr. Thomas, teach those who are to take up the duties he so long sustained, to move in similar aggressive lines, and to attempt and obtain similar great results. So, then, our greatest has departed. Dying, he has left us a priceless treasure—an example. A memory to be cherished, and a work to be utilized.

### Dr. A. R. Thomas and Our Hospital.

On a beautiful autumn afternoon old mother earth received the mortal remains of one of her noblest sons. At the grave of such an one as was Dr. Thomas, we call up in long review his life's history, and contemplate with thankful hearts that he filled so large a place in this active and busy world, and was the possessor of so many virtues. Perhaps the greatest of Dr. Thomas' achievements was the erection, equipment and uses of the Hahnemann Hospital. For years he strove to overcome the arguments advanced by many who thought his *ideal* hospital could not be built; but, finally, he succeeded in quieting all opposition, and in enlisting coadjutors, who were sustained through several years of struggles and

perplexities, by his enthusiasm, his indomitable energy, and his sacrifice of time and money. We recall the day in 1883, when, with kindling eyes, he announced to the college faculty that he had secured the refusal of a suitable site on Broad street above Race, for which over \$100,000 was asked, and how he warmed up in announcing a scheme to secure purchase money, for there was not then a single dollar in hand. He was the first to subscribe \$1,000, other members of the faculty followed his lead, larger and smaller contributions soon followed from physicians and laymen, and the pur-

chase of the ground was consummated on September 28, 1883, for \$103,666.67. We recall also the many days and nights he spent in studying books on hospital construction, and how he built one hospital after another—*on paper*—until there were some fifty so constructed. How delighted he was when one plan seemed better than the preceding one! When he, and his colleagues of the faculty, believed they had *the* plan, architects were consulted, plans were submitted by them, and, finally, one was accepted. Then came still more busy times. Contractors had to be interviewed, more money had to be raised, contracts were made, and buildings commenced. From the time of breaking ground, in the summer of 1884, until the completion of the whole group of buildings, in the fall of 1890, there was scarcely a day that Dr. Thomas was not devoting himself to supervision of the building operations. Age was creeping on, the first signs of failure of health were showing themselves, yet, without one complaint of weariness, without apparent misgivings, with a whole-souled determination to accomplish what he had in mind, he worked on—and succeeded. How many perplexities he encountered, how many fears he may have entertained, how many sacrifices he made no one can tell. Dr. Thomas said little that was not *good* to hear—that was one of his strong characteristics. During the darkest days of the building operations, when the



treasury was empty, when promised subscriptions were unpaid, when expected State appropriations were withheld by a Governor's veto, when the contractors were contemplating selling out the concern by the Sheriff, the property was saved from this blight by Dr. Thomas pledging his personal estate for the payment of the corporation debts. Few knew this. Dr. Thomas never told it. And for what was all this striving and toil? Not for self, not for pelf! Dr. Thomas's dominant idea was to provide shelter and comfort for the sick; to foster homœopathy; to advance the science of medicine; to give every educational facility to students. And these things have been accomplished by his herculean labors and steady devotion.

#### HOSPITAL TIDINGS.

Hahn.Monthly. Dec. 1895.

## EDITORIAL.

AMOS RUSSELL THOMAS, M.D.

ON October 31, 1895, Professor A. R. Thomas died at his country residence, Llangollen, Devon, Pa., in the seventieth year of his age. In his death homœopathy has lost a great and successful leader. His reputation and influence, through the medical educational institution of which he was the head, makes his loss world-wide; but it is at Philadelphia and vicinity, where his life's labor was centred, where his exceptional qualities of head and heart claimed the allegiance of every one, where his extraordinary fitness for his office of Dean commanded the universal respect of his brethren and his pupils, here it is, that his loss falls with greatest weight, and pulls painfully the heart strings of those who loved him.

The history of Dr. Thomas's life is so mingled and interwoven with that of the Hahnemann Medical College and the Philadelphia profession, it is impossible to separate one from the other, and when the sharp lines of demarcation, and the feelings of distrust and antagonism that divided the profession of Philadelphia twenty years ago are recalled, and it is borne in mind that it was largely due to Dr. Thomas's conciliatory spirit and kindly courteous dignity that brought harmony in our midst, and opened the way for the conception, the development, and the realization of the magnificent and powerful institution, of which the profession is justly proud—the Hahnemann College and Hospital—it is natural that all should bless him and mourn his loss.

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Hahn. Monthly. Dec. ~~1895~~

AMOS RUSSELL THOMAS, M.D.

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ten years. In 1856 he was made the Professor of Artistic Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, occupying the chair with credit to himself and the institution for fourteen years, being the first in the history of the world to fill such a position. In 1863 he was appointed to a similar professorship in the School of Design for Women, holding the same for eight years.

After the second battle of Bull Run, during the War of the Rebellion, Dr. Thomas volunteered his services as surgeon, and was assigned a position in the Armory Square Hospital at Washington, where he remained in charge of one of the wards until the wounded from that disastrous field were cared for. He then returned to Philadelphia and resumed his practice, which was lucrative and select. Becoming interested in an examination of the merits of homœopathy soon after settling in Philadelphia, he was finally led to adopt this system of practice, and in 1867 he was called to the chair of anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which he acceptably filled for nearly thirty years as the loved and honored professor. In 1874 he took up the exacting and responsible duties of the Dean of the Faculty, and for twenty-one years, or until his death, he guided with wonderful success the destiny of the oldest and greatest educational institution of homœopathy in the world. On May 8, 1894, the alumni of the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia and their friends celebrated the jubilee anniversary of forty years' service of Dr. Thomas as professor of anatomy, by raising five thousand dollars and endowed in the Hahnemann Hospital of the same city in perpetuity, "The Amos Russell Thomas Free Bed."

As a lecturer on anatomy Dr. Thomas was remarkably clear and accurate, and his impressive manner at once attracted and retained the close attention of the student. In addition to a large professional business Dr. Thomas found time to contribute a number of important papers to medical journals; write and deliver a number of valuable addresses; especially the presidential address before the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia and the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. Besides writing a work on *Post-Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy*, which was highly commended by the medical press, and for five years he acted

as general editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*. For a few months in 1878 he was associate-editor of THE HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY, with Dr. McClatchey.

Dr. Thomas received the Honorary degree of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1886, and was unanimously elected a member of its alumni association immediately afterwards.

Dr. Thomas was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Philadelphia County and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies, the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Anatomical Board of the State of Pennsylvania from July, 1883, the date of its organization, until the time of his death.

Dr. Thomas was married early in life to Miss Elizabeth Bacon, of Watertown, N. Y., who survives him, with one son, the distinguished Professor of Ophthalmology in the Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, and who for a number of years was professor of surgery. His only daughter, Florence, who became the wife of Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell, died in 1880 of pneumonia.

HahnM Mo Dec 1895

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## THOMAS , A. R.

OBITUARY.—Dr. A. R. Thomas, Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, departed this life October 31, 1895, after a painful illness. Dr. Thomas was born at Watertown, N. Y., on October 3, 1826. His father served his country in the war of 1812. In later years the son, the late Dr. Thomas, also served his country as surgeon during the late war. In 1874 he was chosen Dean of the Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia, and served in that capacity until death terminated his long honorable and useful life. During his long administration the college and hospital grew from the comparatively small quarters on Filbert street to the present splendid building on Broad street, and the prosperity of the school and the usefulness of the hospital have kept pace with the increase of their quarters. Surely can one say that another useful and honorable man has gone to his well earned rest. *Ham. Recorder.*

PROF. A. R. THOMAS, M.D., for many years Dean of Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, died recently, after a lingering illness, at the age of sixty-nine years. In 1856 he was appointed to deliver lectures on artistic anatomy at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, which were continued for fifteen years. He also gave a similar course at the Academy of Design. During the war he was in charge of a hospital in Washington.

In 1867 he was called to the Chair of Anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, of which institution he was made Dean in 1874, both of which positions he occupied at the time of his death.

His book on "Post-Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," is a well-known authority.

As a lecturer he was singularly attractive, and his kindness of heart and suavity of manner endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. The Hahnemann College and Hospital in Philadelphia makes a fitting and superb monument to his efforts and fidelity.

N Y Times Dec 1895 .

## Accrology.

1896

### MEMORIAL SERVICE TO DR. A. R. THOMAS.

On December 13, 1895, Association Hall, Philadelphia, held a representative body of the laity and physicians of that city who met to honor the memory of Dr. A. R. Thomas, late dean of Hahnemann Medical College.

Professor W. C. Goodno presided, and exceptionally fine music was rendered by a specially trained choir. After the invocation by Rev. W. M. McVickar, D. D., Dr. Goodno made a few remarks and then called upon Dr. Pemberton Dudley, the senior professor at Hahnemann, who spoke on Dr. Thomas' traits as dean of the college and of his work for higher medical education which resulted in the adoption of the three years' graded course at Hahnemann in 1869, four years before its adoption by the first old-school college, viz, Harvard University Medical School. To his inspiring genius and indomitable energy was also due the magnificent pile on North Broad street, the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital.

Dr. James H. McClelland of Pittsburg, a member of the state board of health, spoke of Dr. Thomas' professional career and dwelt upon his character with much intensity of feeling.

Rev. W. N. McVicar, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity church, spoke very eloquently of Dr. Thomas as a man who had brought all his gifts to the service of mankind and as a character that must live on through the work he has done.

The last address was by Mr. George C. Thomas (head of the banking house of Drexel & Co.), who spoke of his close friendship with the deceased which extended over twenty-seven years. He said their relations had been the tenderest that can exist between doctor and patient and summed up the strongest features of Dr. Thomas' character as his fidelity, his honesty, his modesty and his benevolence.

The meeting closed with a benediction from Rev. Dr. McVickar.

Med Cent'y Jan 15 1896

J. H. Carmichael, M. D.

Germantown, Pa.



NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is

*A. R. Thomas*

I graduated at

*Penn University* Medical College, in the year *1854*

My present address is

*937 Spruce* county of *St. Philadelphia*

State of

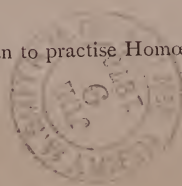
*Penn*

where I have resided since *1853*

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

*1856* at *Phila. Pa.*



bathe the patient, remove sheet, oilcloth and all soiled things, then the bed is clean and all of the patient's clothing is clean without the trouble of changing. I have taken care of women when a common washbowl would hold all the soiled clothing; but they were very favorable cases.

In a few hours begin with warm carbolized douches and use them twice a day as long as there is much lochia. Use only clean clothing about the patient and bathe and change clothing often.

The room should be kept clean and as free from dust as possible; but above all things keep the patient and the bed clean.

This is my practice in uncomplicated cases. Where labor is complicated by retained placenta, I am very careful to remove every particle of the placenta and then use a warm, carbolized, intrauterine douche. This I attend to myself, not daring to trust the usual nurse. When labor is complicated by lacerations I use the water freely as in the other cases.

When the perineum is lacerated sufficiently to warrant it, I clean the parts thoroughly and closely unite the edges of wound with a few stitches, then keep the patient quiet for a few days with knees together, and lying either upon one side or the other to make the drainage better. Use the douches as in the other cases.

There is nothing new in this line of treatment, but after having followed it eight years without a single death and in but a very few cases a rise in temperature that might lead one to suspect sepsis, I wish to emphasize the teaching we have had for years that our obstetrical patient must be kept clean.

### OBITUARY.

AMOS R. THOMAS, M. D.

Amos R. Thomas, M. D., Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, died at his country seat, at Devon, near Philadelphia, on Thursday, October 31st. It can truly be said of him, that no man in the profession was as highly regarded by his brethren as Prof. Thomas. As a physician and surgeon, he had few peers; as a man of science, none excelled him in breadth of knowledge; as a teacher, certainly he had no superior, and as a warm-hearted and courteous gentleman, few greater than he have lived in his generation.



Professor Thomas was born at Watertown, New York, 3rd, 1826. Like many of our great men, the Doctor's boy days were spent on a farm. His early education was obtained in the common schools, which was supplemented by a course at the Beach River Institute, in his native city. In 1850, he entered upon a mercantile pursuit, but his inclination being toward a professional career, he later matriculated at the Syracuse Medical College, from which he graduated in 1854. The same year, he removed to Philadelphia, and continued his studies in the Pennsylvania Medical College. His Alma Mater perceived his unusual ability, and immediately upon his graduation, appointed him Demonstrator of Anatomy. In 1856, he was advanced to the professorship of that chair, in which capacity he served ten years. In the same year, his thorough knowledge of his chosen study was recognized by his appointment of Professor of Artistic Anatomy, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, being the first person in America to deliver a course of instruction on anatomy, especially adapted for artists. He occupied the position for fifteen years. In 1863, he was called to the like position in the School of Design, which he acceptably filled for eight years. He became converted to homœopathy soon after taking up his residence in Philadelphia. In 1867, he was elected to the chair of Anatomy, in the Hahnemann Medical College. Upon the retirement of Professor H. N. Guernsey, in 1874, he was appointed dean of that college. How efficiently he filled the position of Dean for twenty-one years, and that of professor of anatomy for twenty-eight years, every student and friend of that institution will gladly testify.

Words are but feeble exponents of the strong ties by which Prof. Thomas was bound to the hearts of all those who had the good fortune to listen to his instruction. Always kind and considerate to all men; a patient teacher, a ready and forcible speaker; a clear and concise instructor, and a friend to all in need; the profession, and the world as well, has lost one of its great and good men.

A. P. W.

Minna Hom Mag Dec 1895



PROFESSOR A. R. THOMAS, M.D.  
DEAN OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.

BORN OCTOBER 3 1826.

DIED OCTOBER 31, 1895.



Philadelphia, 17<sup>th</sup> / 1874

Hahnemann Med. College,

To A. R. Thomas Dr.

To postage to date

Recd payment

\$ 3.13

A. R. Thomas

Learn

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The name

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CHARTERED IN 1848.

# HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA.

LOCATED ON BROAD STREET, NORTH OF RACE  
(two squares from the new City Hall).

1,798 Graduates.

1. New and complete buildings with every modern convenience.
  2. Reading-room for students and library of 6,500 volumes.
  3. Anatomical Museum unequalled in size and variety.
  4. A three-years' graded course of six months each.
  5. Laboratory work in all the practical branches.
- ical facilities afforded by the Hahnemann Hospital  
cs of the city.  
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d consider the advantages of taking their last course  
is college.  
t, address

R. THOMAS, M.D., DEAN,  
113 SOUTH 16TH STREET.

—OR—

HN E. JAMES, M.D., REGISTRAR,  
1521 ARCH STREET.

Scranton Pa. Aug 11/94.

Dear Chas

I wish you would  
look up the name and address of  
the firm that got up our illus-  
trations for Announcements. You  
will find it on bill of last year.  
Send also cost price of the two  
sizes. Send to me at Scranton

Yours

A. P. Thomas

Scranton Pa. Aug 11/94.

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look up the name and address of

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  5. Laboratory work in all the practical branches.
  6. Unlimited clinical facilities afforded by the Hahnemann Hospital and the several clinics of the city.
  7. Lectures commence first of October and close last of March.
  8. Students should consider the advantages of taking their last course and graduating at this college.
- For announcement, address

A. R. THOMAS, M.D., DEAN,  
113 SOUTH 16TH STREET.

—OR—

JOHN E. JAMES, M.D., REGISTRAR,  
1521 ARCH STREET.

Philadelphia, *Sept 10, 1887* -

*Mr. Chas. will please  
matriculate the bearer. Mr.  
Levan Stinney, & I will  
sign his ticket in the  
future -*

*A. R. Thomas*

Dear

look up  
the fra  
tration  
will be  
small  
sizes.

*Yours*



AMOS RUSSELL THOMAS, professor of anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and its predecessor institutions for full forty years, dean of the faculty for more than twenty years, and one of the most loyal friends any school of medicine ever had, was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, October 3, 1826, and died at his country home, Llangollen, Devon, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1895. During the period of his long and useful life in the ranks of the medical profession no man contributed more than he in elevating the standard of the homœopathic school; no man taught with more earnestness or better results, and no man gave more abundantly or freely in advancing the interests of the homœopathic profession in general, whether in teaching, writing or personal endeavor without the hope of recompense. Still, Dr. Thomas' endeavors in behalf of homœopathy were not unrewarded, for no man in the profession was more universally respected than he, and none enjoyed a wider circle of friendships; and withal his professional life was successful and he was enabled to live in comfort to the end of his allotted three-score years and ten. Best of all, he was a self-made man, having carved his own way in life from the days of his young manhood. His father was Colonel Azariah Thomas, of an old family in the St. Lawrence region in Northern New York and who served as an officer under Major General Jacob Brown during the second war

with Great Britain. He was of Welsh descent, but his American ancestors were among the early families of Massachusetts. His young life was spent on the farm, and he was brought up to hard work. His education, both elementary and professional, was the result of his own unaided effort, and was acquired largely by study at home, frequently at night. He taught school for a time, but in 1850 engaged in mercantile pursuits in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, New York. Two years later, 1852,

he entered Syracuse Medical College, and graduated M. D., 1854. He then went to Philadelphia and attended lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical University, where he graduated, and for the next three years he was demonstrator of anatomy. As a teacher of anatomy his work soon attracted attention and other schools began to draw on him for service. In 1856 he was appointed to the professorship of artistic anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which position he held fourteen years. In 1863 he was appointed to a similar position in the School of Design for Women, Philadelphia, and served in that capacity eight years. During the war of 1861-1865, after the second Bull Run battle, he offered his services to the government as surgeon and was stationed for a time in the Armory Square hospital in Washington. During these early years of his professional life Dr. Thomas had given much serious thought to the subject of homœopathy, and as his investigations proceeded he became convinced of the superior worth of the teachings and principles of the Hahnemannian school, and he accepted them, freely and fully, and arrayed himself unequivocally with those who held to the theory of *similia similibus curantur*. In 1860 Dr. Thomas was called to the chair of anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and from that time to 1895 he held that professorship and performed its duties; from that time he was an important factor in the life of the school, and by his determined force of

character sustained and upheld it. He was a tower of strength in the faculty, and possessed excellent business qualities, hence his appointment to the deanship in 1874 was only a natural result. This office he held until the time of his death, a period of twenty-one years. In the early part of 1894 Dr. Thomas was impelled by failing health to relinquish active professional work and to remove from Philadelphia to his country home at Llangollen, Devon, away from the busy life of the great city;



but he continued his course of lectures until the middle of November of the year mentioned, when he was stricken with a complicated malady from which he never recovered. In May, 1895, he was removed to his home in Devon, where he was confined to his bed until death relieved his sufferings, October 31, 1895. On May 8, 1894, the alumni of the college celebrated the fortieth anniversary of Dr. Thomas as professor of anatomy, and on that occasion the loyal sons of the institution raised a fund of five thousand dollars for the endowment in perpetuity of "The Amos Russell Thomas Free Bed" in the Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia. Dr. Thomas was interested in the institutions of homœopathy and others of varied character. He was a member and a conspicuous figure in the work of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State and Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical societies, the Fairmount Park Association of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the anatomical board of the state of Pennsylvania. His contributions to the literature of homœopathy include many monograph articles in published magazines and pamphlets, and for five years he was general editor of the "American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica." He was author of "Post-Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," a work which was highly commended in homœopathic medical circles; "Diseases of

the Pancreas," "Evolution of Earth and Man," "History of Anatomy," "History of the Descendants of William Thomas of Hardwick, Mass. (1678-1891)," "A New Preparation of the Nervous System," etc. His writings, like his lectures and public addresses, were always clear, clean, free of verbiage and perfectly consistent, reflecting the man himself, who was devoid of vanity or ostentation, yet always courteous and dignified—a gentleman of the best type, and, withal, of splendid personal appearance and strikingly handsome face. Dr. Thomas married Elizabeth Bacon, of Watertown, New York, who bore him two children, Charles M. Thomas, A. M., M. D., of Philadelphia, professor of ophthalmology and otology and dean of the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia; and Florence Thomas, who married Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell, and died in 1880.

King Vol-IV



## ANOTHER "COLLEGE" ON DR. HOPPIN'S LIST.

A Diploma of a Vermont Medical  
Institution Receives the Cold  
Shoulder Here.

### CLOSED BY THE SUPREME COURT

The Registrar of the Prothonotary's  
Office of County Physicians Has  
Occasion to Make Use of the  
Act of Assembly,  
June, 1881.

Dr. Samuel B. Hoppin, registrar in the  
Prothonotary's office of the physicians of  
the county, yesterday added to his list  
of medical colleges whose diplomas are  
bogus the name of the Vermont Medical  
College, at Rutland, Vt.

About a month ago, for the first time  
since the establishment of the medical  
register, by the act of Assembly of June,  
1881, there was presented by a well-known  
member of the bar for registration the  
name of "Dr. Benjamin F. Brown," accom-  
panied by a diploma, purporting to have  
been issued by the Vermont Medical Col-  
lege, at Rutland, Vt. Dr. Hoppin says  
that the diploma bore upon its face such  
manifest evidences of its invalidity that he  
refused to receive it, and returned it to the  
gentleman presenting it.

Dr. Hoppin then called the attention of  
the lawyer to the fourth section of the  
registration act, which requires that "any  
person having a medical diploma issued or  
purporting to have been issued by any col-  
lege \* \* in another State or foreign country,  
shall lay the same before the faculty of  
one of the medical colleges of this Com-  
monwealth for inspection." If, after that  
inspection, the faculty indorse the diploma,  
it may be registered and its holder may  
practice medicine.

Since that information was conveyed to  
"Dr. Brown" he has not been seen by any-  
one connected with the transaction and the  
diploma has not been returned for regis-  
tration.

Dr. Hoppin describes Dr. Brown's diploma  
as having been signed by Dr. George Dutton  
as "Dean" and with half a dozen other  
names as "curators," but none of the signers  
called himself "president," "secretary,"  
or "professor." He telegraphed to Dr. Dut-  
ton, who replied by wire: "The college is  
all right."

### CLOSED BY SUPREME COURT.

Not satisfied with this answer Dr. Hoppin  
wrote to an authority in Rutland and re-  
ceived the following:—

"Yours of the 18th at hand and in reply  
will say that there is no such college in ex-  
istence as Rutland Medical College. Dr.  
Dutton tried to make a go of one but the  
Supreme Court decided that the college was  
good for nothing and it was closed. A di-  
ploma would not be recognized in Vermont,  
all being bogus."

The gentleman who presented the diploma  
when called upon by a PRESS reporter yester-  
day said that Dr. Brown had come to him  
with a formal note of introduction. Dr.  
Brown explained that he had recently ar-  
rived in the city from New England and  
was desirous of locating in Philadelphia.  
The "doctor" then left his diploma with the  
lawyer, who took it to the registrar. When  
the "doctor" called the following day he  
was informed of the decision of Dr. Hoppin.  
He then took his diploma and made an ap-  
pointment with the lawyer to see about get-  
ting the indorsement of a Philadelphia  
medical college. On the day of the appoint-  
ment the "doctor" sent a note, announcing  
that he was called away from the city. His  
counsel has not seen him since and now  
says that he had not even taken the trouble  
to learn the "doctor's" city address.

As soon as the "doctor's" counsel had been  
cautioned by Dr. Hoppin he wrote to Rut-  
land to Moses E. Cheney, M. D., whose  
name had been given to him as the presi-  
dent of the Vermont Medical College. In  
reply he received a letter postmarked and  
dated Troy, South Dakota, March 24, 1892,  
acknowledging that the State Censors of  
Vermont had refused to recognize his col-  
lege. The letter in full is as follows:—

"You ask my opinion of the 'Vermont  
Medical College' as to its being a valid in-  
stitution in good standing and doing busi-  
ness.

"In reply I consider the Vermont Medical  
College a legitimate corporation under the  
general law of the State of Vermont re-  
ferred to by the Hon. James Barrett to  
the corporation which I herein send you.  
[There was no inclosure.] Also that the  
institution is in good standing and doing  
active business. A recent letter from the  
Dean informs the president thus: 'Our  
graduation of this class—seven members,  
occurs the 24th (yesterday).'

"Yours respectfully

"MOSES E. CHENEY,  
"Pres. Vt. Med. College."



Dr. H. O. Keffey,  
Leakport  
Alleghenia Co Pa

---

Dr. Geo. Dutton.  
Grand Central Hotel.  
Allentown - Pa.

---

I enclose with above  
addresses. Dr. Dutton's letter  
also ~~the~~ Check from  
Dr. Keffey - I will return  
his diploma by Express.  
I prefer you write  
Dr. Dutton, that he may  
know that his case has  
been before the faculty.  
As I sent him off once

Keffy,  
coakport  
Helen's box Pa

Dutton.  
nd Central Hotel.  
Allentown - Pa.

u with above  
Dr. Dutton's letter  
Check for  
er - I will return  
mu by Express.  
when you write  
on, that he may  
his case has  
in the faculty.  
at him off once

once without action of  
the faculty; he may think  
I have done so again -

Yours.

A. P. L.

I enclose newspaper clip  
Keep it.

Dr A. R. Thomas



## THOMAS, CHARLES HENRY

### CHARLES HENRY THOMAS, M.D.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

At the session of the Institute and the International Homœopathic Congress, held at Atlantic City in 1891, Dr. Thomas was in attendance and was elected a member. Dr. Thomas was the son of Jacob and Leah Sonder Thomas, and was born in Philadelphia, May 27, 1847. When he was 5 years old his parents moved to Baltimore, Md., where he attended the public schools, going later to a private school in Philadelphia. He was a student here on the memorable 19th of April, 1861, when the Massachusetts troops were attacked in passing through Baltimore. On that day young Thomas ran away from school and enlisted as a drummer boy in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry. His regiment was stationed at Federal Hill, Baltimore, where his parents were living, but he refrained from visiting them from fear of punishment for leaving school. His term of enlistment expired in three months, when he re-enlisted in the regular army and was ordered to Washington on detached duty. While carrying despatches to a squad on provost duty at Taneytown, Me., he was wounded so seriously as to necessitate his confinement in the hospital until July, 1863, when he was discharged. He next enlisted as a private in the Third Maryland Cavalry, which was ordered to New Orleans and on the Red River expedition. Young Thomas' company, originally numbering ninety-eight men, returned to Morganzie's Bend with only five, of whom three were wounded. Whilst on a scouting expedition he was taken prisoner and escaped with thirteen others. Dr. Thomas was one of a force ordered to the rear of Mobile as a feint, December 30, and was again wounded. In January, 1865, his regiment was remounted and participated in the capture of some of the forts near Mobile. He received his discharge in October, 1865, was afterward appointed second lieutenant in the regular army and ordered to Texas, where he was finally discharged in July, 1867. While on a visit to Galveston he was seized with yellow fever, and after recovering went to Vicksburg and entered the Marine Hospital, where he continued as a student of medicine until 1870. He then went to Philadelphia, became a student of Dr. Richard Koch's, and after attending three courses of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduated in 1873, and established himself in practice in Baltimore, where he continued until his death, May 13, 1900. July 8, 1875, Dr. Thomas was married to Miss Louisa J. Hughes, who, with two daughters, Mrs. Wm. M. Justis and Miss Lily B. Thomas, and a grandson, Wm. M. Justus, Jr., survives him.

A I H 1900

## THOMAS, CHARLES HOLT

CHARLES HOLT THOMAS, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born in New Bedford, August 26, 1850, the son of James Brown and Araminta Dormer (Taber) Thomas. He is a descendant of Samuel Thomas, of Pittston, Maine, and Reuben Taber of Fairham, Massachusetts. Dr. Thomas received his early education in the common schools of New Bedford and Gleason's private academy, and subsequently attended Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, graduating in 1868. In 1871 he took up telegraphy and followed that occupation in Philadelphia, New York and Duxbury, Massachusetts, and in 1880 secured a position as superintendent of the Western Union branch of the Pouyer Quertier cable company. After a year he became connected with the associate press of Boston, and was so employed until 1885, when he matriculated in the Boston University School of Medicine, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1888. In the same year he began general practice in Cambridge and has since continued there. Dr. Thomas held the positions of visiting physician to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital; lecturer on sanitary science and hygiene, and also on general pathology in Boston University School of Medicine, and is now associate professor of clinical medicine. He was formerly secretary and president of the alumni association of Boston University School of Medicine, and was one of the five organizers of the "Medical Student," a paper published by the students. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Boston Homœopathic Medical. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, templar knight, and a member of the I. O. O. F. October 17, 1877, Dr. Thomas married Julia Leona Winsor of Duxbury, daughter of Otis and Julia D. Winsor. Their children are William Kilpack, physician of Cambridge, and Edith and Alton Winsor Thomas, both deceased.

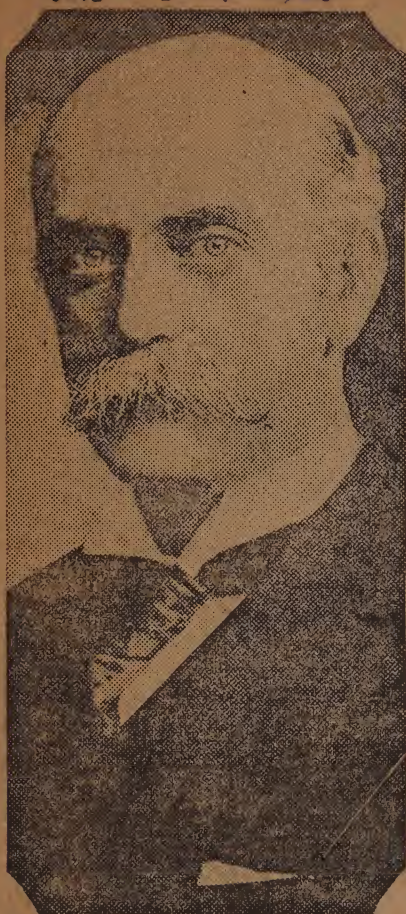
King Vol IV



THOMAS, CHAS M

PUBLIC LEDGE

Jan 17 1916



**DR. CHARLES MONROE THOMAS**  
Widely known practitioner, whose funeral took place yesterday at Old St. David's Church, Radnor

**DR. THOMAS BURIED  
AT OLD ST. DAVID'S**

**Classes at Hahnemann Defer Tribute to Former Dean, Who Desired a Private Funeral**

The funeral of Dr. Charles Monroe Thomas, dean of Hahnemann Medical College from 1903 to 1906, who lived near West Chester, was held yesterday afternoon in St. David's Church, Radnor.

Doctor Thomas was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the State and County Homeopathic Societies. He died after an illness of about a year. Following his wishes, the funeral was private, only close friends and members of the family attending.

On the day that Doctor Thomas' death was announced the classes at Hahnemann College were dismissed and the students and professors signified their intention of attending the funeral in a body until they were informed of the doctor's wish for a private burial. The Rev. Mr. Land, rector of St. David's, conducted the services and burial was made in the neighboring churchyard. Sons and sons-in-law of Doctor Thomas acted as pall-bearers.

**DR. CHAS. M. THOMAS DEAD**

**Former Dean of Hahnemann College Succumbs at Home Near West Chester After Long Illness**

Dr. Charles M. Thomas, former dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, died early this morning at his country home near West Chester, after a lingering illness of two years. He was sixty-seven years old. Until his retirement from active practice three years ago his office was at 1823 Chestnut st.

Dr. Thomas was a widely known physician, enjoyed one of the largest practices in the city, and was considered an authority on surgery and ophthalmology, having at one time held those chairs at the Hahnemann College. He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the State and County Homeopathic Medical Societies.

He is survived by a widow, three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Thomas was Miss Marion Turnbull, daughter of the late Dr. Laurence Turnbull, of this city. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Dr. Thomas was born in Watertown, New York, May 3, 1849. He was educated at the Central High School, and the Hahnemann Medical College. Later he studied surgery in Europe. He became dean of the college in 1903 and held that chair until 1906. During his later years he devoted his attention exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear.

The sons who survive him are Russell E. Thomas, of California, and Carl and Frank, who live at the Thomas residence, near West Chester. The daughters are Mrs. H. T. Coates, Mrs. R. Brognard Okie and Mrs. Howard Okie.

Bulletin Jan 14 1916



**DR. CHARLES S. THOMAS  
DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS**

**Had Large Practice and Formerly  
Was Dean of Hahnemann College**

Dr. Charles S. Thomas, a widely known physician who enjoyed one of the largest practices in Philadelphia, and who was formerly dean of Hahnemann Medical College, died early today at his country residence in West Chester after a lingering illness of two years. He was 67 years old and, until his retirement three years ago, maintained an office at 1823 Chestnut street.

Dr. Thomas was an eminent authority upon surgery and ophthalmology, and a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the State and County Homeopathic Societies. He was born in Watertown, N. Y., May 3, 1849, educated at the Philadelphia Central High School and Hahnemann College, followed by courses in surgery in European universities. He is survived by a widow and three daughters. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

*Ledger Jan 14 1916*

**DR. C. M. THOMAS**

**Retired Surgeon and Educator Passes  
Away at His Farm**

Dr. Charles Monroe Thomas, former dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and of the State and County Homeopathic Societies, died early yesterday morning at his home, near West Chester, after an illness of a year. He was 67 years old.

Doctor Thomas enjoyed one of the largest practices in this city and was considered an authority on surgery. He was born at Watertown, N. Y., May 3, 1849, being a son of Dr. Amos R. Thomas, also dean of the Hahnemann Medical College for many years.

Doctor Thomas was educated at the Central High School. After being graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, he took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania medical department and studied at Heidelberg, Vienna and Edinburgh. He was successful in his practice from the outset and became one of the most eminent surgeons of Philadelphia.

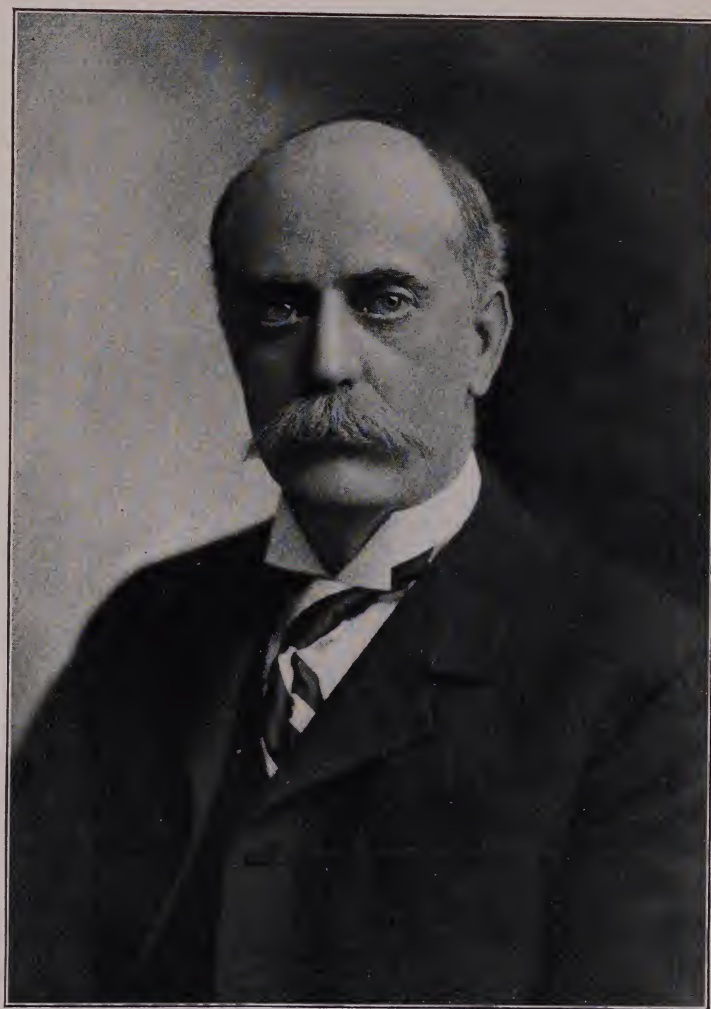
In 1875 Doctor Thomas became demonstrator of surgery at Hahnemann and later professor of operative surgery, ophthalmology and otology. He was dean of the college from 1903 to 1906, when the pressure of his work compelled him to relinquish his office practice. He made numerous contributions to medical literature which attracted much attention in this country and abroad. His health failing, he was forced to give up general surgery and confined his practice to diseases of the eye and ear. A few years ago he was obliged to retire from practice altogether and moved from his home in Devon to his farm in East Goshen township.

Mrs. Thomas was a daughter of the late Dr. Laurence Turnbull, of Philadelphia, and is a sister of Dr. Charles S. Turnbull. There are also three sons and three daughters who survive Doctor Thomas—Russell E. Thomas, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Carl and Frank Thomas, who live at home. The daughters are Mrs. H. T. Coates, Mrs. R. Brognard Okie and Mrs. Howard Okie.

The classes at Hahnemann College were dismissed and students and professors signified their intention of attending the funeral in a body, but out of respect to the wishes of Doctor Thomas the funeral will be strictly private. The burial will take place Sunday at 2:30 o'clock at St. David's Church, Radnor.

*Ledger Jan 15 1916*





THOMAS, CHARLES MONROE.—Was born in Watertown, N. Y., May 3d, 1849. He is the son of Dr. A. R. Thomas. In 1854 he removed to Philadelphia with his parents, obtained his early education in the schools of that city, and was graduated from the Central High School with the degree of A. B., in 1868, receiving the degree of A. M.

in 1874. After taking a course of instruction at a commercial college he commenced the study of medicine with his father in 1869, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1871. He continued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania for one year, and in March, 1872, went to Europe, where he devoted special attention to surgery and diseases of the eye and ear for two and one-half years in the Universities of Heidelberg, Vienna and Edinburgh. He returned to Philadelphia in 1874 to enter upon the practice of the especial department which he had elected for his life work, viz., diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; but the circumstances in the profession at that time were such that the field of surgery was open and ready for a competent operator. His skill as a diagnostician and operator were at once recognized, and almost immediately he won eminence in both departments, and took rank with the foremost surgeons of the country.

In 1874-'75 he was curator of the Museum, and librarian in 1874-'75, at which time he made a catalogue of both departments, which was printed. In 1875 he was appointed Demonstrator of Surgery in his Alma Mater, and the following year, 1876, Lecturer on Operative and Clinical Surgery. In 1878 he took the chair of Operative Surgery, Ophthalmology, and Otology; this he held until 1889, when the chair was changed to Clinical Surgery and Ophthalmology. In 1892 he became Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, which position he still holds. In 1891 Dr. Thomas, on account of lack of time, gave up general surgery and devoted himself exclusively to treatment of the eye and ear. He has contributed numerous articles to medical literature, especially in the departments of Surgery and Ophthalmology. He holds the position of Ophthalmologist and Otologist to Hahne-



mann Hospital, is Consulting Surgeon to the same institution, and is Consulting Ophthalmologist to the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia. He is member of many societies, among which are the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the State and County Societies.

He was married, April 18, 1876, to Marion Elmslie, daughter of Dr. Lawrence Turnbull, of Philadelphia. They have six children. He is engaged in the practice of his specialty, and is one of the busiest men in his profession. There is no doubt that Dr. Thomas, in 1874, was largely instrumental in placing surgery on a broad and satisfactory basis in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

CHARLES MONROE THOMAS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, professor of ophthalmology and otology, and dean of the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, is a native of Watertown, New York, born May 3, 1849, son of Dr. Amos Russell Thomas and Elizabeth M. Bacon, his wife. His elementary education was acquired in the Philadelphia public schools and his secondary and higher education in the Philadelphia high school, where he graduated A. B. in 1868; A. M., 1874. His earlier medical education was acquired under the preceptorship of his father, in connection with which he took the regular course at Hahnemann Medical College, where he came to the degree in 1871. Subsequently he pursued post-graduate studies in the University of Pennsylvania, 1871, and then spent two and one-half years in similar work in Heidelberg, Vienna and Edinburgh. Since 1874 he has practiced in Philadelphia generally and in surgery in particular until 1891, but since that year devoting his attention exclusively to ophthalmology and otology. Dr. Thomas became a part of the teaching force of Hahnemann Medical College in 1871, in the capacity of assistant demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum; was curator of the museum, 1872-1875; demonstrator of surgery, 1875-1876; lecturer on operative surgery and clinical surgery, 1876-1877; lecturer on operative surgery and ophthalmology, 1877-1878; professor of operative and clinical surgery and ophthal-

mology, 1878-1889; clinical surgery and ophthalmology, 1889-1892; ophthalmology and otology, 1892 to the present time. Since 1903, in addition to professional duties, he has acceptably filled the office of dean of the faculty. From 1875 until 1891 he was surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital, and since the year last mentioned he has been ophthalmologist and otologist to that institution. He also is consulting ophthalmologist to the Children's and St. Luke's hospitals. Dr. Thomas is a member of numerous professional societies, general and local, among them the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State and the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical societies. He married, April 18, 1876, Marion Elmslie Turnbull, daughter of Dr. Lawrence Turnbull of Philadelphia.

King Vol 14



CHARLES MONROE THOMAS, A. M., M. D.





Dr. Charles M. Thomas.





1313 Arch Street.

Dear Dr.

Mrs. Chambers has multiple uterine fibroids, which have within growth pretty well filled up the pelvis. & if she be pregnant as appears to be the case, it would be impossible to deliver by vagina at full term. While it is likely that she would miscarry, still the safer plan no doubt will be to produce an abortion.

I would suggest that you bring it on by placing a flexible catheter well into the uterus, using hot cervical douche, & moving syringe internally. While there is no immediate hurry, still the sooner it is done the better.

Yours truly  
J. M. Thomas

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Chas. M. Thomas, M.D.

Office hours  
8 to 11 A.M.  
1 to 5 P.M.

1623 Arch Street,  
Philadelphia.

Dear Mr Bradford

You are  
quite right - Mrs. Barwig  
has a sufficient amount  
of astigmatism to account  
for much of her trouble.  
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Yours  
Chas. M. Thomas

Mar 1, 89.

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Chas. W. Thomas, M.D.

Office hours  
8 to 11 A.M.  
4 to 5 P.M.

1623 Arch Street.  
Philadelphia.

Dear Dr.

Y<sup>r</sup> is a case  
of hydrocele, the result  
of the orchitis developed  
during gonorrhea. I  
must advise that the  
glut be thoroughly cured,  
or at least suppressed by  
mild astringents, purging of  
small size hygie<sup>n</sup>e. &  
then the fluid drawn off  
from the tunica vaginalis.  
If the hydrocele still persists  
I should think of Ligature

## DR. C. M. THOMAS

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CHARLES MONROE THOMAS

Prof Operative and Clinical Surgery and Ophthalmology Hahnemann  
Med College of Phila. 1878-79; to 1889-89. Prof Clinical Surgery  
& Ophthalmology 1889-90 to 1891-92. Prof Ophthalmology & Otology  
1892-93 to ~~1908-09~~. to 1908-09. 1909-10 to 1916 he was  
Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmology and Otology.

From 1903 to 1905 was Dean of Faculty.

Ophthalmologist and Otologist to Hahnemann Hospital of Phila  
Consulting surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital. Consulting Ophthal'ist  
to Children's Hom Hospital of Phila. Ophthalmologist to Women's  
Southern Hom Hospital of Phila.

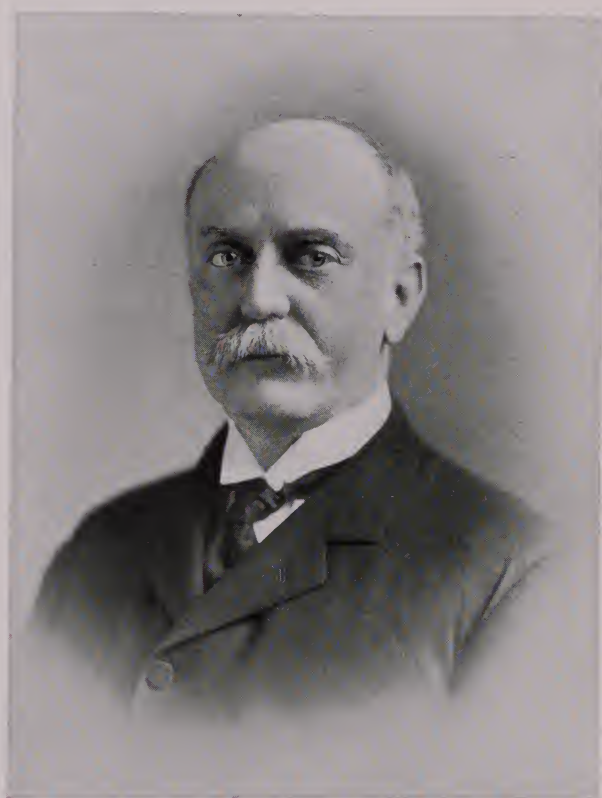
Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of Museum 1871-72.  
Curator of Museum 1872-73 1873-74. 1874-75. Demonstrator of  
Surgery 1875-76. Lecturer on Operative Surgery and Ophthalmology  
1877-78.

Delivered Valedictory at Comm't Mar 14 1882. Apr 4 1889.

Golden Jubilee Year of 1898. May 12 1898

Del'd Introductory Sept 29 1879.

+ May be considered the father of the Surgery of the College.







Charles M. Thomas, M. D.

THOMAS, CHARLES M.

*Chas. M. Thomas, M.D.*

*Office Hours,  
9 to 12 A. M.*

*1623 Arch Street,  
Philadelphia.*

*Dr. Thomas desires to announce  
to his professional friends that he will  
in future relinquish his general surgical  
practice, and devote his entire attention to  
diseases of the Eye and Ear.*

*This course he has felt himself  
obliged to take, as he finds it impossible  
to conduct both branches of practice, and  
do full justice to his patients & himself*

*December 1891.*



# The Hahnemannian Institute

VOL. III.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILA., PA., APRIL, 1896.

NO. 6.

## PROMINENT HOMOEOPATHS

VII. CHARLES MONROE THOMAS, A. M., M. D., PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY, HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.

O ASSIGNMENT in the department of "Prominent Homœopaths" has been received with such ready acquiescence, and entered into with such hearty good-will as that of him whose picture graces the opposite page.

Respected by thousands of students who have profited by the benefits of his teachings; beloved by his confreres in the college faculty; and trusted in absolutely by his professional brethren, is he of whom we present a brief sketch in this number of the HAHNEMANNIAN INSTITUTE.

Among the eminent men in the medical profession of Philadelphia, no one has ever reached a higher elevation of success and popularity, at so early an age, as has Charles Monroe Thomas, M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia. He was born in Watertown, N. Y., May 3, 1849, and is the son of Dr. A. R. Thomas, late Dean of our college. In 1854 he removed to Philadelphia with his parents; obtained his early education in the schools of that city and was graduated from the Central High School with the degree of A. B. in 1868, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1874. After taking a course of instruction at a commercial college, he commenced the study of medicine with his father in 1869, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1871.

He continued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania for one year, and in March, 1872, went to Europe, where he devoted special attention to surgery and diseases of the

eye and ear for two and one-half years in the universities of Heidelberg, Vienna and Edinburgh.

He returned to Philadelphia in 1874, to enter upon the practice of the especial department which he had elected for his life work, viz., diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; but the circumstances in the profession at that time were such that the field of surgery was open and ready for a competent operator. His skill as a diagnostician and operator were at once recognized, and almost immediately he won eminence in both departments, and took rank with the foremost surgeons in the country.

He was appointed demonstrator of surgery in his alma mater, in 1875, and professor of operative surgery, ophthalmology and otology in 1878, a position he held with honor and renown for fourteen years. His recognized ability as an operator, his wide knowledge of the branches assigned him, the clearness with which he gave instruction, and the success attending his work, infused an enthusiastic interest in these branches among the students of Hahnemann College, and were a source of just pride to all persons identified with its prosperity.

In the meantime his private practice increased so rapidly and assumed such proportions that it was impossible for him to attend to it even with the aid of an assistant. He therefore gave up general surgery in 1891, and devoted himself exclusively to the department he originally selected, viz: the eye and ear; at the same time he resigned the professorship of operative surgery in the college, retaining that of ophthalmology and



otology, where he still continues as a thorough, precise and popular teacher. Dr. Thomas has contributed numerous articles to medical literature, especially in the departments of surgery and ophthalmology. He holds the position of ophthalmologist and otologist to Hahnemann Hospital, and is consulting surgeon to the same institution; he is also consulting ophthalmologist to the Children's

Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, and is a member of numerous medical and scientific societies, including the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Dr. Thomas was married April 18, 1876, to Marion Elmslie, daughter of Dr. Lawrence Turnbull, of Philadelphia. They have six children. **Hahn. Institute, April 1896.**

#### A VALETUDINARIAN IN SEARCH OF A DOCTOR.\*

BY DR. C. HERING.

Whilst travelling in Germany, I one day came to a village, the proprietor of which invited me to spend the night at his house, in place of putting up at an inn. He was a rich old gentleman, a great original, always an invalid, having *ennui* and good wine to a great extent. Learning that I was a young medical man about to commence my travels, he told me he would sooner make his son a hangman than a doctor. On my expressing surprise at the observation, he produced a large book, saying that it was now twenty years since he first became ill in body, but not in mind; that two doctors of celebrity, whom he then consulted, had quarreled about his disease, and that consequently he had employed neither of them or their medicines, but that he had registered the affair in his book. Then after finding the disease did not get better, he set out on his travels, resolved, *if he could find three doctors who perfectly agreed upon his case without any hesitation*, to allow himself to be treated by them, but never by any other. For this purpose he had consulted at first, all physicians of any reputation, and afterwards others whose names were less known, but having, in spite of all his sufferings, never abandoned his first resolution, and keeping exact account of every consultation in a book for the purpose, he never succeeded in finding any who agreed respecting his case. Accordingly,

not having followed the advice of any, he still remained an invalid, alive. As may well be supposed, this had cost him a pretty sum.

This book had the appearance of a large folio, and was kept in a table. In the first column of the physicians, amounting to three, those of the diseases concerning its nature, 313 differing importantly in the third column were proposed, these consisting of 1,097 remedies containing in all 1,097 remedies total appeared at the end of the book.

He took up a pen and said to me, "you prescribe something for me, I have no great inclination to be cured, I asked if Hahnemann was cured of his disease. With a smile he turned to me and said, "the disease, or remedy prescribed was the wisest of the lot," he said that the name of the disease did not concern him, and that the remedy did not concern me, but the essential point." "But did you not allow him to be cured?" he replied, "that was the cause," he replied, "that was the cause, must have three who agreed upon his case."

I asked him if he were willing to pay some hundred francs for a cure, in which case I should be able to find three but *thirty-three* physicians in his neighborhood, and in consequence of the world widely separate, of one opinion.

He expressed his doubts, but at last he resolved to undertake the trial. We

\*From "Anecdotal Homœopathy" League Tracts, No. 33.



Charles M. Thomas, M.D., son of Dr. A. R. Thomas, graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1871. He continued his studies for one year in the University of Pennsylvania, and in March of 1872 went to Europe, where he made a special study of surgery and diseases of the eye and ear for two years and a half, in the schools of Germany, Austria, and Scotland. Returning to Philadelphia, he was appointed Demonstrator of Surgery, in the fall of 1874, in his alma mater, and Lecturer on Operative Surgery in 1876. He is rapidly rising to eminence in his profession, and promises, ere long, to rank as one of the leading homœopathic surgeons in this country. WC

**BIRTHDAY SURPRISE PARTY TO PROFESSOR CHARLES M. THOMAS, M.D.**—An exceedingly pleasant surprise dinner party was tendered Prof. Charles M. Thomas on the occasion of his birthday, May 3, 1889, at the Aldine Hotel, Philadelphia. The dinner was elaborate; an abundance of choice flowers decorated the table, and excellent music was in attendance. Between twenty-five and thirty of Dr. Thomas's medical friends were asked to join, and everybody invited gave a prompt and hearty affirmative response. The original idea was to invite the Philadelphia Clinical Society, of which Dr. Thomas is President, only; but invitations were ultimately extended so as to include the faculty of the college; the editors of the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY; the students who had been trained in his office; and two or three very close and particular friends. No one outside the limits of Philadelphia proper were invited, and every precaution was taken to keep the matter from Dr. Thomas's knowledge, to insure a complete surprise. Everything worked admirably. Dr. Thomas's wife received notice, more than a week previous, to keep a strict watch upon him, and not to allow him to make any engagement for the evening. During the morning of May 3d, a physician, in the secret, called upon Dr. Thomas and made an appointment with him for consultation at the Aldine Hotel for that evening. At the appointed time, Dr. Thomas innocently entered the room where his friends were assembled, when he was greeted with hearty congratulations, earnest wishes for "Many happy returns of the day," etc. The band then played "Hail to the Chief," and the party entered the banquet room headed by the "Chief" of the occasion escorted by his father, Dr. A. R. Thomas. The dinner was presented by Dr. W. B. Trites in an able speech. The menus, printed on parchment, were

exceedingly handsome, and one was found at each plate, with the guest's name written across the top in gold. They were designed by Mr. Walter E. Hering, of the Globe Printing House, and serve well as souvenirs of the event. It was the intention of the committee in charge to have no speeches. But a capital poem from Dr. W. B. Trites set the ball rolling and several impromptu, and very happy, speeches ensued. At an early hour (in the morning) the party dispersed, having passed an exceptionally enjoyable evening.

We append a list of those present.

A. R. Thomas, J. N. Mitchell, Geo. I. McLeod, W. W. Van Baun, M. S. Williamson, H. F. Ivins, I. G. Smedley, W. K. Ingersoll, W. B. Trites, C. B. Knerr, C. E. Spahr, B. F. Betts, A. Korndorfer, W. H. Bigler, W. C. Goodno, C. Mohr, J. C. Guernsey, D. Karsner, C. S. Middleton, C. R. Norton, H. I. Jessup, Jno. E. James, Clarence Bartlett, W. B. Van Lennep, P. Dudley, E. W. Mercer.

*H.M. June 1889.*

#### DR. THOMAS AS DEAN

**Prominent Surgeon Said to Have Been Agreed Upon by Hahnemann College Faculty.**

Dr. Charles Thomas has been agreed upon by the Faculty of Hahnemann Medical College for the office of Dean, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Pemberton Dudley.

Dr. Charles Thomas is a surgeon of rare ability and is regarded as one of the foremost ophthalmologists in the country. He is an aggressive investigator and a writer on medical subjects of rare ability. He is recognized as one of the foremost homœopaths in the country. He was graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, studied abroad for several years, and was later elected Professor of Surgery at Hahnemann, a position which he held for some years. When Dr. William B. Van Lennep returned from his professional duties in Europe, Dr. Thomas was elected to the Chair of Ophthalmology, and Dr. Van Lennep succeeded him as Professor of Surgery.



### NEW DEAN FOR HAHNEMANN

Dr. Thomas Likely to Succeed Dr.  
Dudley at Medical College

A meeting of the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College will be held in a few days to nominate a dean to succeed Dr. Pemberton Dudley, who recently resigned. The Faculty's nomination will be confirmed by the trustees. Dr. Charles M. Thomas, Professor of Ophthalmology, is likely to be Dean Dudley's successor, according to a member of the Faculty.

Dr. Dudley said yesterday he was misunderstood in an interview, in which he was quoted as saying that some of the professors of Hahnemann had become supporters of proprietary medicines which are not in harmony with homeopathic principles. The retiring dean said such a statement was injurious to the college and its professors and has no justification in fact. "All the professors," he added, "are intensely jealous of the college reputation with reference to this subject."



THOMAS, CLAUDE LEROY

CLAUDE LEROY THOMAS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a native of Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, born November 25, 1873, son of George W. Thomas and Mary Weaver, his wife. Dr. Thomas acquired his earlier education in the high school in Hanover, and his medical education in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1901. Since that time he has been engaged in general practice in Philadelphia, and in connection therewith served as member of the staff of Hahnemann Hospital Dispensary during the years 1901-1902. Dr. Thomas is a member of Alpha Sigma fraternity. He married, February 4, 1903, Lillian Tryphenia Erben.

King Vol 1V

THOMAS, EDGAR B

Name in full

*Edgar B. Thomas*

P. O. Address in full

*119 W. 9<sup>th</sup> St. Cincinnati Ohio*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Medical College of Vermont*





THOMAS, EDWARD C

**SELF INFLICTED SHOT FATAL**

**W. Phila Physician Found Wounded  
Succumbs in Hospital**

Dr. Edward C. Thomas, fifty-four years old, who shot himself in the head Saturday afternoon while in the bathroom of his home, 711 N. 43d st., died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital.

The physician was found by his sister, Mrs. M. L. Brooks, with whom he lived. He was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College. For two years he had been suffering with neuritis and his condition made him despondent. The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Thomas was unmarried.

~~BULLETIN~~ May 14 1917

**WEST PHILA. DOCTOR, WHO  
WAS FOUND WOUNDED, DIES**

Dr. Edward C. Thomas, who was found in his home, 711 North Forty-third street, on Saturday morning, suffering from a bullet wound in the right temple, died early yesterday morning at the Presbyterian Hospital. Doctor Thomas was discovered by his sister, with whom he had made his home. There was a revolver lying beside him.

The physician, who was 54 years old, a native of Philadelphia and a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical School, had been in ill health for several months. He was a member of several medical societies and also was a member of the Masonic fraternity. The funeral will be held from the home next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Doctor Thomas had never married.

*n. Amer. May 14 1917*

THOMAS, EDMUND PERCY

EDMUND PERCY THOMAS, Bowling Green, Ohio, born in Bowling Green, March 2, 1852; literary education at Blackburn University, Carlinville, Ill.; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1882; practiced in Portage, Ohio, ten years and in Bowling Green twelve years; coroner from 1894 to 1896.



THOMAS, F. H.

In this same year, 1871, Dr. F. H. Thomas came to Albany from Philadelphia, to fill the appointment of resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Dispensary. He remained in connection with the dispensary a year and a half, and then removed to Ohio.

World's Convention. 1876. V. 2.

Name in full

Frank H Thomas M.D

P. O. Address in full

No 3 East 33rd. St N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

N.Y. Hom. Med College

**Dr. Gilbert V. Thomas**

A graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, died of asphyxiation at his home in Little Rock, Arkansas, in November. The doctor had been practicing in Little Rock since his graduation three years ago. **Century Jan 1903**



# THOMAS, HENRY

Hahn Mo  
June  
1894

Henry Thomas, M.D., was born in Chester, England, and died the sixth day of February, 1894, aged 61.

At the conclusion of a good general education, Dr. Thomas began the study of medicine with Dr. Norton of Chester in 1849, a thorough convert to the law of similars.

In 1852 he came to America to pursue a college course, first going to

Cleveland, afterward to Philadelphia. After a three years' course he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, returned to England, and settled at Northampton as an assistant to Dr. Pearce. He remained here but one year, then moved to his native city, where he soon established himself in practice.

In 1857 the medical act came into force, and registration under its terms became essential in order to be legally qualified as a practitioner. According to Clause 11, Section A of this act, Dr. Thomas's claim seemed to be clear. The clause reads as follows:

"Doctor of Medicine of any foreign or colonial university or college, practicing as a physician in the United Kingdom upon the first day of October, 1858, who shall produce a certificate, to the satisfaction of the council, of his having taken the degree of Doctor of Medicine after regular examination, or who shall satisfy the council under Section 45 of the Act that there is sufficient reason for admitting him to be registered."

Dr. Thomas complied with the provisions of this act by sending the Registrar the evidence he required. After some delay he was informed his evidence was not sufficient, neither were his diploma or tickets of attendance on lectures accepted as evidence. Dr. Thomas wrote to the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania for further evidence, and the following certificate was sent to him.

"This may certify:

"That during the month of February, A.D. 1855, Mr. Henry Thomas, of Chester, England, was examined for the degree of M.D., by the several professors of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and that the said examinations continued (were)

of five consecutive days.

Also, that these examinations were satisfactory to the examiners, and Mr. Thomas was approved as worthy of the degree of the college.

"In testimony of which we, the President and the Secretary of the college, subscribe our names, and attach the seal of the corporation.

"Done this 27th day of August, A.D. 1855.

[SEAL.]

"A. N. PARSONS,  
President.

"Wm. A. REED,  
Secretary."

Upon having this presented to him the Registrar replied, "This gives no satisfactory account of your examination."

Further correspondence ensued, and much time was consumed, but the question was never settled. Dr. Thomas took legal advice in the mat-

ter and was advised to serve a written demand upon each member of the Branch Council for England. This he did and at a meeting of the Council held June 21, 1860, the question was brought up and after some fiery discussion was referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion. No record of that opinion can be found, but the *Monthly Homœopathic Review* says, "We believe that the opinion was to the effect that the Homœopathic Medical College of Pa. was not a college within the meaning of the act."

Dr. Thomas declined to do anything further in the matter feeling that his effort to comply with the law would protect him did any question of legality arise. He was never further molested.

In 1872, Dr. Thomas succeeded Dr. Norton as resident physician of the Hydropathic Establishment at Llandudno. Here he was most successful, and here he ended his life work.

About a year before his death, Dr. Thomas met with a serious injury to his head while getting through the roof of the Turkish bath connected with the establishment. In a few hours this injury was followed by apoplexy. From this he recovered wonderfully, and was much as he had

been for years, bright, intelligent, and full of energy, and taking long walks.

Toward the end of January of this year he had another attack of apoplexy followed by hemiplegia which terminated fatally on the 6th of February.

"There was no man," writes his old friend, Dr. Proctor, "who was more widely known and respected throughout North Wales than Dr. Thomas. He was offered both municipal and parliamentary distinction but uniformly declined both. His nature was a retiring one. He was a successful practitioner, his work being characterized by great shrewdness in diagnosis, and a firm attachment to homœopathy. As a naturalist he knew nearly everything that had life. The fauna and flora of his beloved Wales he knew thoroughly."

In addition to medicine and natural history he possessed a well cultivated taste for fine arts, which found expression in the valuable collection of pictures, china, carvings and antique furniture he had gathered around him.



THOMAS, J H

St. Louis Sept. 12/37  
Prof. C. J. Hempel  
Dear Sir

I have no  
way of paying that note  
except from the avails  
of my practice or my  
lectures. - Not long since  
I wrote to Prof. Peckley  
a brief statement of my  
pecuniary condition;  
I located here last March  
I have succeeded in ob-  
taining a very fair practice.  
Thus far my cash receipts  
have been sufficient  
to pay expenses - so that  
I have not been in debt.



but no more. I have  
on book some 2 or 400  
dollars which cannot be  
collected at present. My  
practice is gradually on  
the increase. I am living  
as economically as is  
possible & yet maintain  
that decency of appearance  
necessary to obtain the  
patronage of respectable  
families. I need not  
tell you of the difficulties  
& embarrassments which  
inevitably stand in the  
way of the young physician  
who enters practice with  
a family to support &

nothing ahead; and  
I trust that the Friends  
of the Hon. Col. of Pa.  
are not disposed to add  
to those difficulties, in  
my case, by trying to  
enforce the collection  
of a note which I am  
absolutely unable to  
meet at present, but  
which I shall be paid  
the earliest moment  
at which I can do so  
without robbing my  
children of bread.  
I expect to visit Philadelphia  
during the month of  
October when I shall

be pleased to call upon  
you & will make it  
payt, on the note if it be  
in my power.

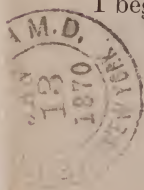
Very Respectfully  
Yours  
J. W. Thomas

J. W. Thomas



THOMAS, L H

My full name is *L. H. Thomas*  
I graduated at *Castleton* Medical College, in the year *1859*  
My present address is *Waluburg* county of *Washington*  
State of *Vermont* where I have resided since *1860*  
Previous to that time I practised in  
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1860* at *Waluburg Vt*



THOMAS, MARTHA VIOLA

MARTHA VIOLA THOMAS, South Bend, Indiana, was born in Chesterville, Ohio, October 17, 1855,\* daughter of Zach-

ariah Thomas, D. D., and Elizabeth Bruce, his wife. She attended public schools in Newark, Ohio, and in Albion, Indiana, and acquired her literary education in the Shepardson College for Women, Granville, Ohio. Her medical preceptor was Dr. N. G. Reiff of Albion, Indiana, and on completing a course in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, the M. D. degree was conferred upon her in 1896. She has been engaged in general practice in South Bend since graduation, and is a member of the medical staff of Epworth Hospital, South Bend. Dr. Thomas also is a member of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homœopathic Medical Society.

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**T**HOMAS, NATHAN HOWLAND, M. D., of Stowe, Vt., was born at Woodstock, Vt., March 13th, 1802. His father, Nathan Thomas, came from Middleboro', Mass., and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Mayo. His early education was received at Woodstock, and limited to such as could be obtained at the district and select schools of the place; though he acquired a knowledge of Latin from Walter Chapen, a Congregational minister.

He commenced his medical studies under Dr. Joshua Gallup, Professor in the Woodstock Medical School, where he attended three courses. He also attended a course of lectures at Hanover, N. H., and finally graduated at Woodstock in 1830. On leaving school, he went to Stowe, becoming teacher in the district school, and, in 1831, opened an office for the practice of medicine. The town at that time being pretty well supplied with physicians, and there being but little sickness, he was compelled to wait for better days. In the meantime he was obliged to eke out his income by keeping a school in the winter of 1831-'32. At this time a disease appeared in the town which was sup-

posed to be the small-pox. He went to see the first case, and found it to be a severe attack of measles, and so reported. The disease spread and raged through the town, so that Dr. Thomas obtained the nickname of the "measles doctor." His reputation was thereby increased, as another practitioner had immediately pronounced the first case to be one of small-pox, and he soon found himself enjoying a fair practice. He continued for over twenty years practising according to the theory of the old school.

In 1853, he chanced to meet a traveller at the hotel, who told him that he had been where the Asiatic cholera was raging as an epidemic, and assured him that more cases had been cured by homœopathy, than by the opposite system. Incredulous at first, Dr. Thomas, however, resolved to investigate for himself. He procured Hahnemann's "Organon," and some medicines, and, after some study and various experiments, was forced to

admit, though against his will, that the new system was the true one. From the year 1854 to the present time, he has invariably treated his patients according to the principles of homœopathy. At the commencement, he met with violent opposition from his allopathic brethren, who contemptuously styled him the "little pill pedlar."

Dr. Thomas has held the office of Overseer of the Poor, in Stowe, for many consecutive years. He was elected Assistant Judge of Lamville County Court, in 1841-'42, and was also elected County Commissioner, in the year 1846. His practice now is large and lucrative.

My full name is *Nathan Howland Thomas*

I graduated at *Woodstock* Medical College, in the year *1828*

My present address is *Stone* ~~mount~~ county of *Lamoille*

State of *Vermont* where I have resided since *AD. 1830*

Previous to that time I practised in *Woodstock*

I began to practise Homoeopathy in the year *1854* at *Stone*

*At different times for two or three years at a time  
there have been Homoeopathic Physicians at Morrisville  
eight miles from here, except that, I am and have been  
the only Homoeopathic Physician in Lamoille Co.  
yours N<sup>H</sup> Thomas*



Stowe Vermont Lamoille County

May 22 1867

President of the "American Institute of Homoeopathy"

Sir

My name is Nathan Howland Thomas.  
A.D. 1829 I graduated at the Medical  
School in Woodstock N.Y.

A.D. 1830 I commenced the practice  
of medicine in Stowe Vt. where I have  
practiced twenty two years Allopathic  
and fourteen years the Homoeopathic  
practice

Respectfully yours  
N. H. Thomas

PHILIP  
THOMAS, & COOK

PHILIP COOK THOMAS, New York city, was born in Petaluma, California, March 25, 1873, son of Rev. Edward Cady



Philip C. Thomas, M.D.

Thomas and Emma A. Davies, his wife, and is a descendant on both sides of some of the best New England families, among them the Brainerds, Whitneys (St. Johns), Hobarts, Bulkeleyes, Chaunceys, Goodriches and Thomases of Duxbury, Massachusetts. His paternal grandfather was Rev. Eleazer Thomas, D. D., of California, the peace commissioner who was shot in 1873 with

General Canby by the Modoc Indians while under a flag of truce. Rev. Edward Cady Thomas gave promise of a successful career in the ministry, but died before attaining the age of thirty years. Dr. Thomas was educated at Rutgers College preparatory school, 1884-1890, entered the college in the year last mentioned, and graduated B. A. in 1894; M. A. 1901. He graduated in medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1899, and for the next two years was interne at the Hahnemann Hospital. Since 1901 he has been engaged in active practice, in connection with which he has served as attending obstetrician to Hahnemann Hospital, attending physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, and assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Academy of Pathological Science and the Delta Upsilon and Alpha Sigma fraternities. He married, October 1, 1901, Margaret Ethelinda Beaumont, by whom he has one daughter, Elizabeth Beaumont Thomas.

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P. Cook Thomas M.D.

## THOMAS, WARREN HARRISON

WARREN HARRISON THOMAS, Elkhart, Indiana, was born in Goshen, Indiana, April 28, 1841, son of Thomas and Mary (Kelley) Thomas. He acquired his literary education in Dickinson Institute, Romeo, Michigan, after leaving the public schools of Elkhart county, Indiana, and his early professional reading was directed by the late Dr. W. A. Whippy of Goshen, Indiana. He studied in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, from 1875 until 1877, receiving his M. D. degree in the latter year. He practiced in Wabash, Indiana, in 1872; in Allen, Michigan, 1873-4, and in Elkhart, continuously since 1874. He is a member of the medical staff of the Clark Homœopathic Hospital, Elkhart, and president of its board of trustees. He was health officer of Elkhart in 1903-4 and is now serving a second term of two years. He was president of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy and of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homœopathic Society, and is still a member of the latter and of the Elkhart County (Indiana) Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Thomas has been president of the Elkhart Lecture Association for more than nineteen years. He married Emma Hill, January 2, 1866, and has one son, George Thomas.

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THOMAS, WILLIAM



THOMAS, WILLIAM DULANY

WILLIAM DULANY THOMAS, Baltimore, Maryland, first took up the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and from thence transferred his attendance to the Southern Homœopathic Medical College of the same city; and he came to his degree at the institution last mentioned in 1892. Since that time he has been engaged in active practice, and in connection therewith holds the chair of rhinology and laryngology in his alma mater. Dr. Thomas is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Maryland.

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Wm S Thomas M.D.  
Baltimore



**THOMAS, WILLIAM H., M. D.,** of Mount Morris, Livingston county, N. Y., was born at Angelica, Allegheny county, N. Y., March 1st, 1812. He lived upon the farm with his father, attending school in the winter, until fourteen years of age, and then began a regular course of study under the tuition of Rev. Moses Hunter; under his excellent supervision he acquired a good English education and a knowledge of Greek and Latin. In accordance with the wishes of his father and of Mr. Hunter, he then began to prepare himself for the Presbyterian ministry; but after a few months' study, convinced that that was not his proper sphere, he offered himself to pay a part of his expenses by teaching, if allowed to drop theology and study medicine; his father accepted the proposition, and he accordingly entered the office of Henry Fawcett, A. M., M. D. He remained with him two years, defraying his expenses by teaching a Latin and grammar class. He then engaged as teacher in a school at Horn-allsville for six months, and boarded with Dr. Kelley, continuing his studies under his direction. He afterwards entered the office of Dr. C. B. Case, at Belmont, as a practising student, and in a year and a half earned money enough to attend lectures at the Fairfield Medical College in 1833-'34; previous to this, however, he passed an examination by the Censors of the Allegheny County Medical Society, and received from them a State diploma. In April, 1834, he married Miss Charlotte M. B. Smith, and soon after located at Cuba, Allegheny county, where he remained four years, making many friends and establishing a good reputation. In 1838, he was induced to remove to Mount Morris, Livingston county, N. Y., where he now resides. In 1846, he was appointed Health Officer of the town, which office he continued to fill twelve years. In 1854, he delivered a lecture before the Livingston County Medical Society, in which he condemned the use of cathartics in typhoid fever; this gave rise to a spirited discussion, the result of which was a reform in the treatment of the disease in that locality.

In 1856, as he was returning with a friend from a pleasure walk, he was called in to see a child suffering from a sudden and severe attack of cholera infantum; the mother, who was greatly alarmed, insisted upon his immediately administering something for its relief; he called for a glass of water, and putting into it about half a grain of ipecac., the only medicine he had with him, he ordered a teaspoonful to be given every twenty minutes until he returned, intending by this means to pacify the mother until he could obtain proper remedies; on his return he was surprised to find the child quietly sleeping, not having vomited after the second dose. This incident led to his earnestly studying the homœopathic system, to which he finally became a convert.

In 1858, while out gunning with a friend, by an accident he received a charge of shot in his hands and face, and his sight was totally destroyed. This accident was not only a severe trial and an irreparable loss to the doctor, but in truth a public calamity, deeply felt by the whole community.

In 1868, Dr. Thomas received a diploma from the Cleveland Homœopathic College; he is at present associated with Dr. H. M. Dayfoot, and gives his special attention to the treatment of chronic diseases.



**T**HOMAS, WILLIAM WAY, M. D., of Wilmington, Del., was born in Delaware. He received his literary education in Wilmington. Left an orphan at an early age, he passed his youth at the residence of his grandfather, Judge Way, in the suburbs of the city. On attaining his majority, he entered into mercantile pursuits, and during the time thus engaged, he was for years a sufferer from asthma to such a degree as to almost incapacitate him for any active business, and several times his life was despaired of. After years of treatment after the manner of the allopathic and Thompsonian practice, he as a last resort had recourse to homœopathy, which, in the course of six to nine months, proved so beneficial, as to awaken in him a determination to become a disciple of Hahnemann. In accordance with this desire, he became a student of the distinguished Dr. T. C. Gonwisch, the pioneer of homœopathic practice in Wilmington, Del. After a thorough course of instruction, he matriculated at the Jefferson College of Philadelphia, and graduated in the Western Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, O., in 1860. For many years he has been a patient practitioner of the healing art, and a genuine homœopathist; and by his candor and uniform kindness of manner to his patients, as well as by his faithful attention, he has won the confidence and the respect of the community in which he lives. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

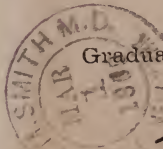
~~Name in full~~

*P. O. Address. Wilmington, Del.*

~~P. O. Address in full~~

*William W. Thomas*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



*Western Hom. College*

THOMPSON, ARTHUR FRANCIS

ARTHUR FRANCIS THOMPSON, East Orange, New Jersey, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 15, 1875, son of James Elihu and Julia Frances (Pennoyer) Thompson. He attended the public and high schools of his native city and the high school at Newark, New Jersey. His professional training was acquired in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he graduated in 1898. He served as interne to the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's

Island, New York, from June, 1898, until December, 1899, and pursued post-graduate studies in Goettingen and Berlin, Germany, in 1900. Dr. Thompson entered upon private practice in East Orange, New Jersey, in March, 1901. He is a member of the staff of the Homœopathic Hospital of Essex County; a member of the Essex County and the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical societies, and of the New Jersey Chiron Club.

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# THOMPSON, ARTHUR HENRY

J A I HOM  
Dec 1911

Dr. Arthur H. Thompson died September 25th at his home in Lapeer, Mich., as a result of apoplexy. The doctor was born in St. Thomas, Ontario, March 23, 1838, attending Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, and graduating from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1861, a member of the first of its classes. He practiced in Canada for several years, but in 1867 moved to Lapeer, where he since resided.

He was a man of broad sympathies and strong public spirit, having served as member and president of the school and health boards and board of pension examiners. He stood high in the community, as an evidence of which was the order of the mayor of his city that all business places be closed during the hour of his funeral, and that all flags in the city be hung at half-mast. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

ARTHUR HENRY THOMPSON, Lapeer, Michigan, was born in St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, March 23, 1838, son of Surranus and Harriet (Blakley) Thompson. After attending the grammar schools of his native town he read medicine with Dr. A. T. Bull, then of London, Ontario, now of Buffalo, New York. He attended Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1859-60, and the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1860-1, there receiving his degree. He was licensed by the homœopathic medical board of Canada in 1862, was a student in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan in 1865-6, and in 1869 in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Toronto, Canada. He practiced in St. Thomas, Ontario, in 1861-2; Stratford, Ontario, 1862-1864; and in Lapeer since 1867. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan and a member of the board of censors of the Detroit Homœopathic College. He was elected mayor of Lapeer in 1884, 1885, and 1887, serving three terms, and was school inspector for eight years. He is a Templar Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He married, January 1, 1873, Anna Dodge, who died August 7, 1892, leaving two sons: Guy D. Thompson and Paul Thompson, M. D. He married Nellie A. Palmer, July 12, 1904.

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THOMPSON, AUGUSTIN

N E Med Gaz July 1903

Dr. Augustin Thompson, formerly of Lowell, Mass., and at the time of his death a resident of Boston, died at the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, June 8, aged sixty-eight years. Dr. Thompson was a graduate of Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, and a successful practitioner for many years in Lowell. As the originator of the Moxie Nerve Food he was, perhaps, best known to the business world in general. He was married three times, and leaves a wife and two sons.

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**HOMPSON, CHARLES**  
**HENRY, M. D.**, of Pittsford,  
 Monroe county, N. Y., was born  
 in Pittstown, Rensselaer county,  
 N. Y., on the 7th day of January, 1842.

He was favored with the advantages of a thorough educational course, upon the completion of which he became a student of medicine under the instruction of Dr. William M. Gwynn, of Throopville, Cayuga county, N. Y. His preliminary studies under Dr. Gwynn were prosecuted in a most systematic and thorough manner, giving by his unwearied application indubitable evidence of his love for the study in which he was engaged.

He attended two full courses of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and from which he graduated, in 1867. Upon receiving his degree, he located himself in Clayville, Oneida county, N. Y. In 1869, he removed to Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y. During this year, on the 27th day of May, he was married to Miss Nettie Scott.

In Pittsford, Dr. Thompson has established a practice, reaching, if not exceeding his highest expectations, and by his successful application of the principles of homœopathy and unquestionable skill, has won a most favorable reputation.

My full name is *Charles H. Thompson*  
~~I graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College, in the year~~  
 My present address is *Pittsford* county of *Monroe*  
 State of *New York* where I have resided since  
 Previous to that time I practised in *Saunders N.Y.*  
 I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1867* at *Clayville N.Y.*

*Graduated at Homœopathic Medical College  
 of Pennsylvania*

THOMPSON, CHARLES LYMAN

CHARLES LYMAN THOMPSON, Muskegon, Michigan, born Wadsworth, Ohio, January 16, 1850; medical preceptor, Dr. Le Roy Marvin of Muskegon; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1882; health officer and city physician, 1885-1886.



THOMPSON, EUGENE C

EUGENE C. THOMPSON, Indianapolis, Indiana, born Columbus, Ind., June 25, 1849; literary education, Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio; medical, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating with M. D. degree in 1870; practiced in Connersville, Ind., 1870-72; Liberty, Ind., 1872-1896, and since 1896 continuously in Indianapolis; served as health officer of Liberty, Ind., six years and as physician to infirmary at Liberty twenty-one years.

THOMPSON, (Mrs) E A



ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00.

THE  
AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW,  
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Please to enter my name as a Subscriber to THE  
AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW, Vol. III. Enclosed  
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Name, *Mrs E A Thompson*

Address, *Solon Cuyahoga Co*  
*Ohio*

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THOMPSON, EDWARD KENNEY

DEATH OF DR. E. K. THOMPSON.

The many friends and acquaintances of Dr. E. K. Thompson, of Kansas City, Mo., were greatly shocked to learn of his death, which occurred at his home, 3949 McGee Street, after an illness of but four days. He was taken with a malady which the physicians in consultation pronounced black measles, and his condition grew rapidly worse until his death.

Dr. Thompson was 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and child. He was graduated from Hahnemann of Chicago in 1888, and went soon afterward to McPherson, Kas., where he practiced until 1901, when he located in Kansas City.

He was professor of principles and practice of medicine in Kansas City Hahnemann at the time of his death.

He was a man of much ability and high professional standing.

Med Forum March ~~1908~~ 1906

Hahn Mo  
Apr 1906

E. K. Thompson, M. D., died February 28th, 1906, at Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Edward K. Thompson, graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, class of 1888. Dr. Thompson died of pneumonia, after four days' illness. He had for the past four years been Professor of Medicine in the Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College, and was held in high esteem by his associates.

EDWARD KENNEY THOMPSON, Kansas City, Missouri, born Seville, Medina county, Ohio, May 6, 1862; literary education, Whitehall (Mich.) High School; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1888; professor of principles and practice of medicine, Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College; ex-president Kansas State Homœopathic Medical Society.





HOMPSON, FRANCIS AS-  
BURY, M. D., of Paxton, Ills.,  
was born in Pittston, Valley of  
Wyoming, Pa., June 4th, 1833.

His father is of Scotch descent; his mother of English-Welsh extraction. Having received his primary tuition at the schools of Pittston, he, at an early age, entered the Wyoming Seminary, where he completed his literary and classical course of study. On graduating he accepted the position of teacher in a school, where he remained for some months. Concluding to adopt the medical profession, he commenced a course of reading under A. P. Gardner, M. D., of Scranton, Pa., one of the most distinguished practitioners of northeastern Pennsylvania.

In April, 1854, he entered into an agreement with Dr. Gardner for three years' instruction and reading, one of partnership, after which the control of the practice. Even while still a student he was continually called upon to practise, and was attended by very marked success. After Dr. Gardner retired, the business, which had greatly increased, became too laborious for him, his health having failed, owing to overwork, and in consequence he was obliged to sell out to Dr. Hunt and retire from active practice. In 1859, he removed to New York city, and there became engaged in commercial pursuits.

In the fall of 1863, he again visited Wyoming Valley, and, much broken in health, devoted the following year to recuperating his strength. In 1864, he became the agent of certain coal land owners of Wyoming Valley, and finally engaged in a general real estate business, and was prominent in organizing an oil and state company.

In 1867, he concluded to visit the western country, and having extended his travels through Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri, he returned, and on the 23d of October, 1867, married Clarissa D. Brown, of Wyoming Valley. Having passed the following winter in Chicago, employed in real estate transactions, he removed in the spring to Paxton, Ills., and there resumed the practice of homœopathy, which he continued one year, and then, owing to the delicacy of his health, relinquished it perma-

nently, again-resuming the real estate business, including Western lands, stocks and the grain trade.

While in Wyoming he was nominated as a candidate for the State Legislature, but withdrew his name. He received the appointment of First Lieutenant in Company B Lochiel Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Williams, of Harrisburg, Pa., and was also highly recommended by the Hon. G. A. Grow to Governor Curtin for the position of Assistant Army Surgeon, which appointment his delicate health rendered it impossible for him to accept. His business having increased extensively, he is about to remove to Chicago, where he will establish himself permanently.

## THOMPSON, FRED EUGENE

FRED EUGENE THOMPSON, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Flushing, Michigan, November 8, 1871, son of Calvin and Charlotte (Brown) Thompson. After attending the graded and high schools of Reed City, Michigan, he attended the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan; from 1898 until 1902 he was a student in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, there receiving his M. D. degree, and has since practiced continuously in Detroit. During his attendance at college he served as substitute interne in Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago, in 1901, and as interne in the Chi-

cago Lying-in Hospital the same year. He is professor of diseases of the chest and lecturer on histology in the Detroit Homœopathic Medical College; member of the auxiliary staff of Grace Hospital, and member and secretary of the Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners' Society. Dr. Thompson also holds membership in the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, and is a Mason, a Forester and a Knight of the Maccabees. He married Edna Isabelle Holmes October 27, 1903.

King Vol 1V



THOMPSON, GREENFIELD P

Name in full

*Greenfield F. Thompson*

P. O. Address in full

*Yarmouth  
Cumberland Co. Maine*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



*Bowdoin College,  
Maine.*

## THOMPSON, HORACE HOMER

HORACE HOMER THOMPSON, Terre Haute, Indiana, was born in Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, November 19, 1860, son of Joseph H. and Amanda F. (Curry) Thompson. He attended the district schools near Lebanon, Ohio, and began the study of medicine with Drs. E. C. Thompson and J. B. Kersey of Lebanon as his preceptors. He received his professional degree on graduation from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a student from 1887 to 1889. He located for general practice in Augusta, Kentucky, in 1889, and since 1890 has been practicing continuously in Terre Haute, with the exception of nine months spent in Pana, Illinois. Dr. Thompson is medical examiner for the Tribe of Ben Hur, and a member of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy and Vigo County Homœopathic Medical Society. He married Josepha Hawtin, October 9, 1893, and their children are Vida, Edith R. and Kenneth E. Thompson.

King Vol 1V



THOMPSON, JAMES HENRY

JAMES HENRY THOMPSON, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born July 30, 1859, in Emsworth, Pennsylvania, and received his professional education at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1886 with the degree of M. D. In 1893 he went to Europe, and during that and the following year continued his studies in Vienna and Berlin. From 1886 to 1888 he served as interne at the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, and is now connected with the staff of that institution. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society and of the East End Doctors' Club.

King Vol. IV

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not a grad. of Hahnemann - (Bradford)

## THOMPSON, JAY JUDSON

Dr. J. J. Thompson, C. H. M. C. '88, Chicago, Ill., died suddenly of apoplexy at his home on Nov. 22nd. The doctor had been in his office as usual in the afternoon but had complained of not feeling well and died soon after reaching his home. The doctor has taken a prominent part in his profession and was for some time Professor of Gynecology in the Chicago Homeopathic College, and at the time of his death held a similar position in Hering Medical College. The doctor was an ex-president of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, and held several other positions of honor.

Clinique Dec 1909

Jay Judson Thompson, M. D., after twenty-one years of the most active work in the profession, died at his home in Chicago of apoplexy, November 22, 1909. Dr. Thompson was born January 21, 1857, in Dodge county, Minn., being descended from Vermont pioneers and the early Puritans of Massachusetts. He was a graduate from the Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., class of 1878, and was valedictorian of the class of '88 of the Chicago Hahnemann Medical College. At first he took up general practice in Chicago. He soon limited this to surgery and gynecology, having taken courses abroad in perfecting himself for that work. He was gynecologist for the Chicago Baptist Hospital, the Francis Willard Hospital, the Chicago Union and La Salle Street Hospital, and professor of gynecology in Hering College of Chicago. He held a number of offices in local societies, being always active in the work of these organizations. He joined the Institute in 1909. J1 Am Inst Hom Feb 1910

JAY JUDSON THOMPSON, Chicago, Illinois, was born in Dodge county, Minnesota, January 21, 1857, son of Judson and Lydia M. (Berry) Thompson, the former descended from Vermont pioneers and the latter from the early Puritans of Massachusetts. He was graduated as A. M. from Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, class of 1878, and with valedictorian honors from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, class of '88. He entered upon general practice in Chicago, but has gradually limited his practice to surgery and gynecology,

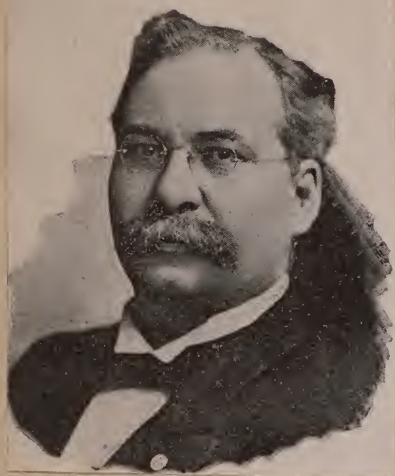
for which he prepared by study in hospitals in Europe from Dublin to Vienna, in 1892. He was gynecologist to the Chicago Baptist Hospital, 1892-96; is gynecologist and surgeon to the Frances Willard Hospital; gynecologist to the Chicago Union and the LaSalle street hospitals, and professor of gynecology in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. He is ex-president of the Illinois State and the Cook County Homœopathic Medical societies. He was married, 1881, to Mary D. Hull and has one son, Roy A. H. Thompson.

King Vol IV



THOMPSON, JAY LUTHER

BY J. J. THOMPSON, M. D., PR  
COL



THOMPSON, JAY JUDSON



THOMSON, JOHN C

Was born Jan 2 1835. Son of William B Thomson, attended private school and later the University of New York; after leaving he was engaged with his father in mercantile business until his 26th year when he began to study medicine with J F Rampheal, Corin and O'Connor. He graduated from the Hom Med College in 1863(?)

In 1866 he was with L P Warner where he continued until Dr Warner's death in 1883. (N.Y. Metropolis p 91)



THOMPSON, JOHN HENRY, M.

D., of New York, was born in that city on January 2d, 1835.

He is the son of William B.

Thompson, also a native of New York city, and one of its oldest merchants. After receiving a sound general education, he entered upon mercantile pursuits, but these he did not find agreeable to his tastes. He chose instead the medical profession, and applied to his friend and physician, John F. Gray, M. D., as to the proper course to follow. By him he was recommended to commence attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which Dr. Gray was himself a graduate. The faculty, however, refused to receive a certificate excepting from a "regular" practitioner. Then he made application and was received by the faculty of the New York Medical College, from which, after complying with the usual curriculum, he graduated with the honors on March 10th, 1863.

Immediately on graduation, Dr. Thompson was appointed Prosector to the Professor of Surgery in his College, and held the position during the remainder of its existence. This gave him full opportunity for enjoying the benefits which the clinics afforded, under the supervision of the eminent Professors John M. Carnochan and B. I. Raphael.

In the year 1866, Dr. Thompson relinquished his connection with the old school, and entered upon the practice of homœopathy. He had, during the interval succeeding his graduation, made himself thoroughly acquainted with its principles, and he had tested them in practice. Since that time he has been a consistent and earnest advocate of pure homœopathy.

Dr. Thompson is a gentleman of intellectual culture, and is well read in the theory of medicine. His experience in its practice has been considerable and varied. He is a very successful physician and enjoys high repute. He is a member of the New York County Society, and also of the American Institute of Homœopathy.





Name in full

*John. H. Thompson*

P. O. Address in full

*40. E. 26<sup>th</sup> St*

*New York*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*New York Medical College*

OFFICE HOURS,  
8 TO 10 A. M.  
2 TO 3 P. M.  
AND AT 7 P. M.

TELEPHONE, 4189 MADISON SQ.

JOHN H. THOMPSON, M. D.  
36 EAST 30TH STREET  
NEW YORK

May 14<sup>th</sup> 1913

J. L. Bradford M.D.

Dear Doctor

Some years ago I bought  
of Boericke & Tafel a copy of the old  
Symptomen Codex 2 vols 8vo, C. J. Kumpel M.D.  
with which you are no doubt acquainted,  
They are half-bound in sheep, and in excellent  
condition.

I wrote to them recently  
in regard to disposing of them, and they  
referred me to you. I paid them \$30.00  
for them, and would now be glad to sell  
them, at that price or perhaps less if they  
are not worth that.

Will you please  
let me know if you want them or can  
dispose of them for me. I have also a set  
of Allen's Encyclopedia 10 vols & the "Symptom  
Registers" all bound in half morocco, and in a  
perfect condition as when purchased. I am

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M. D.,

venue, New York.

the year 1863  
of Thompson City  
led since 1867  
at No. 90 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave  
New City.



getting to be an old man, and have  
no further use for some of my books,

They are building large office buildings  
near me. So that I shall probably have  
sell my house where I have lived 42 yrs  
and do not want to move things to me

Thanking you in advance for your trouble  
in replying -

Very Sincerely Yours

John L. Thompson

## DIRECTORY OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the publication of a Homœopathic Directory in the *New England Medical Gazette*. This will be under the exclusive charge of Henry M. Smith, M.D., of New York, whose extensive experience in the department of statistics eminently qualifies him for this difficult task.

It is nearly fourteen years since the last Homœopathic Directory was published in this country, and the vast number of additions and changes in the homœopathic ranks render such a work very desirable. Little help, however, can be gained from the labors of the past, and the correctness and completeness of this Directory will depend upon the aid which Dr. Smith may receive from the different sections.

The Directory will be arranged by States, and, as fully as possible, will include:—

1. A brief history of the introduction of Homœopathy into the State, and some notice of the earlier practitioners.
2. A notice of the State Society, its organization, time of meeting, etc., and list of officers.
3. A notice of local or County Societies, times of meeting, and principal officers.
4. A description and history of the hospitals, dispensaries, and institutions under homœopathic care.
5. An account of the homœopathic journals published in the State.
6. A list of the homœopathic physicians. The names which have been sent to the Bureau of Registration will be printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of members of the American Institute of Homœopathy will be preceded by an asterisk (\*), those of State Societies, by a dagger (†), while those whose residence is doubtful, by an interrogation point (?).

No pains will be spared to make this Directory as full and correct as possible, and every physician is requested to communicate any information upon either of the above points. They are also specially requested to fill up, at once, the following blank, and send it to

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

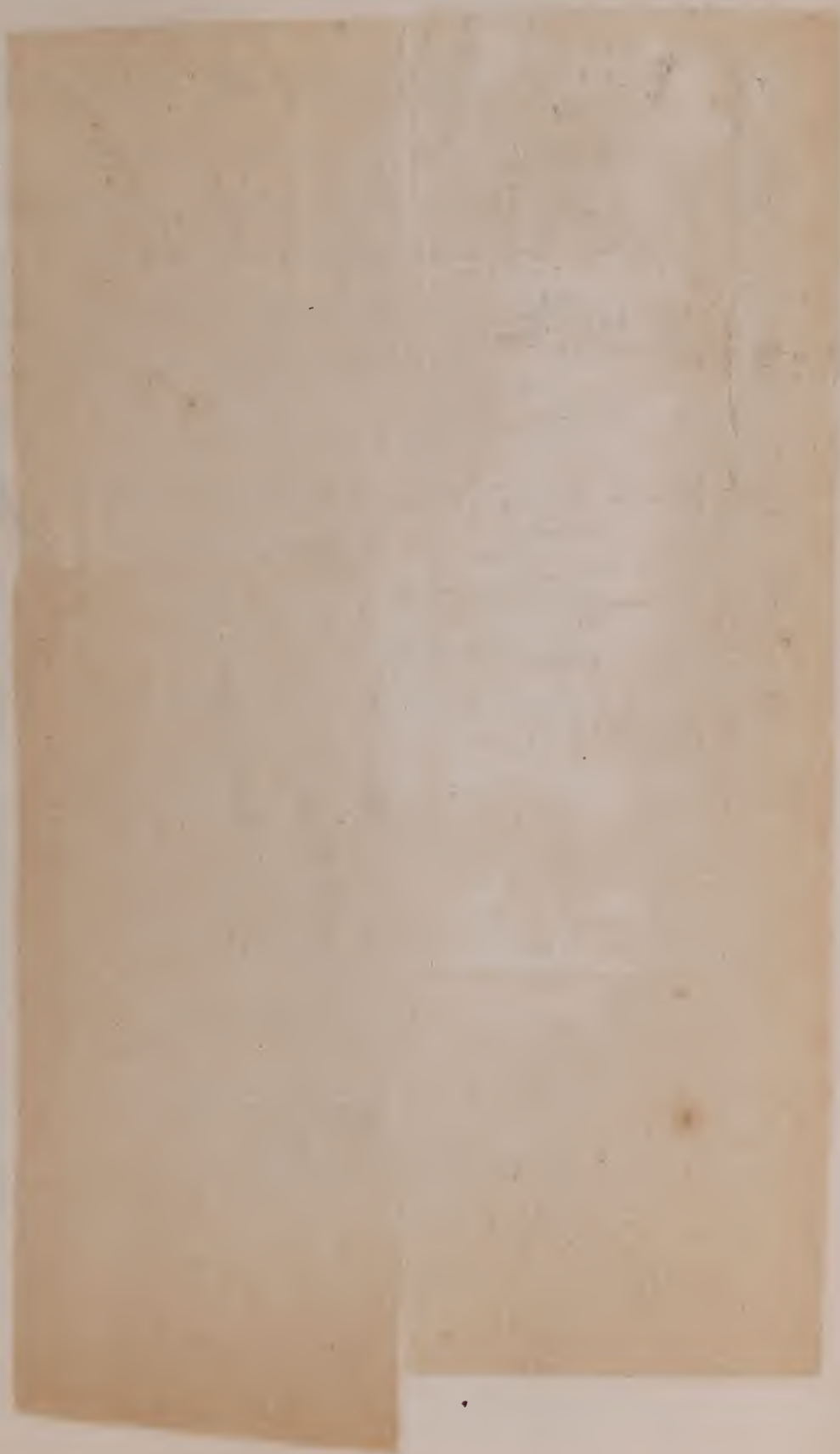
107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is *John H. Thompson*  
I graduated at *New York* Medical College, in the year *1863*  
My present address is *No. 40 E 26<sup>th</sup> St* county of *New York City*  
State of *where I have resided since 1867*  
Previous to that time I practised in *This City*  
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1865* at *No. 90 E 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave*

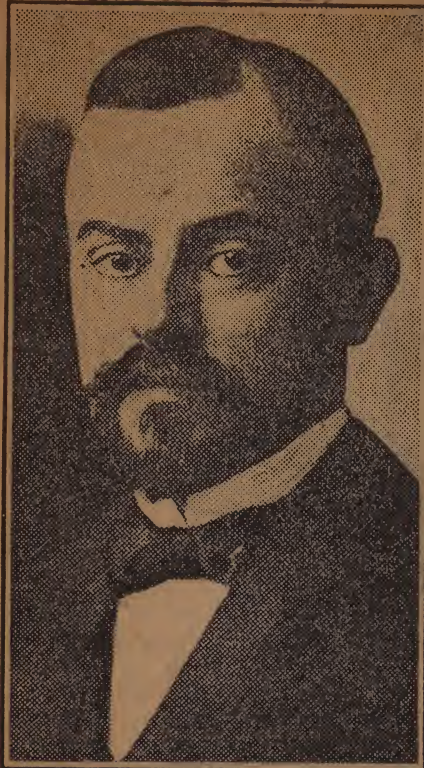
*New York June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1870*



Joseph Marshal Thompson, Brooklyn; Boston University School of  
Medicine, 1878; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1879; aged  
72; died March 13, of heart disease. 1929.







DR. LANDRETH W. THOMPSON

Member of family which has been prominent in Philadelphia medical life for a century, who died yesterday.

## DR. L. W. THOMPSON DIES AT HOME HERE

*Ledger*

Trustee of Philadelphia County Homeopathic Society and Leader in Profession.

Dr. Landreth W. Thompson, trustee of the Philadelphia County Homeopathic Society, former professor of emergencies at Hahnemann Medical College and since his early manhood a leader in the medical profession of the city, died early yesterday morning at his home, 1701 Green street. His death was indirectly caused by overwork in his profession. He was 52 years old.

Doctor Thompson was a physician almost by inheritance. His uncles, Bushrod W. and John E. James, were prominent in local practice until only a few years ago. His grandfather, Dr. David James,

and his great-grandfather, Dr. Isaac James, were among the groups of physicians whose skill and reputation were influential in making Philadelphia the medical centre that it has been for more than a century. His father, John Wesley Thompson, a Civil War surgeon, died from a fever contracted in the soldiers' wards.

The Central High School and Rugby Academy prepared Doctor Thompson for the University of Pennsylvania. He followed up his academic course with the three-year Hahnemann course, receiving his degree in 1887. During nearly all his active life he had been connected with the Children's Homeopathic Hospital and was a member of the board of directors and visiting surgeon at the time of his death. He was also a surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital. He served many years as corresponding secretary of the Germantown Medical Club.

Doctor Thompson was unmarried. His aunt, Mrs. H. M. Moore, a daughter of Dr. David James, is his nearest relative. Dr. D. Bushrod James and Dr. John Edwin James are cousins. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

## LANDRETH W. THOMPSON, WELL-KNOWN SURGEON

Dr. Landreth W. Thompson, physician and surgeon, died yesterday at his home, at 1701 Green Street. He was in his fifty-third year. He was a son of Dr. John Wesley and Anna Rebecca James Thompson. His father served as a surgeon in the Civil War, where he contracted a fever of which he died. Dr. Thompson was descended on his mother's side of a long line of physicians. His grandfather, Dr. David James, and his great-grandfather, Dr. Isaac James, were prominent in their day.

Dr. Thompson after graduation from the high school attended Rugby Academy and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, with the degree of A. B. He was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1887.

He had been connected with the Children's Homeopathic Hospital from early life, being a member of the Board of Directors and visiting surgeon for years. As surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital he made an enviable reputation, while as professor of emergencies at Hahnemann College he won the admiration and love of the students. He had been for years corresponding secretary of the Germantown Medical Club, and trustee of the Philadelphia County Homeopathic Medical Society. He was unmarried, his nearest relative being Mrs. H. M. Moore, the only surviving child of Dr. David James. Dr. D. Bushrod James and Dr. John Edwin James, Jr., were cousins. Dr. Thompson was a member of Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which for years he was a trustee.

*Press. Apr 1 1915*



**DR. L. W. THOMPSON,  
NOTED SURGEON, DIES**

**APR 1 1915**

Hahnemann College Professor  
Had Practiced Here for  
Twenty Years

**EDUCATED IN THIS CITY**

Associated With Children's and  
St. Luke's Hospitals and  
Medical Societies

Dr. Landreth W. Thompson, noted physician and surgeon, professor in Hahnemann Medical College, died yesterday at



**Dr. L. W. THOMPSON**

his home, 1701 Green street. He was 53 years old and had practiced in this city for nearly twenty years. He was visiting surgeon and a member of the board of directors of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital and surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital. He had long been corresponding secretary of the Germantown Medical Club and trustee of the Philadelphia County Homeopathic Association.

His father, Dr. John Wesley Thompson, was a surgeon in the civil war and died of fever in the service. Other ancestors were prominent in the medical profession, including Dr. David James, who was his grandfather.

Doctor Thompson graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884 and from Hahnemann Medical College in 1887. He was unmarried and a member and trustee of the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

**\$500 HONORARIUM  
TO FOUR EMPLOYEES**

**Will of Dr. L. W. Thompson  
Disposes of \$50,000 Estate.  
Other Bequests.**

The Will of Dr. Landreth W. Thompson, who died March 31, at 1701 Green Street, was admitted to probate yesterday before Register of Wills Sheehan. It disposed of an estate valued at \$50,000 and upwards, all in private bequests. He directed his executors to pay as an honorarium \$500 each "to those who for years have been in my employ, namely, Rachael C. Jones, Sarah A. Taylor, Harvey Fisher and George Hamilton." To his cousin, Laura Amanda Moore Wardle, Dr. Thompson left all his household effects and one-half of the residuary estate. One-quarter goes to his two cousins, Anna Gertrude James Taulane and Dr. David Bushrod James, of 1920 North Twelfth Street. The remaining portion is divided among three cousins, Eleanor Anne James Ross, Florence Amanda James and Dr. John Edwin James, Jr., of 118 South Nineteenth Street.

**THOMPSON.**—On March 31, 1915, DR. LANDRETH W., son of the late Doctor John Wesley and Anna R. Thompson. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, 1701 Green street. Interment private.



LANDRETH W. THOMPSON, M. D.  
1701 GREEN STREET  
PHILADELPHIA

My Dear Doctor Bradford

The Board of Trustees of the Horn County Society  
received an audit of the accounts of the Library Committee  
showing a balance in the hands of Dr. E. H. Grammer  
of \$41.06 which was then paid — Also a balance  
of \$2.43 in your hands — and instructed me to  
notify you — I shall be pleased to transmit that  
amount to the Trustees at their next meeting — if  
you wish

Sincerely & Respectfully

Landreth W. Thompson

Evans

May 14-1914

Landreth W. Thompson, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., a senior in the Institute, and active in local society work, died March 31, 1915. A member of the A. I. H. since 1887.



*Ledger Apr 1-*  
**OBITUARIES 1915**

**DR. L. W. THOMPSON**

Trustee of Philadelphia County Homeopathic Society.

Dr. Landreth W. Thompson, trustee of the Philadelphia County Homeopathic Society and former professor at Hahnemann Medical College, died yesterday at his home, 1701 Green street. As a leader in the medical profession of this city Doctor Thompson did a vast amount of research work, and this, together with his large practice and hospital work, is thought to have undermined his health, indirectly causing his death. He was 52 years old.

Doctor Thompson came from a family of physicians who were prominent in their day. His grandfather, Dr. David James, and his great-grandfather, Dr. Isaac James, were among the pioneer physicians who were influential in making Philadelphia one of the medical centres of this country. He was connected with the staff of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital and a visiting surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital. He served many years as corresponding secretary of the Germantown Medical Club. He was unmarried, and is survived by his aunt, Mrs. H. M. Moore, daughter of Dr. David James, and his cousins, Dr. D. Bushrod James and Dr. John Edwin James.

The funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence.

LANDRETH WORTHINGTON THOMPSON, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city in 1862, son of John Wesley Thompson, M. D., late assistant surgeon of the 141st Reg., Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Anna Rebecca James, his wife, daughter of the late Dr. David James, one of the pioneers of homœopathy in Pennsylvania, and granddaughter of the late Dr. Isaac James of Philadelphia. He was prepared at the Rugby Academy in his native city to enter the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in 1884 with the degree of A. M. The training for his profession was received at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1887. He was demonstrator of surgery at Hahnemann Medical College in 1889, and now is lecturer on minor surgery and emergencies. Since 1890 he has been surgeon to the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia; is a member of the special staff of the Women's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia and of the Philadelphia Medical Emergency Corps. Dr. Thompson holds membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, the A. R. Thomas Club, the Germantown Club and the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

King Vol 1V

Landreth W. Thompson, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., a senior in the Institute, and active in local society work, died March 31, 1915. A member of the A. I. H. since 1887.

THOMPSON, LESTER OLIN

LESTER OLIN THOMPSON, Red Oak, Iowa, born Vernon, Ohio, November 4, 1857; M. D. Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882; removed to Minneapolis, Minn., 1897, and took up study of osteopathy; professor of anatomy Northern Institute of Osteopathy, 1897-98; lecturer on skin and venereal diseases, Still College of Osteopathy, 1899-1900.



**Mark M. Thompson, M. D.**

*Chicago, Illinois.*

Dr. Mark M. Thompson was born in Jackson, Jackson County, Mich., Dec. 19, 1845. During his first year his parents moved to Wisconsin. His father was a farmer. Dr. Thompson's boyhood days were spent on a farm. He loved to say that he grew six feet high and a yard wide on the farm. He loved his work because he loved Mother Nature. When he was in his sixteenth year he was converted and heard the call loud and strong "go preach the gospel." At the age of 19 he held revival meetings through the country in the winter months and worked on the farm in the summer.

He studied for the ministry at Oberlin College and took his first pastorate when he was 23 years old.

His last pastorate was in Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa. While there he developed ministerial sore throat, and was ordered by his physician to discontinue the public use of his voice, and he sought relief in a mineral spring water which he found in Missouri. Here he lived for eighteen months. Though much benefited by the treatment, he was unable to take up his ministerial work again.

In 1884 he came to Chicago where he entered the Chicago Homœopathic College, from which he graduated in 1886. This course was followed by two post-graduate courses. Some years later he held the chair of gynecology and minor surgery in the Hering Medical College for seven years.

When Dr. Thompson first came to Chicago he entered Sunday School work first as a Bible class teacher. He then organized a

Sunday school in Douglas Park of which he was Superintendent for two years. Following this he worked for a time in Mr Adams' Sunday school. Then followed three years work in the Keavitt St Sunday School.

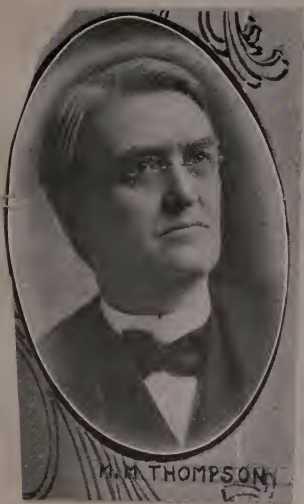
He was associated with Gad's Hill Social Settlement. He was instrumental in establishing Gad's Hill Outing Camp at Glencoe on the North Shore. For 13 yrs he conducted the West Chicago Sanitarium.

In Sept 1905 Dr Thompson moved to Austin to live and joined the 52d Ave Congregational Church.

Dr Thompson was married to Miss Susan Drake in 1867. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

He was elected to the superintendancy of the 52d Ave Church Sunday School in Dec 1905, and just completed one year when he was killed by a Northwestern train Thursday Dec 27 1906.

Tr Am Inst Hom 1907





THOMPSON, PAUL

PAUL THOMPSON, Lapeer, Michigan, was born in that city February 6, 1876, son of Arthur H. and Anna (Dodge) Thompson, the former a practitioner of Lapeer and a graduate in 1861 of the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Dr. Paul Thompson is a graduate of the high school of Lapeer, Michigan, class of 1894; read medicine with his father; was a student in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan from 1895 until 1899, and after a year's study in the Detroit Homœopathic College received his professional degree. He practiced in Lapeer in 1900-1, in North Branch, Michigan, 1901-2, and in Lapeer since 1902, in partnership with his father. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

King Vol 1V

THOMPSON, VIRGIL

Name in full

Virgil Thompson.

P. O. Address in full

234 West 11<sup>th</sup> St.  
New York City

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

N. York Homeopathic Med. College



Middleboro' Mass.

Aug. 5<sup>th</sup>. 1859

W. Williamson M. D.

Dear Sir,

I am intending to enter your College this winter & wish to make some enquiries - regarding expenses, books &c.

I ascertained from an old Catalogue the expenses. How much will it cost me to attend one course of Lectures? - Can you tell me the price of board? I have been advised to get Wilsons Anatomy, Dunglisons Lexicon, & Carpenter's Physiology.

Are there any particular editions of these or any other works I shall need the first course? I notice you charge \$10. for Practical Anatomy.

Will you explain this. Can I get a long for \$200. a course in Philadelphia?

I would like full particulars if convenient. I have my way to work and hence have no money to throw away. Can a student pay his way and board himself & send anything? I have heretofore been engaged in - school-teaching, but - have always had an excellent love for the study of medicine & am bound to become a good physician if it is in me. I am 23 yrs old & have no time <sup>to</sup> waste.

If I could find a place with a Homoeopathic physician where I could get my board, tuition &c. for my labour. I would work well for him. I assure you, I was brought up not to be averse to labour & I am glad of it. Will you answer the above in full & send me a catalogue?

P.S. I am Respectfully Yours -  
Please write - Virgil Thompson  
my full name. Middleborough  
Mass -



THOMPSON, WILLIAM L.

OBITUARY.—Dr. William L. Thompson of Augusta, Maine, aged seventy-one, died from cancer, at his home, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1894. Dr. Thompson was born at Newbury, Vt. He studied medicine with the late

Drs. Nathan Allen, of Lowell and S. M. Gall of Newburyport, attended Dartmouth Medical College, and graduated from Hahnemann, Phil. in 1857. He first located in Newburyport, but soon removed to Dover, N. H. Twenty-eight years ago he came to Augusta and purchased the practice of Dr. Whiting, and has ever since that time, until his last sickness, been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. When he came to Maine physicians of the Homœopathic school were unpopular but this genial and accomplished disciple of Hahnemann soon won his way to the hearts and homes of the people. His presence in the sick room was a boon and a blessing and the sweetness of his pure and consecrated life will ever be felt in the hearts of those to whom he has so long and tenderly ministered.

Dr. Thompson was one of the founders of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society and twice its President. He was a member of the American Institute, an active mason, a member of the Congregationalist Church and deeply interested in everything that pertained to the welfare of the community in which he dwelt.

N. A. J. L. Hom. May 1895

WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, M.D.

5  
DR. WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, one of the leading homœopathic physicians of Maine, died at his residence in Augusta, Sunday, Sept. 30, '94, of cancer. He was born in Newbury, Vt., in 1823, educated at Francestown Academy, N. H., and taught four years at Newburyport. He was graduated from the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1857. He began practice at Dover, N. H., and in December, 1865, moved to Augusta. He was a charter member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and was its president twice.

N E Med Gaz Nov 1894

THOMPSON, WILLIAM H. *L*

Located at Newburyport, Mass about  
Removed to Dover, N. H. in 1856; remained there until  
1865 when he went to Augusta, Me. (W.C.)

WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, M.D.

DR. WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, one of the leading homœopathic physicians of Maine, died at his residence in Augusta, Sunday, Sept. 30, '94, of cancer. He was born in Newbury Vt., in 1823, educated at Francestown Academy, N. H., and taught four years at Newburyport. He was graduated from the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1847. He began practice at Dover, N. H., and in December, 1865, moved to Augusta. He was a charter member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and was its president twice.

N E Med Gaz Nov 1894

(5-



THORNBURG, ROLLA WESLEY

ROLLA WESLEY THORNBURG, Toledo, Ohio, born Napoleon, O., September 26, 1858; educated Republic Normal School and Baldwin University, Ohio; attended Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1890-1; graduated Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1895; special course for treatment of cancer in 1897; practiced Blumville, O., 1895-99; Toledo since 1899.

THORN, JOSHUA

*Kansas City.*—In 1859, three years after homœopathy gained a foothold in Hannibal and St. Joseph, a young man came West, crossed the Mississippi River, traversed the entire width of our State, and “pitched his tent in the wilderness” of Kansas City, the largest frontier town of the Commonwealth, situated on the right bank of the Missouri River, and now containing a population of forty thousand, possessing all the appliances that wealth and culture bring to modern civilization.

This young man’s name was Dr. Joshua Thorn, an American by birth and education, having good attainments, literary and medical, a graduate of the Philadelphia Homœopathic College, and a successful physician. Dr. Thorn still remains, though retired from the active practice of his profession.



THORNE, SARAH EDDY

SARAH EDDY THORNE, Elmira, New York, born Horse Heads, N. Y., March 28, 1845; literary education in Elmira Free Academy; left and began teaching and did not return to graduate; graduated M. D., Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, 1872; student in Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, 1870-1871; resident physician Woman's Southern Homœopathic Hospital, 1903.

THORPE, JARVIS L



JARVIS L. THORPE, M. D.  
GLASGOW STREET,  
CLYDE, N. Y.

HOURS:  
8 TO 9:30  
1 TO 3:00  
EVENINGS

July 6, 1903.

My Dear Dr. Thomas:

I am writing in the  
interest of Mr. Pearley Lape, a  
student of mine who has  
but a few days since matriculated  
in Old Hahnemann. I am ever  
interested in its future and now  
have two students upon its roll  
with the prospect of a 3<sup>rd</sup>. (Dr.  
Jones with whom you have had  
some correspondence).

What part of the \$150.00  
will it be necessary for Mr.  
Lape to deposit with you, at  
this time in order to secure

College  
my dear  
can  
it  
adventures  
education  
part  
that  
seat.  
you.  
Lape  
file

a peak? He is a hard working  
boy. Money comes slow but  
certain, and I must try  
to loan a trunk slat in the  
several lecture rooms.

Fatally.

To Jarvis L. Thorpe ('99)

Chas. A. Howe. Dean.

Phil<sup>a</sup>. Pa.

and



JARVIS L. THORPE, M. D.  
GLASGOW STREET.  
CLYDE, N. Y.

HOURS:  
8 TO 9:30  
1 TO 3:00  
EVENINGS

Apr 10, 1904

My Dear Dean;

Hahnemann Medical College

as my Alumnus ('99) is very dear  
to me and it is always a  
great pleasure to be able to  
influence some straight, clean  
ambitious young man toward it  
for his Medical Education.

Enclosed please find the Credentials  
and application for matriculation  
of William J. Misk - also a part  
payment of \$50<sup>00</sup> on tuition, that  
he might secure a good seat.  
Kindly give this your attention.  
During the coming year there will

be four Enrolled with you - with  
my name as preceptor - (Dye, Joss,  
Lape and Walsh). Naturally I  
am proud of this record. Thanking  
you again. I am.

Fraternally.

Jarvis L. Thorpe (1909)  
John M. Thomey, Dean.  
Philadelphia, Pa.



**THORPE, STANLEY L**

STANLEY L. THORPE, Cleveland, Ohio, born Sandusky, Ohio, in 1851; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Hœmœopathic Hospital College, 1882; post-graduate course in New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, 1891.

THORPE, WALTER ELBERT

WALTER ELBERT THORPE, Bristol, Conn., born Southington, Conn., December 14, 1858; graduated M. D. New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1886.





**T**HROOP, AUGUSTUS P., M. D., of New York city, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., August 21st, 1832. He is the son of Azel Throop, of the same place, one of the earlier settlers in that locality. He attended the common schools and academies till 1858, during most of the time supporting himself by teaching school. He then commenced the study of medicine, having, however, previously read considerable and made himself well grounded in medical knowledge. He first entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and afterwards attended the New York Homœopathic College, whence he graduated in 1862. He at once began to practise, and was appointed Physician to the College Dispensary. In 1863, he joined the army, serving in it for a short time as Assistant Surgeon. On resigning that position he removed to Palmyra, N. Y., practising there for eighteen months, in partnership with Dr. D. Chase. He then returned to New York, resumed practice, and was appointed House Physician to the New York Homœopathic Dispensary. In September, 1866, he resigned to accept the appointment of Physician for Diseases of Women, in the same institution. In 1866, he received the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, acting as such for some time. He is a member of the County Society, and was elected its Secretary in December, 1872.

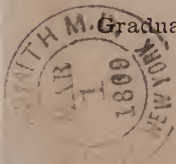
In November, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary E. Smillie, of New York city. He has contributed occasionally to our professional literature.

Name in full

*Augustus P. Throop*

P. O. Address in full

*223 West 34<sup>th</sup> St. New York*



Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*N.Y. Hom. Med. College*

THURSTON, CYRUS M





Cyrus M. Huntington M.D.

THURSTON, LEON

LEON THURSTON, practicing physician of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born March 18, 1864, in Richmond, Virginia. He studied for his profession in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1896. Dr. Thurston is a member of the staff of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital and a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and of the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol 1v



## THURSTON, RUFUS LEANDER

### RUFUS LEANDER THURSTON, M D

Recently came the announcement of the death of Dr  
R L Thurston of Boston.

To those who knew and loved him the passing of this  
large and admirable personality leaves a void which can

never be filled. It is only as we realize that the spheres of  
existence are co-eternal, in spite of their seeming separation,  
that we can adjust ourselves to his disappearance from our  
earthly view.

Dr. Thurston was not as widely known as he should  
have been, for he permitted himself but a very limited asso-  
ciation with his professional brethren. He was averse to  
society work, and he wrote nothing for publication, but he  
loomed large in the circle of his patients and friends. For  
many years he did a very large practice, but so quietly and  
unostentatiously that few in the profession realized it. His  
services as a consultant were highly valued by the circle of  
physicians to whom he was known.

He did not isolate himself from any sense of aloofness  
from his colleagues, for he was naturally of a most genial  
and affectionate disposition; but his ideals were so high, his  
zeal for work was so great, and his absorption in the practi-  
cal work of his profession was so intense, that the demands  
of a large practice left him very little time for social ameni-  
ties or organization work. It was overwork, in fact, which  
led to his break-down and premature death.

He was a deep and original thinker and a profound stu-  
dent of homœopathic philosophy. Like many others of our  
greatest men, he was a student of the writings of Sweden-  
borg, and found much in the thought of the Swedish seer  
which confirmed and elucidated the philosophy of Hahne-  
mann. He was by nature deeply religious, but took little  
part in the observance of forms and ceremonies.

In his practice he adhered closely to the Hahnemannian  
method of examining and prescribing for patients. As a  
prescriber he had few equals and no superiors. With him  
painstaking attention to details did not prevent grasping a  
case in its broader features; but rather helped him to fill in  
the larger picture which the trained mind sketches in broad  
lines. There was nothing narrow or contracted in his field

vision, nor in his life and personality. He was a large  
man physically, mentally and spiritually.



Socially he was at his best with a few congenial friends rather than in a larger company. There his fine qualities of mind and heart shone out brilliantly. He was a fluent talker, and carried conviction by the earnestness of his manner. While he was kind and charitable with those who differed with him, he did not hesitate to criticize, even severely, those who deviated from the straight and narrow way of pure Homoeopathy. He demanded loyalty and rectitude of all who named the name of Hahnemann, and the consistency as well as the success of his own professional life gave his words authority.

He was a member of this association at the time when it was rent so sorely by internal differences, and united himself with those who went out from it because the differences seemed to involve a principle which could not be sacrificed by any loyal Hahnemannian. But in after years, when time had healed the wounds, and calmer judgment prevailed, he came back with joy, and entered heartily into its fellowship. In Boston he was the organizer of the Boenninghausen Club, which met often at his house, and did noble work in maintaining homœopathic principles.

Collaborating with Dr. Samuel A. Kimball, of Boston, he projected a work on materia medica on new and original lines, but after about a year's labor found that the task was too great and gave it up. It was as a member of the Society of Homoeopaths during its short existence that he showed at his best. There, in congenial company, discussing subjects of high import, he uttered words of gold, which those who were privileged to hear have never forgotten. But he laughingly resisted all importunities to give his ideas expression in formal papers.

He was greatly beloved by his patients, to whom he was always a kind and genial friend and sympathetic helper. His presence in the sick room inspired the hope and confidence which his skill in treatment rarely disappointed. He spared neither time nor pains in working out his cases, and was thorough in all his work. He kept full records of all



his cases, and his files contain a mine of clinical wealth if it could be utilized.

Dr. Thurston was born and educated in Fitchburg, Mass. He was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, where he gained such distinction as a student of anatomy that on his graduation he was appointed to the faculty as professor of anatomy.

In 1885 he settled in Brooklyn, but only remained about one year. In 1886 he removed to Boston, where he found a more congenial field, and rapidly built up a large practice, with the efficient co operation of his devoted and able wife. His later years were clouded by the long and distressing illness of his first wife, and her death marked the close of an era in his life. From that time he was never the same. A second marriage, the outcome of a lifelong friendship, gave him a few months of happiness before the beginning of the end began to dawn. Every effort to recover his health was unavailing, and he declined rapidly toward his death, which occurred early in May, at the home of his brother in Kendall Green, Weston, Mass., in the 60th year of his age. S. C.

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Marseilles, Illi-  
THE MEDICAL ADVANCE. high school in

College at Galesburg, Ill., and  
obtained the degree of A. B. from Oberlin College. He entered mercantile life, in which he continued for seven years.

He pursued the study of medicine at the Chicago Homoeopathic College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1897. He immediately began practice in Woodlawn, Chicago, and later moved to Muncie, Indiana. While practicing there in 1907 he joined the International Hahnemannian Association, attending for the first time the annual session at Rochester, N. Y. He was also a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. He was a member, president, and for three years secretary, of the Indiana Institute of Homoeopathy.

THURSTON, RUFUS L

RUFUS L. THURSTON, M.D.,  
260 CLARENDON STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS.

Apr 6, 1904

Mr Dr. Andross:

Thank you for the  
kind note. I am very much  
pleased to know you intend pub-  
lishing Boenninghausen's writings.  
& especially those that have never  
been translated.

What do you think of including  
Hippocrates' Aphorisms by Boen-  
ninghausen?

I feel that all the instruction  
which Boenninghausen left behind  
if possible. he made available -  
for the school today is not  
proaching the Homoeopathia of  
Hahnemann & Boenninghausen  
& there is a demand for it - I  
will therefore do as request from  
by bringing out these writings -  
Skinner says "that the art of

many -  
x.  
in the  
one  
remedy  
to find  
each  
essence  
in  
old  
at 2 -  
Boen-  
and  
house  
?"



THURSTON, RUFUS L

RUFUS L. THURSTON, M.D.,  
260 CLARENDON STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS.

Sequences died with Boenning-  
hausen - & I believe it.  
When Boenninghausen tells us that  
The Concordances - enable one  
to find the genius of the remedy  
& its sequences - I want to find  
the key. for not a man on earth  
today. can unlock this treasure  
box -  
I don't understand why <sup>our</sup> ~~old~~ old  
friend P. P. Wells, did not re-  
cure that knowledge for Boen-  
ninghausen when he called  
upon him. for he said to me  
once "How did B. know?"

Very Sincerely yours

Rufus L. Thurston

#### DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Rufus L. Thurston who for 25 years has been located corner of Commonwealth avenue and Clarendon street, Boston, died Sunday morning at the home of his brother, in Waltham. He was most favorably known as a successful homoeopathic physician of the Hahnemanian type, and his practice was among the most prominent families of Boston and vicinity. About a year ago he had a severe illness from which he did not recover. In October last he called Dr. Richard S. True of Marblehead to take up his work and now that he has passed away, Dr. True has been chosen to succeed him in his practice.

Med Advance

#### DEATHS.

June 1911

DR. RUFUS L. THURSTON died last month at his home in Boston. We have no biographical data at hand and speak of him only from personal knowledge. Dr. Thurston graduated from the Hahnemannian Medical College of Chicago in 1882. After a short experience in Chicago, and possibly elsewhere in the West, he settled down in Boston and entered practice there. In his class he was distinguished as a student, and conducted popular quizzes in his classes with the consent and co-operation of the faculty. He was especially successful in the study of anatomy. During his college years he made many friends, and, as is always the case with strong natures, some enemies. In those days he had a good bass voice, and occasionally the rafters rang with his rendition of "A Knight of Old." We regret that we have no details of his birthplace and career other than we can supply from

personal knowledge, and would be glad to have more particulars if some friend will communicate them to THE ADVANCE.

Dr. Rufus L. Thurston, of Boston, Mass., died at the home of his brother in Weston, May 5, 1911, at the age of 60 years after a long illness due to overwork. Dr. Thurston was born in Fitchburg, from which place he went to Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, graduating in 1882. He held the chair of anatomy for several years, later locating in Boston. A year ago his health was shattered and he retired from practice. He is survived by a widow and one daughter. J1 A I H July 1911



RUFUS L. THURSTON, M.D.,  
260 CLARENDON STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS.

Apr 5. 1904.

Mr. Dr. Bradford:

I wrote you about procuring  
a copy of the No. Am. Journal of Nov.  
1879. but I find the article I  
wished. I shall not need the jour-  
nal.

Thanking you for your willingness  
to aid me. I am

Very truly yours.

Rufus L. Thurston

41

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RUFUS L. THURSTON, M.D.,  
260 CLARENDON STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.

Mar 23. 1904,

Dr. Thomas L. Bradford,

My dear Doctor:

I am desirous of procuring all the papers & articles written by Boenninghausen. That are obtainable - & I know of no one - beside yourself - who can give me the information desired, will you pardon me if I ask you to acquaint me with such papers & the way to secure them. I am anxious to discover Boenninghausen's method of taking blurs in his "pocket-book" & the key to the Concordance, which no one seems able to unlock. Do you know what has become

over

The  
rather

yes,  
help.



RUFUS L. THURSTON, M. D.,  
260 CLARENDON STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS.

of his records? or the records of the  
Hahnemanns?

Where can I procure a copy of The  
North Am. Journal of Homeopathy  
for Nov. 1879?

I am sorry to thus impose on you,  
Dear doctor, but I wish the help.  
I know no other way out.

Very kindly, yours.

Rufus L. Thurston

#### One of Our Old Soldiers.

Among the old soldiers who will parade with Zabriskie Post, G. A. R., on Memorial Day, is a veteran who does much quiet philanthropy on the heights. He resides in a pretty little cottage in Willow Court Place, and his home is always open to the poor and needy. In his hallway is an interesting collection of war relics, comprising a picture of Grant, of Libby prison, showing among other horrors a man who had amputated his own feet; the regimental flag of the fourth mounted infantry of Iowa, which organized at Winterset in that state; pistols, carbines, etc., which were used by the doctor during the unpleasantness. He is a native of Athens, O., and was born on the banks of the Hawkins River 52 years ago. When 11 years old he went to the Rocky Mountains as an employe and cow-driver in the commissariat department, in the service of Brevet Captain John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder." Later on young Tibbals took part in the Seminole and Kansas Indian fights. In the late war he served under Generals Grant, Sherman and Siegel, and with the latter fought at Pea Ridge, after the death of the gallant Lyons. He was wounded five times during the war, once in the orb of the right eye. He has invented a number of labor-saving apparatuses and a marine steam engine. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and a crack shot. He held the title of general among the Union Veterans. A number of his soldier friends recently presented him with a picture illustrating three phases of his life. They show him as a student in 1861, a soldier during the war, and an erudite in the year of our Lord, 1892. The doctor will probably visit his birthplace in Ohio during the coming summer, accompanied by his charming wife.

The late Commander Tibbles was well known on the heights. He practised medicine for many years and had a good practice. He was a veteran of the war, and in addition to being commander-in-chief of the Union Veterans' Union, was also a member of Zabriskie Post, G. A. R. When the war broke out he was a student in a western medical college. The professor of the college organized a company of the students, including Tibbles, in one of the Iowa regiments. The company saw a great deal of active service. Tibbles was taken prisoner three times and confined in Andersonville prison. He was also in the memorable battle of Pea Ridge.

Mr. Lawrence, in speaking of the case, said he had not heard of "The Order of the World" until Mrs. Tibbles engaged him as her attorney. He can get no information from the officers in Boston.



G. N. Tibbatts

from  
H. W. Parke

APR 25 1894

Studied medicine under  
the direction of Dr. A. H.  
Laidlaw - with whom he  
remained for seven years -  
when he established an in-  
dependent practice in  
Terre Haute - where he con-  
tinued to practice until  
his death - June 13 - 1892  
His specialty was deformities  
for which he was very suc-  
cessful in deriving means for  
their alleviation and cure -  
His death was caused by  
fall from his carriage  
which resulted in injury to  
the brain -

Name in full

George N. Tibbles

P. O. Address in full

Hudson City New Jersey

Graduate or Licentiate of

New York Homoeopathic  
Medical College



## TICKNOR, MARTIN A

UARY.

[THE N. Y. MED. TIMES,

OBITUARY. *Oct 1885*

### MARTIN A. TICKNOR, M.D.

DR. TICKNOR died at his residence, in Brooklyn, New York, of Bright's Disease, on September 11, 1885, aged 64 years. The doctor was entered in Amherst College in his youth, but after two years of study was compelled to relinquish the course by ill-health. He then undertook the study of medicine, and was graduated from the University of New York in 1854. Two years afterward the authorities of the Berkshire Medical College, where he had taken one course of lectures, also conferred the degree of M.D. upon him. He was a member of the Medical Society of Massachusetts and of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society. In later years he obtained a degree from the Ophthalmic College of New York.

Like many another man of great native capacity and acquirement, Dr. Ticknor's life was one long struggle with a feeble and diseased frame. He was exceedingly myopic and several times lost his sight entirely, but regained it. He suffered severely from gout also, and this affection doubtless laid the foundation for the disease of the kidneys which finally proved fatal. He had not an enemy in or out of the profession, and he had hosts of friends who will sincerely mourn his loss and who appreciated his quiet worth. Handicapped in the race of life with a feeble frame, condemned by frequent sickness to a loss of practice, betrayed by seeming friends into a loss of property, he still sustained an honorable and Christian character, and has gone to a well-earned rest. If just compensation and equalization of this life is to be found in the next, there are many who are deemed the most successful in the medical profession now who will rank far below him then. He was a "good and faithful servant" and he did well. Peace to his ashes.

W. S. S.

## TILDEN, JOHN NEWELL

Amer Phys ~~Obituary~~ Aug 1902

### *Dr. John Newell Tilden.*

Dr. John Newell Tilden died at his home in Peekskill, July 10. Dr. Tilden was born in Onondaga, N. Y., June 10, 1842. He was graduated first from Syracuse University, and then from Hamilton College, where he received the degree of A. M. After teaching at the Rome Academy for a time, he entered the Long Island College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated. He practiced in Watertown, N. Y., until the Civil War broke out, when he entered the army as a physician and surgeon and for two years was attached to the Department of Arkansas. At the end of the war he again established an office at Watertown.

Some thirty years ago he went to Peekskill, where he became one of the best known homeopathic physicians in the section, giving much time aside from his practice to research and literary work. On account of his health he relinquished his practice, and in 1887, with Colonel Charles Jefferson Wright, assumed the principalship and proprietorship of the Peekskill Military Academy. Colonel Wright retired, and Dr. Tilden continued alone as principal. On April 16, 1888, the academy celebrated its one hundredth anniversary.

During the Christmas recess in 1892 some of the students remained at school. For them and some friends an entertainment was arranged, and Dr. Tilden assumed the rôle of Santa Claus. His costume of cotton and other inflammable material caught fire, and before the flames were put out he was seriously burned. It was weeks before he was about again. The shock left him with a serious heart affection, with which he has suffered since. An attack of pneumonia a year ago left him weak, and various complications set in which caused his death.



Pekskill New York  
June 9<sup>th</sup> 1870

C. Hering M.D.

114 Arch 12<sup>th</sup> St - Phila. Pa.

Dear Doctor - I have for some what  
for a long time been desirous of college?  
obtaining a diploma from your honorable  
institution - the pioneer of Homeopathic place  
-opathic education in this country. seek a

I began my medical displaying  
studies in 1861 with Dr. A. Mercator be  
of Syracuse New York, having profession  
received my preparatory education cities &  
at Hamilton College N.Y. I for the  
continued my studies with Dr. M. that I  
until Spring of 1864 when I hoping  
attended a course of lectures

Very respectfully  
J. A. Tilden

in Long Island College, Brooklyn  
N.Y. At the close of that session  
I was examined and obtained  
a situation as Act. Asst-Surgeon  
U.S.A., which position I performed  
my duties until the close of  
the year July 1865 having been a  
year in active duty. -

I then by the advice of  
friends settled in Pottsville N.Y.  
devoted myself to the study  
& practice of Homoeopathy, and  
that was my home until Dec  
1867 when I entered into a  
partnership with Dr Chas Bell  
of this place (Pottsville) an  
eminent & successful homoeopathic  
physician of this town. He is  
since deceased - and in succeeding  
to his practice, I am meeting with  
most-flattering success.  
I am doing all in my



power to further the interests  
of Homoeopathy and desire to be  
fully identified with its honorable  
and workers.

I would refer to Prof. S. O. Ballou, Drs. Belcher and Walcott of New York. - to Drs. Rosa and Knickerbocker of Watutown N.Y.

I have been thus careful in giving you details of my medical history in order that you might better form an opinion of my worthiness for the place I seek.

My pecuniary circumstances have been such until quite recently that it was impossible for me to attend another course of lectures or I should long ago have completed my medical education. and now if I should leave my business to attend

Yours very truly J. A. Tilden



N. Y  
ne 9th 40  
N. Tilden

a course of lectures my  
loss would be incalculable  
as I have now the best  
growing practice in the town  
which is no small boast - as  
there are 7 physicians beside  
myself here.

Please inform me what  
I must do in order to receive  
a degree from your college?

What is the most favorable  
light in which you can place  
my case? I do not seek a  
degree for the sake of displaying  
it, but that I may thus be  
better identified with the profession  
- join the County Medical societies &  
thus be able to do more for the  
great cause. - Hoping that I  
have not wearied you & hoping  
to receive an early reply.

I remain yours Respy & Truly  
J. N. Tilden



TILLINGHAST, ALLEN.

Graduated at Berkshire Medical College, Mass., in 1843 located at Coventry, R. I. where he practised the old system for 11 years, adopting homoeopathy in 1854. In 1876 he was still there in practice. (W.Conv.)

My full name is

*Allen Tillinghast*

I graduated at

*Berkshire*

Medical College, in the year

*1843*

My present address is

*Coventry*

county of

*Rent*

State of

*R.I.*

where I have resided since

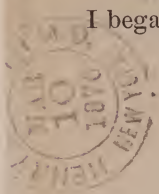
*1843*

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homoeopathy in the year

*1854*

at *Coventry R.I.*



TILLINGHAST, J. B.

Dr. J. B. Tillinghast studied medicine at the New York Homoeopathic College, and Bellevue Hospital College in 1870-71; graduated from the former in 1872; commenced practice at Summit, R. I.; was in partnership with his father one year, at the end of which time he move to Phenix; is still practicing.

( W. Conv. )



TILLOTSON, WILLIE CLINTON

WILLIE CLINTON TILLOTSON, Rockville, Tolland county, Conn., born West Topsham, Vt., October 23, 1856; literary education, Barre Academy; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1882; secretary and treasurer of Echo Gold Mining Company since 1903; secretary Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society, 1888-1890; president of same, 1901; practiced ten years in Lyndonville, Vt., and thirteen years in Rockville.

OFFICE OF  
W. C. TILLOTSON, M. D.

Lyndonville, Vt., Jan. 16 - 1891

Dr. P. S. Bradford  
Dear Dr.

I enclose list of Med. Journals  
that I wish to dispose of they are  
in excellent condition and you can  
have them at your own price also  
Rich. Quain's: Dictionary of Med. 7<sup>th</sup> Ed. 1/2 Mor.  
Flinke's Practice of Medicine 5<sup>th</sup> Ed. Sh.  
Lundlan Diseases of Women 5<sup>th</sup> Ed. Col.  
Rane's Pathology and Ther. 1879 Ed. 1/2 Mor.  
Silienthal Homoeop. Ther. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed 1/2 Mor.  
Lafour Med. Annual 5 Vol. 1888 1/2 Mor.  
I have the above for sale at some price  
they are in No 1 condition

Respectfully  
W. C. Tillotson



## TILSON, WASHBURN

WASHBURN TILSON, Lafayette, Indiana, was born in Franklin, Indiana, May 27, 1865, son of John and Melissa (Dungan) Tilson. He was graduated from the high school at Franklin, in 1885, and upon his graduation from Franklin College of Indiana, in 1889, the degree of B. S., and in 1890 the degree of A. M., were conferred by that institution. He read medicine with Dr. O. S. Runnels of Indianapolis, Indiana, four years, and then attended the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College from 1889 until 1891, where he received his M. D. degree. He has been engaged in practice in Lafayette since his graduation, and in connection therewith was secretary of the board of health there for eight years. Dr. Tilson holds membership in the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy. He married Frances Heath, December 12, 1895, and has two children—Alice and Donald H. Tilson.

King Vol 1v

## TINDALL, D. M.

D. M. Tindall, M.D., located in Germantown in 1852. He sold out to Dr. G. B. L. Clay and moved to Shoemakertown, in 1854, and a few months later to Southwark, Philadelphia. Dr. Clay remained till 1858, when he moved to Moorestown, New Jersey, leaving his practice in the hands of Dr. George W. Malin.

### OBITUARY.

#### Daniel M. Tindall, M. D.

Daniel M. Tindall, M. D., for forty years a practicing physician of this city, died at his residence at Morton, Delaware county, yesterday, in his 82d year. Dr. Tindall was born in Camden county, New Jersey, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in 1839 and located at 205 Catharine street. He was one of the first physicians to practice homeopathy in the southern part of the city, and a number of prominent physicians studied with him. After retiring from practice he took up his residence at Morton. He was one of the first members of Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city and a member of the Delaware county, Philadelphia county and Pennsylvania State medical societies. Four daughters survive him—Mrs. James Stewart, of Lansdowne; Mrs. John Bayne, Mrs. Josephine Heysinger and Miss Kate Tindall, of Morton. Dr. Tindall was a nephew of Dr. Van R. Tindall, of this city.

Ledger, Feb. 22, 1899.

#### Dr. Daniel Mott Tindall,

Who died at his residence in Morton, Pa., February 28, 1899, in the 83d year of his age, was one of Philadelphia's well-known physicians. He graduated in the old school in early life, and kept a drug store at Fourth and Queen Streets for a number of years. After about fifteen years of old-school practice he was induced to investigate homœopathy. Becoming thoroughly convinced of its superiority, he began the practice thereof, and became one of its staunchest advocates. He was a great friend to young men, and took delight in assisting them. There are several of Philadelphia's well-known physicians who will gladly testify that they owe their present status and success in life to Dr. D. M. Tindall. He was a great lover of farm and country life, and could see beauty in every bunch of grapes, every apple and pear, from the blossom to the mature fruit. To him every blade of grass spoke of God's infinite goodness. This great love of country life prompted him to make a number of injudicious farm investments.

He was a Methodist of the old school, and had no time for the new ideas of some of the modern churches. He was always deeply in earnest in his religious life, and always striving to lift somebody up from a lower to a higher strata of religious experience. An old school friend once remarked to him, "Tindall, you do more good with your prayers than you do with your medicines!" He was thoroughly convinced that the potency of his medicine was enhanced by prayer. When a case became critical and wavering in the balance, he would hold many closet consultations with the great Physician of soul and body. Thus lived and died a grand old man.

VAN R. T.

Hahn Mo  
Apr  
1899



TINDALL, H. BROOKS.

At the meeting of our Society one year ago, the name of H. Brooks Tindall was placed on the roll of members. This year his name is placed on the roll of the dead.

Aged but twenty-three years, with bright prospects of a successful and useful life before him, having taken extra pains to fit himself thoroughly for the practice of his chosen profession, he was taken off at the very beginning of his career as a practising physician.

Harry Brooks Tindall was born in Phila Sept. 23, 1868. He received his education in the public schools of that city graduating from the High School. He then took up the study of medicine under his father, Dr Van R. Tindall, attended lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Phila, graduating in 1890. As an evidence of his active and energetic disposition, I am informed that within 48 hours of

his graduation he was installed as interne at the Homœopathic Hospital in Pittsburgh. He served in this institution for eighteen months with the greatest credit to himself and satisfaction to all with whom his duties called him into association. The officers, physicians, nurses and patients all received the news of his untimely death as that of a dear friend.

He died at his father's home, in Philadelphia, with whom co-partnership arrangements had but just been completed when he took sick. His death, which occurred January 9, 1892, was caused by intestinal perforation during an attack of typhoid fever.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1892.

Pa Soc  
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TINDALL, HARRY BROOKS

HARRY BROOKS TINDALL, M.D.

On the morning of January 16, 1892, Harry Brooks Tindall, of Philadelphia, died of typhoid fever, in his 25th year. Dr. Tindall was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating with honor in the class of 1890. He immediately entered the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, in which institution he served with credit to himself and the profession until October, 1891. He then returned to Philadelphia, and was associated in practice with his father, Dr. Van R. Tindall. He was rapidly forging to the front as a skilful surgeon and successful practitioner, when death stepped in and cut short what promised to be a brilliant career.

Hahn. Monthly. Feb. 1892.

*Hm*  
*Feb 92*



## TINDALL, VAN R

### FUNERAL OF DR. V. R. TINDALL

Last Surviving Member of Class of 1864 of Hahnemann College.

The funeral of Dr. Vanroom R. Tindall, for more than forty years one of the most prominent homeopathic physicians in the southern section of the city, will take place from his home, 1613 S. Broad st., on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Officiating will be the Rev. George Gaul, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Church; the Rev. S. E. Johnson, pastor of St. Stephen's Methodist Church, and the Rev. Henry Franklin, of the Tioga Methodist Church. The interment will take place in Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

Dr. Tindall died at the Hahnemann Hospital yesterday from a complication of diseases. He was in his seventieth year. One of his most intimate friends, Dr. Edward Roland Snader, was killed by being thrown from an automobile on Wissahickon drive last Monday. Dr. Snader had visited Dr. Tindall a number of times during the latter's two weeks' illness. He was anxious over his friend's condition. When Dr. Snader died the news was not broken to the sick man.

Dr. Tindall was the last surviving member of the Class of 1864 of the Hahnemann Medical College. He survived Dr. William J. Earhart by a month. The latter

had been his companion since their class days.

Dr. Tindall is survived by a widow, three sons and a daughter. He was a member of the Hahnemann Alumni, of the State and County Medical Societies and of numerous fraternal organizations.

*Bulletin Jan 6, 1909*

TINDALL.—Jan. 5, 1909. VANROOM R. TINDALL, M. D., in his 70th year. Relatives and friends, also Woodstown Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Keystone Assembly, No. 2, A. O. M. E., are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday at 1 P. M., at his late residence, 1613 S. Broad st. Interment private.

### DR. V. R. TINDALL DEAD

Was Classmate of Dr. Earhart and Close Friend of Dr. Snader.

The death yesterday morning, in the Hahnemann Hospital, of Dr. Vanroom R. Tindall, for more than 40 years one of the leading homoeopathic physicians in the southern section of the city, wipes out the list of surviving members of the Class of 1864 of the Hahnemann Medical College, his classmate and close companion, Dr. William J. Earhart, having preceded him to the grave by exactly a month. Dr. Tindall was also a close personal friend of Dr. Edward R. Snader, who was killed in an automobile accident on Monday, and the loss of this trio of prominent practitioners has left a wide gap in the ranks of the homoeopathic physicians of this city.

Dr. Tindall, who lived at No. 1613 South Broad street, was 69 years old, and a member of the Hahnemann Alumni Association, and the County and State Medical Societies. He is survived by a widow, three sons, Dr. Percy A., Vanroom, Jr., and Herbert L. Tindall, and a daughter, Mrs. George L. Wilkinson.

*Telegraph Jan 6 09*

### DR. VANROOM R. TINDALL

Was Last Member of Class of 1864 Hahnemann Medical College

Dr. Vanroom R. Tindall, the last member of the class of 1864 of the Hahnemann Medical College and for forty years a practicing physician in this city, will be buried to-morrow from his home at 1613 South Broad Street.

Dr. Tindall, who died at the Hahnemann Hospital on Tuesday, was 70 years old and had long been an intimate friend of Dr. Edward R. Snader, who was killed Monday by plunging into the Wissahickon Creek with his automobile. The death of Dr. Snader was kept secret from Dr. Tindall, who survived his friend less than twenty-four hours. Dr. Tindall was a member of the Hahnemann Alumni and the State and County Medical Societies. He leaves a widow and four children.

*Press Jan 7 09*



DR. VANROOM R. TINDALL.

On January 5th, 1909, Dr. Vanroom R. Tindall, aged 70. Dr. Tindall died at the Hahnemann Hospital and was buried from his late residence, 1613 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

He was the last surviving member of the class of 1864 of the Hahnemann College. He is survived by a widow, three sons and one daughter.

Dr. Tindall was for years an active worker in our State Society.

Dr. George C. Haller, of 4564 Wayne Avenue, died September 7th, 1909, in the Hahnemann Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis.

Dr. Haller, who was thirty-seven years old, was married seven months ago to Miss Harriet H. Brennan, of Wilkes-Barre. He was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1897 and for a year and a half following his graduation was a resident physician at the Metropolitan Hospital in New York. He then came to Philadelphia where he established a practice in Germantown. He was a member of the Harmony Lodge, No. 52, F. and A. M., and Columbia Chapter, No. 91, R. A. M. **Pa Hom Soc 1909**

Name in full

Van. R. Tindall, M.D.

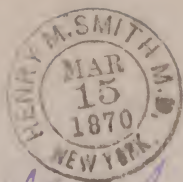
P. O. Address in full

205- Catharine St  
Philadelphia

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hom. Med. Col. of Penna





Woodstock, N.Y.

March 13 1870.

Dr. J. Smith:-

Please find below  
my address, &c. for your Directory  
Name - Chas. R. Lindall  
Graduated at Hom. Med. College  
in the year 1864.

Present address, Woodstock,  
Salem Co., N.J., where I have  
but recently moved. Previously  
to coming here I practiced at  
205 - Chestnut St., Philadelphia  
I began practice in ~~1863~~ 1864  
at Philadelphia.

Respectfully

Chas. R. Lindall

TINKER, MARTIN A





reaction Amos.

Dr. Smith

Dear Sir -

at the

As requested the University  
I send you my address - as I in the  
have removed from Schenectady  
to

No 35 - Third (3<sup>rd</sup>) St. So. Brooklyn 422 Henry  
City of Kings -

Yours very truly

Where I have

Martin A. Tinker M.D. 1867 -

P.S.

Graduate Union of City of New York - practiced in  
Should be glad to become a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy - in 1865 -  
to look up members of the Institute  
meeting for purpose -

Yours Truly M.A. Tinker



My full name is Martin Amos  
Tinker - I graduated at the  
Medical Department of the University  
of the City of New York in the  
Year 1853

My present address is 422 Henry  
St. Brooklyn N.Y. County of Kings -  
L.I. State of New York - where I have  
resided since January 1<sup>st</sup> 1867 -  
Previous to that time I practiced in  
Saratoga & Schenectady Counties -  
I began the practice of Homoeopathy  
in the year 1863 & fully in 1865 -



TIRRELL, NATHAN DEXTER

Name in full

*Nathan Dexter Tirrell*

P. O. Address in full

*744 Chestnut St. Saint Louis*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Saint Louis Medical College*

*Prof. of Chem. & Toxicol. Hon. Med.  
Coll. of Missouri*



**TIRRELL, NORTON QUINCY,** M. D., of East Weymouth, Mass., was born in Weymouth, in that State, on November 20th, 1817.

He is descended from one of the oldest families. His father, Norton Tirrell, was for many years a shoe manufacturer, boots not being so common in his day as now; and in connection with this business he kept a country store. The subject of this sketch was the third of four children, two of whom are dead. After the death of his father, in 1825, and the settlement of his estate, his mother found herself without any means of support other than her own efforts, and with four young children on her hands. She, however, was no ordinary woman. She not only succeeded in supporting them, and in giving them the advantages of a common school education, but at her death, in 1863, left a handsome estate. For about twenty years she followed the calling of a nurse. At fourteen years of age the subject of this sketch left home with fifty dollars in his pocket—his own earnings—to attend school at Wilbraham Academy; thence he proceeded to Warren Academy, Woburn; thence to Gilmanton Academy, N. H. In 1839, he was engaged at Fortress Monroe as teacher of a private school, his pupils being the children of the officers of the post, chiefly, and his school-room one of the casemates of the fort.

While teaching at Fortress Monroe, circumstances and taste led him to the study of medicine, which he commenced and continued for two years, under the guidance of Surgeon C. A. Finley, of the United States Army. In the meantime he had been selected by Daniel Webster as one of the young men from Massachusetts to attend the medical lectures of Columbia College, free. Accordingly he went to Washington in the fall of 1840, placed himself in the office of Professor Samuel Sewell, and attended his first course of lectures that winter. For the next two years, when not in Washington, he was pursuing his studies under the instruction of Dr. Jonathan Prescott, of Pittsfield, N. H. He graduated from Columbia College in the spring of 1842, in one of the largest classes that ever left that institution.

In the May following his graduation he was elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and having, on the 12th of that month, taken to wife Susan Jane French, of Loudon, N. H., daughter of the Hon. Samuel French, he located in Sutton, Mass., and commenced practice. He found himself a competitor of Dr. John S. C. H. Smith, a son of Professor Nathan Smith, of Hanover, N. H., and of one other physician. They showed considerable disposition to starve him out; but, notwithstanding their opposition, he remained in the village until the following September, meeting with fair success. Then, at the advice of some friends, he removed to Sharon and took up a practice, vacant by the death of Dr. Stone, who had been the only physician in the town for more than fifty years. He remained there for ten years, doing during the whole of that time most of the business of the steadily growing town; his practice extending to the neighboring towns, particularly Canton, Walpole and South Dedham. Then, after enjoying a rest of three months, he, in January, 1852, returned to his native town, where he has now resided for over twenty years. He is its oldest and leading physician.

Soon after commencing practice in Weymouth, Dr. Tirrell was prevailed upon by a friend—Dr. E. T. Learned—now of Fall River, but then of Weymouth, to investigate homœopathy. From that physician he received different remedies for the purpose of experiment, with full explanation as to their action. Noting carefully the results, as requested, Dr. Tirrell soon became convinced and converted, and his faith has since grown stronger from year to year. At first his conversion caused a slight check to his popularity, but his patients soon learned with him to appreciate the better way, and his business grew in volume much more rapidly than before.

Dr. Tirrell is a remarkably conscientious and attentive physician, and being a close student and an able man, he has been singularly successful in his treatment of disease.

He still continues a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, notwithstanding his conversion. He is about to become a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society.



TISDALE, ALLEN NAPIER McMANN

I remember we used to have a good deal of fun at the expense of Allen Napier McMann Tisdale. He was named after a prominent Canadian politician, and the prominent name was rather a heavy one for Tisdale to carry, so the boys were not slow in designating him by his full name upon any and every occasion that offered, much to the annoyance of said Tisdale. Tisdale was also rather a butt of the students in many other ways, and upon one occasion when he was visited by a country cousin we filled him up with hard cider, and two of the pitchers of cider that were filled had a large sized stick in each, purchased and put in by those two villains, Emmett and Cameron, who were always teasing poor Tisdale, and who were always threatened by his police. As Tisdale was a very religious and strictly temperate man, and would drink nothing stronger than cider, the effect of the cider with the stick in it was rather exhilarating, much to his, Tisdale's, disgrace and annoyance. He never forgave the originators of this trick for their perfidy.

TISDALE, T. P.

In 1858 Dr. T. P. Tisdale, a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, settled in Lowville, remained there two years, and then went to Pulaski, Owego County. He was succeeded by Dr. Ira R. Adams.\*

World's Convention. 1876. V. 2.

In March, 1858, T. P. Tisdale, a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, settled in Lowville, two years after the death of Dr. Ira Adams, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which time, he removed to Pulaski, N. Y.

*N.Y. News V. 2*

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Name in full *T. P. Tisdale*

P. O. Address in full *Indianapolis Ind. C.*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of *Cleveland Homœopathic College*





To the Faculty of the Homoeopathic College  
of Philadelphia.

This may certify that we are ac-  
quainted with Miles H. Bronson & know  
him to be a young man of excellent moral  
character & a thorough student of medicine.  
He is dependent upon his own exertions for  
means with which to prosecute his studies,  
and consequently is unable to pay the  
amount of fees for a course of lectures in  
the Homoeopathic College of Philadelphia  
and we would earnestly recommend  
him as one worthy to become a member  
of your class of beneficiary students for the  
session of 1859-60

Lorville Sept 3<sup>d</sup> 1859

J. P. Tisdale M.D.

Geo. W. Lewis M.D.

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Indianapolis Ind.  
April 14/69

H. M. Smith M.D.  
New York  
Dear Sir

I sent my name  
from Newark O. but have since  
removed to this City, hence  
send again.

Yours truly  
J. P. Hildale

P.S. I graduated at Cleveland O.  
I.





18000  
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Gentlemen.

Mr Bronson  
will await your reply  
ere he can decide what  
course to pursue this  
winter.

Will you please  
answer immediately.  
directing Miles H.  
Bronson, Agent Mar-  
tinsburgh, Lewis Co.  
N.Y.

Yours Truly  
J. P. Fiske (M.D.)  
J. P. Fiske

GEORGE WILLIS TITMAN, M. D.

Doctor George Willis Titman was born in Warren county, N. J., on the 20th day of June, 1863. His parents, Marshall and Mary Titman, desiring him to adopt medicine as his profession, sent him for his preparatory education to the Academy at Belvidere, N. J. He afterwards entered Blair Hall, from which he graduated. This completing his classical education he was prepared then to receive his medical training. Entering Hahnemann Medical College, of this city, he took the three-years' graded course, at the completion of which he was appointed as assistant to Dr. John E. James, then Surgeon at the Children's Homoeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia. Coming to Mount Airy in the fall of 1883 Dr. Titman began the practice of homoeopathy with marked success both professionally and otherwise. He married a Miss Stephens, daughter of S. E. Stephens, Esq., of Hagerstown, N. J., by whom he has had one child. Dr. Titman was fortunate enough to have as his preceptor Dr. Daniel Gardner, one of the first graduates of Hahnemann College, and a large portion of his success he attributes to Dr. Gardner's early training.

He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Homoeopathic Society, as well as other societies connected with his profession.





ITSWORTH, RANDOLPH, M. D., of Plainfield, N. J., was born in Middlesex county, in the same State, on February 26th, 1821.

He is of Scotch and Welsh descent. The position of his parents rendered it necessary for him to contribute to his own support from an early age. Until he reached his twentieth year, he divided his time between labor and the common schools of his township. Then having accumulated some means, and being very anxious to improve his position, he placed himself under the instruction of Rev. S. S. Griswold, of Shiloh, N. J. Having prepared himself in this manner, he entered De Ruyter Institute, in Madison county, N. Y., and finished an academic course. A natural taste for the study of physiology and medicine he gratified during his leisure hours, instead of participating in the usual recreations and sports of his fellow students. At the age of twenty four he entered the office of Drs. Richardson and Loomis, of Syracuse, N. Y. Dr. Loomis was soon after called to the Professorship of Obstetrics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and he was accompanied to the city by his pupil, who remained there until the completion of his medical course. During the last year at college he was appointed Physician and Surgeon to the Dispensary. In the spring of 1853 he received his diploma.

As soon after graduating as arrangements would permit he located in Plainfield, being the first homœopathic physician to open an office in Union county. As might be expected, therefore, he encountered no little opposition at first, but his attentive and successful treatment of disease soon overcame all captious criticism, and placed him in possession of a large practice, which continues to steadily increase.

Dr. Titworth's great success has given him a good standing in the profession, has converted many allopathic brethren, and has established the practice of homœopathy on a firm basis in that section of the State in which he resides. Diseases of the lungs, and of women and children, receive his special attention. He has never entered the political

arena, contenting himself with voting upon all important public questions.

Unaided by fortune, or the influence of wealthy friends, he has attained to his present position by indomitable perseverance and an energy and zeal that never flagged.

## RANDOLPH TITSWORTH, M.D.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

This highly esteemed member of our school was born February 21, 1821, and studied medicine under those well-remembered veterans of the Institute; Drs. I. G. Loomis and E. T. Richardson, of Syracuse, N. Y. When Dr. Loomis was called to the Chair of Obstetrics in the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia, he accompanied his preceptor to that city, and continued under his personal instruction and as a member of the college, until his graduation, in 1853. During the latter part of his collegiate course Dr. Titsworth served as an assistant to the Professor, and at his closing examinations showed such a proficiency as to warrant the anticipation of his future success.

After receiving his diploma he removed to New Jersey and settled in Plainfield, a district till that time unoccupied by any practitioner of our school and in fact there was but one other homœopathic physician in all Middlesex county.

He was a diligent student, a conscientious and skilful physician, a good citizen and neighbor. Devoting his whole life to his profession, he found but little time for other interests than those connected with his daily round of responsible duty. It was not, however, from indifference to questions of public interest, that he refrained from contentious discussions, even in respect to subjects on which his opinions were most determined. He joined the Institute in 1853. He was also the first treasurer of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Society. He was an elder and deacon of the Trinity Reformed Church.

**Am Inst Hom 1890**

Name in full

*Randolph Titsworth*

P. O. Address in full

*Plainfield, New-Jersey.*

Graduate (or ~~Licentiate~~) of

*Hom. Med. College of Penn.,  
A.D. 1853.*



TITUS, EMILY NEWBOLD

EMILY NEWBOLD TITUS, Portland, Maine, born Glen Cove, Long Island, New York, November 15, 1862; graduated M. D., New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 1894; treasurer Maine Woman's Suffrage Association, 1897-1904; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

TITZELL. FRANK C

BY FRANK C. TITZELL, M. D., P.  
SURGERY, HERING MEDIC  
CHIEF TO THE CALI

